

ANALYTIC REPORT

Research "Upcycling innovations and environmental awareness"

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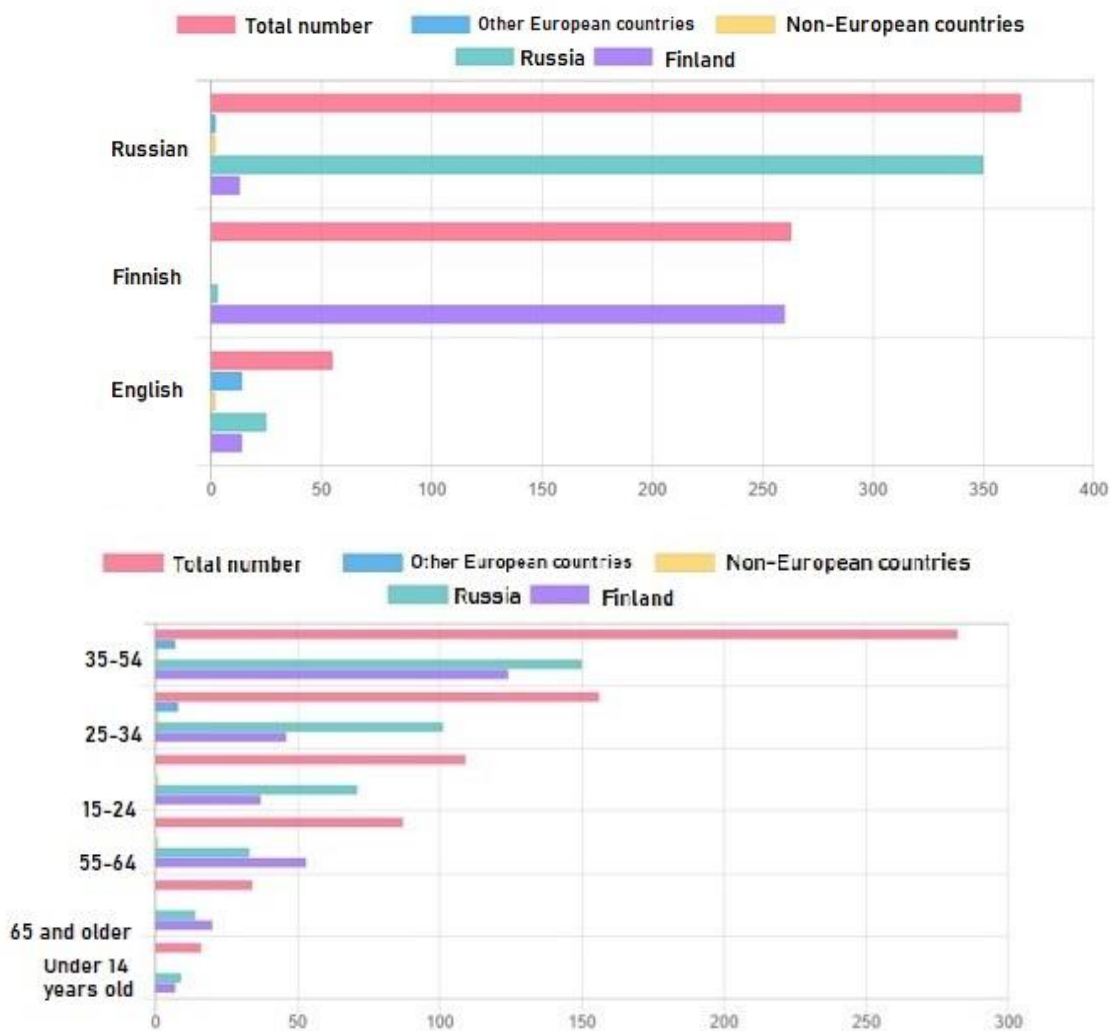


**Saint Petersburg
2022г.**

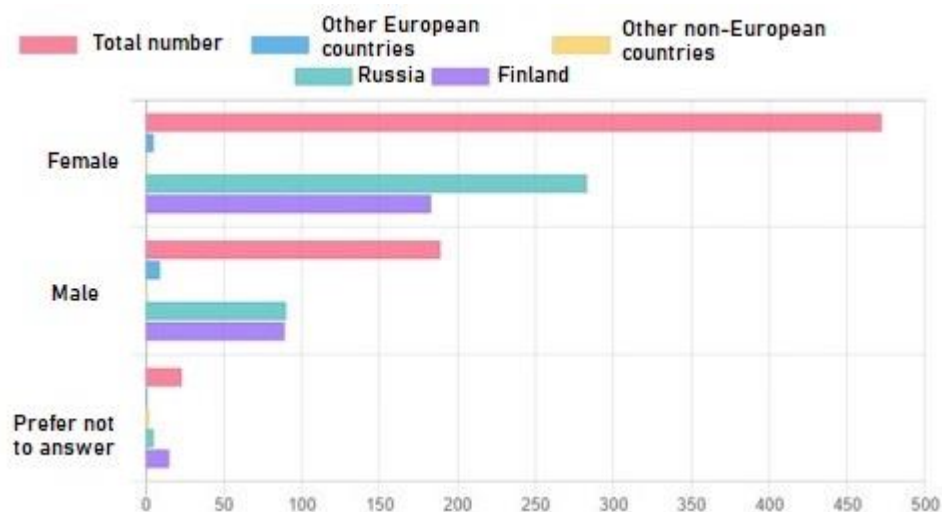
SAMPLE ANALYSIS

The analytical report is a detailed analysis of the qualitative result obtained from the collected data, describing the involvement of target groups, determining the average indicator in relation to the criteria for each. The analytical report should contain a description of the data separately from Russia and Finland and their comparative analysis.

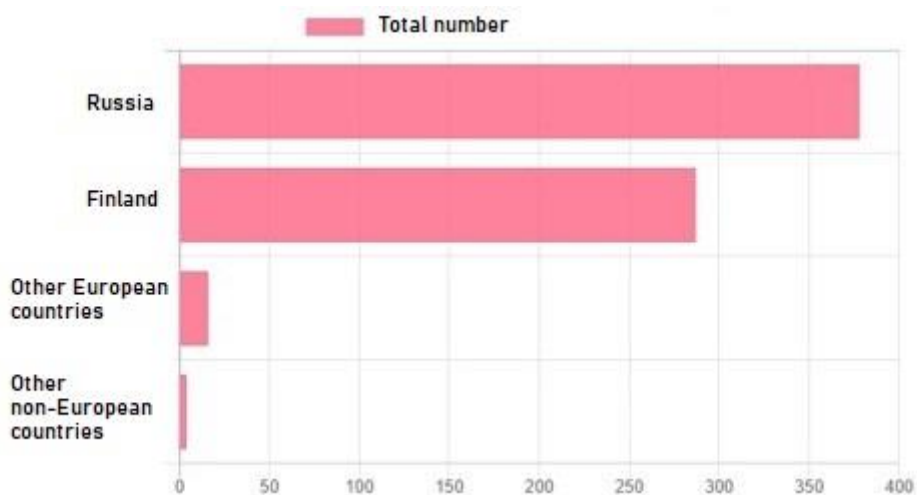
685 respondents took part in the study, the answers to the Google questionnaire (Appendix 1) are presented in Russian – 367 (53.6%), in Finnish -263 (38.4%), in English – 55 (8.0%). A number of respondents did not give their answers to some of the questionnaire questions, and therefore the number of respondents to the questionnaire questions may vary slightly, for example, in questions on the age of respondents, etc. The computational part of the study was carried out by analyzing responses from a Google form using specially developed software to compare responses in different languages. The percentage of respondents' responses was calculated with an accuracy of one decimal place.



It is not surprising that 69.1% of female representatives, 27.6% of male representatives, 3.4% did not answer the question according to the gender principle in the study.

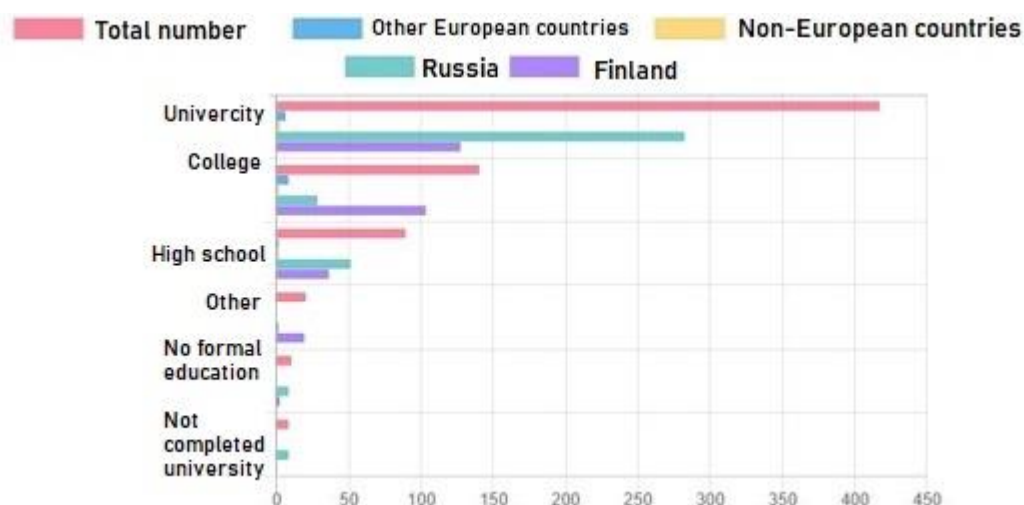


Among the countries of residence of the survey respondents, the maximum number was made up of Russian citizens - 378 people (55.2%), Finnish citizens – 287 people (42.0%), 16 people (2.2%) – representatives of other European countries, 4 people (0.6%) - representatives of non-European countries.



According to the level of education, the respondents were distributed as follows:

- higher professional education – 417 (61.0%), secondary vocational – 140 (20.5%), school - 89 (13.0%), other - 20 (2.9%), I have no formal education - 10 (1.5%), incomplete higher education - 8 (1.2%).



According to professional criteria (starting from question No. 22 and up to question No. 30), the sample consisted of 399 respondents divided into categories:

- I work – 279 respondents (69.9%), of which 201 (72.0%) are Russian respondents and 18 (6.5%) are Finnish;

- I am studying - 69 respondents (17.3%), of which 64 (92.7%) are Russian respondents and 4 (5.8%) are Finnish;

- I do not work or study - 51 respondents (12.8%), of which 47 (92.2%) are Russian respondents and 2 (3.9%) are Finnish. The rest of the study participants (respondents from European and non-European countries) made up less than 3.0% of the total sample and have no fundamental significance on the results of the study. For independent research, the sample size (19 people) of respondents from European and non-European countries is insufficient.

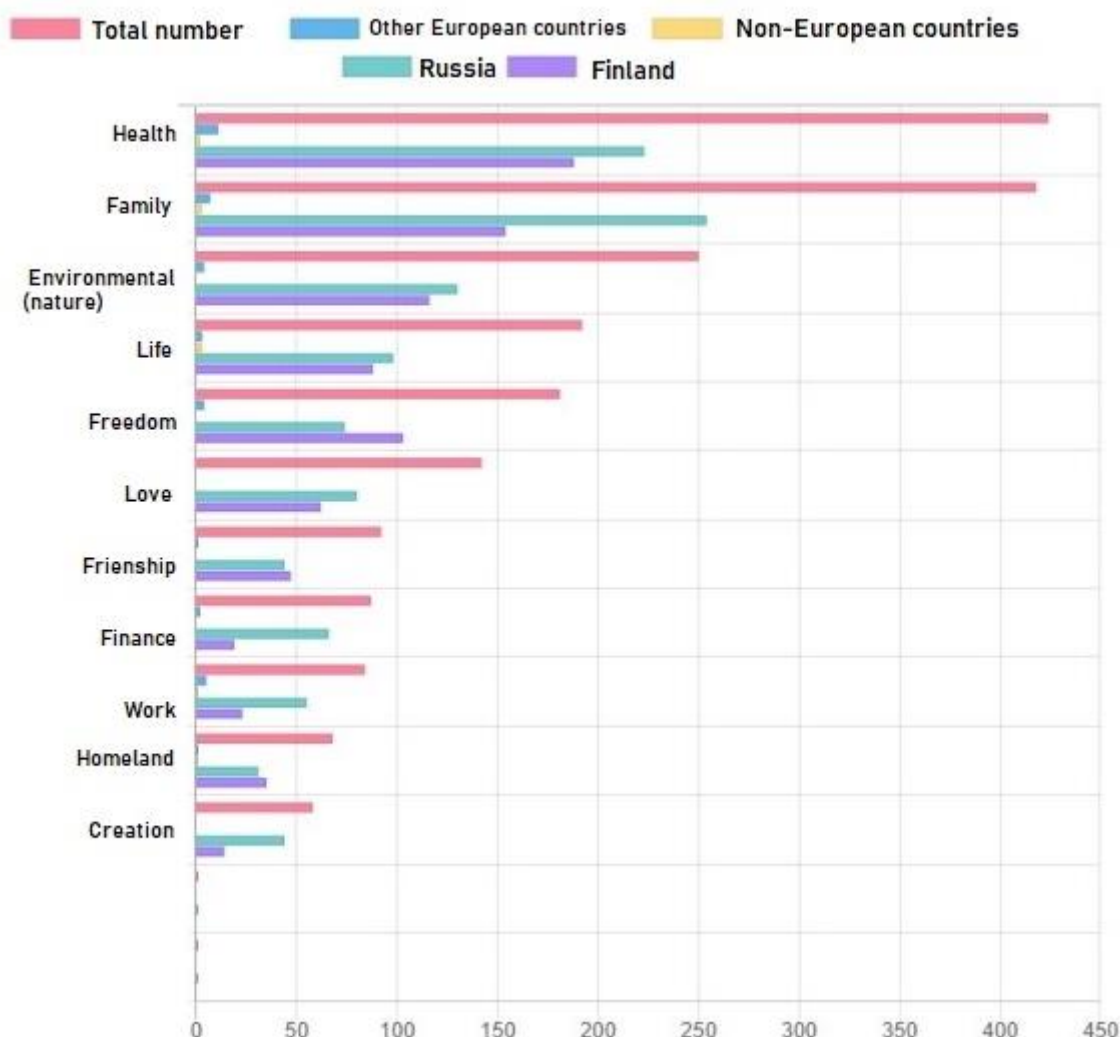
COMMON QUESTIONS

1. Choose the 1-3 most important values that You personally accept:

There are 1998 answers to this question. The rating of the first five values is:

1. Health - 424 responses (21.2%).
2. Family – 418 responses (20.9%).
3. Environment (nature) - 250 responses (12.5%).
4. Life - 192 responses (9.6%)

5. Freedom - 181 responses (9.0%)



The fact that health and family received the same number of positive responses is quite natural and coincides with the results of many similar studies conducted in St. Petersburg and in Russia as a whole. In the 2018 study of the attitude of St. Petersburg residents to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the first place was taken by the 3rd goal - human health and well-being.

In the study of the phenomenon of "healthy lifestyle" of the St. Petersburg teachers also noted in the first place "health" and "family" (sample – 1520 people, 2021).

The following dominant nature (12.5%), life (9,6%) and freedom (9.0 per cent) of approximately the same order, which suggests that the perception of the environment is

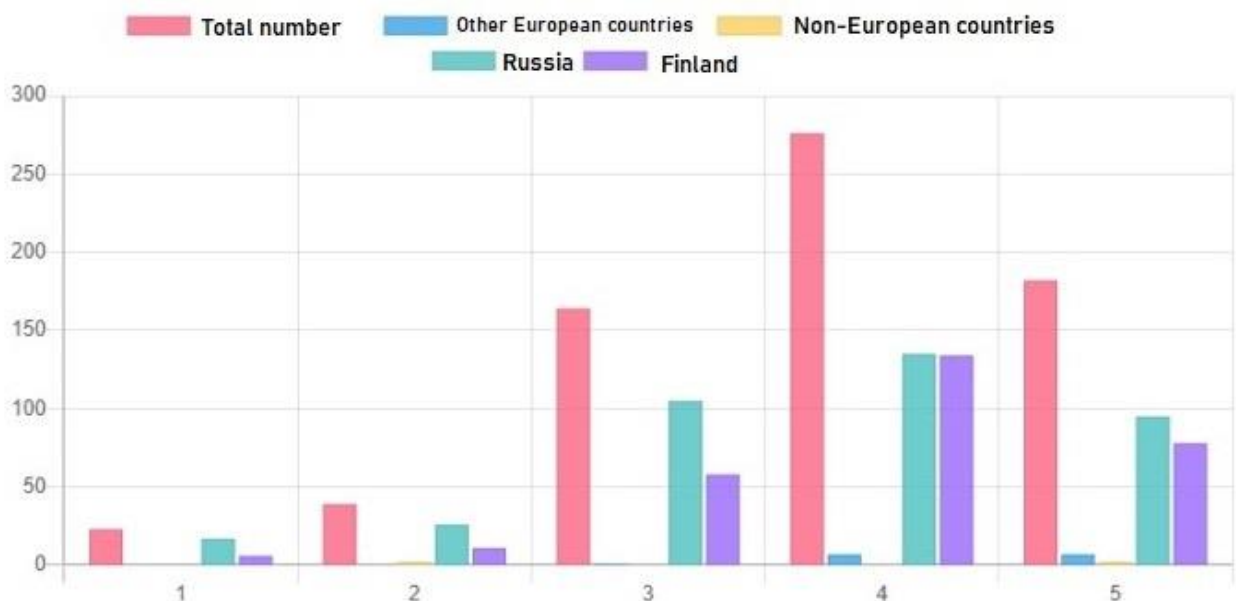
highenough and is associated with survival (life) the human as a biological being, while preserving his freedom as a social being.

The top ten values also include:

- love (7.1%), Russian respondents - 7.2%, Finnish respondents - 7.3%.
- friendship (4.6%), Russian respondents - 4.0%, Finnish respondents - 5.5%.
- finance (4.3%), Russian respondents 6.0%, Finnish respondents 2.2% (oddly enough, Russians have a more attentive and more demanding attitude to finance than Finnish citizens).
- work (4.2%), Russian respondents - 5.0%, Finnish respondents - 2.7% (similar to finance, the attitude of Russians to work is more demanding than that of Finnish citizens).
- creativity (3.0%), Russian respondents - 4.1%, Finnish respondents - 1.7%.
- homeland (country, city) (3.4%), Russian respondents - 2.8%, Finnish respondents - 4.1%

Question 2. Issues related to the attitude of people to the problem of climate change.

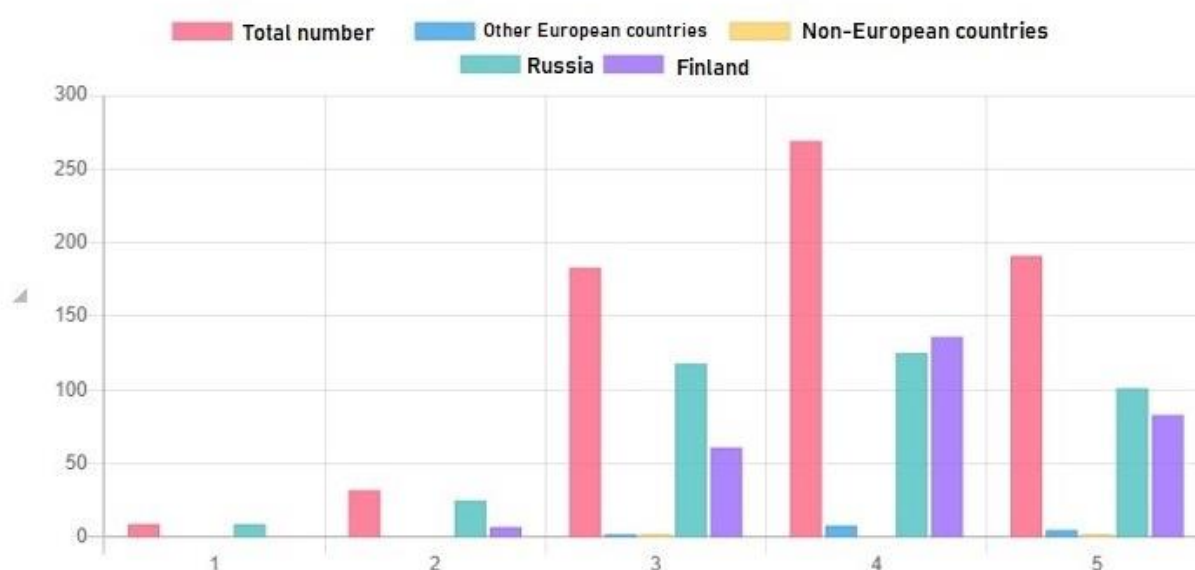
2.1. "I rate my orry about climate change as follows":



On average, the assessment of the level of concern about climate change according to the 5-point system is 3.8 (sample - 684 people). At the same time, Russian respondents (378 people) showed an assessment level of 3.7, and Finnish respondents (287 people) showed a level of 3.9.

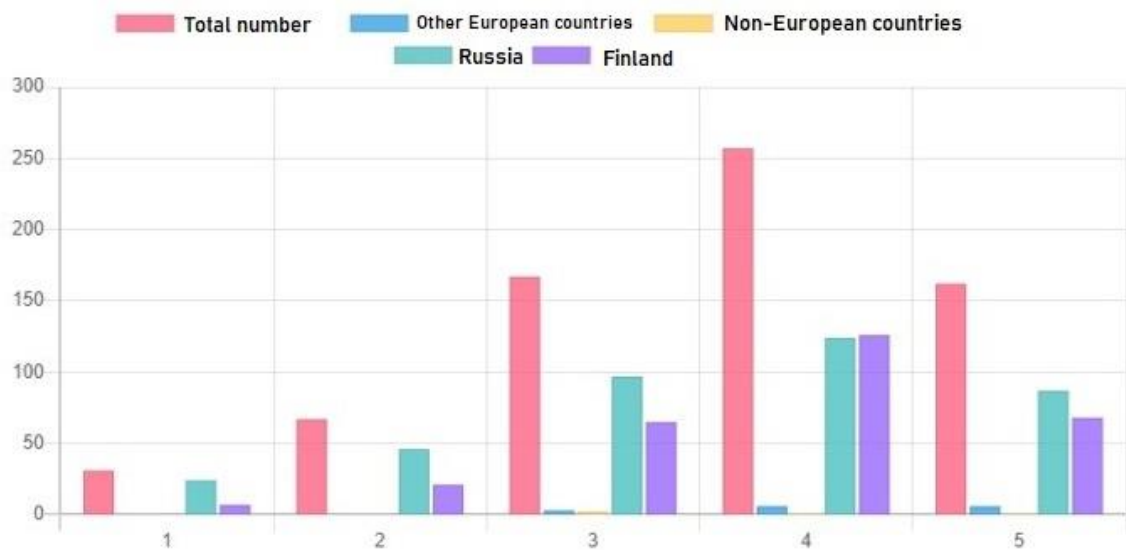
However, within the margin of error of the method, approximately the same results were obtained (3.7 and 3.9) with a slight excess of the level of concern about climate change by Finnish colleagues (exceeding 0.2 points).

2.2. "In my opinion, climate change is caused by...."



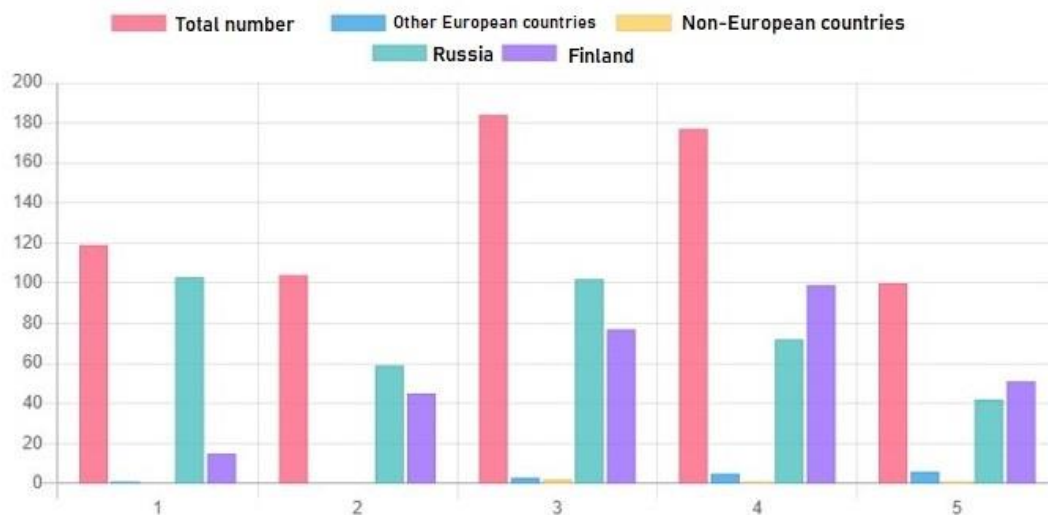
Dynamics of possible answers: 1 - Exclusively by natural processes, 5 - exclusively by human activity (anthropogenic factors). The overall indicator for the study (684 people) is 3.9, i.e. climate change is explained by both natural and anthropogenic processes. Russian respondents (378 people) estimated the contribution of natural and anthropogenic factors by 3.7 on a 5-point system; Finnish respondents (287 people) – an indicator of 4.0 to a greater extent note the influence of anthropogenic factors, human economic activity.

2.3. "I can contribute to climate change mitigation through my own behavior and lifestyle"



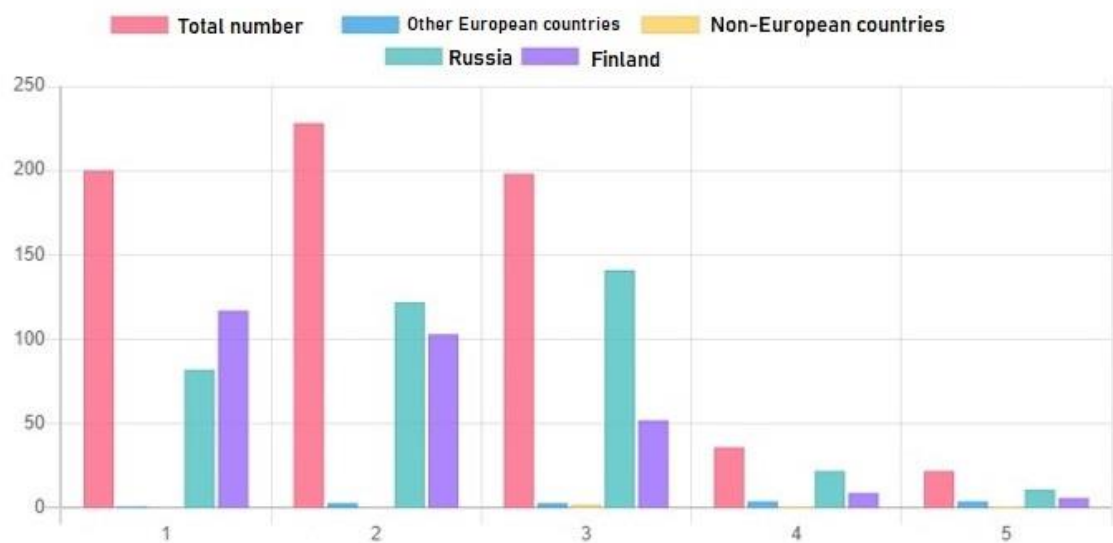
In general, across the entire sample (684 people), the statement that a person is able to contribute to climate change mitigation by his own behavior and lifestyle is agreed in the range from "not at all" (1) to "to a large extent" - 3.7; at the same time, Russian respondents (378 people) indicated 3.5 and Finnish respondents (287 people) - 3.8. Slightly (+0.3) but still Finnish respondents see the possibility of their own contribution to climate change mitigation to a greater extent.

2.4. "Climate change and other environmental issues influence my choices when making mobility decisions"



The environmental assessment of the use of various modes of transport in general, according to the study, an indicator was obtained - 3.0; Russian respondents showed this indicator - 2.7, Finnish respondents - 3.4. The results of the Finnish side are 0.7 higher than the Russian ones, which emphasizes the increased attention of Finnish respondents to the choice of transport for their movement.

2.5. "I think the impact of climate change on humanity..."



1 - extremely negative;

5 - very positive.

Thus, the lower the indicator, the more justified the negative impact of climate change on human development. In general, the indicator for the entire study sample is 2.2; Russian respondents indicated 2.4; Finnish respondents - 1.9. And again, Finnish respondents give a more reasonable answer about the impact of climate change on human development (0.5).

Question 3. Issues related to the cyclical ("green") economy.

Questions related to the cyclical ("green") economy are stated in the questionnaire in the form of respondents' attitude to a number of provisions, statements; for example, how do you feel about the statement (agree - disagree) "I take into account the life cycle of the product (product) in my purchasing decisions." The starting positions are given in the table.

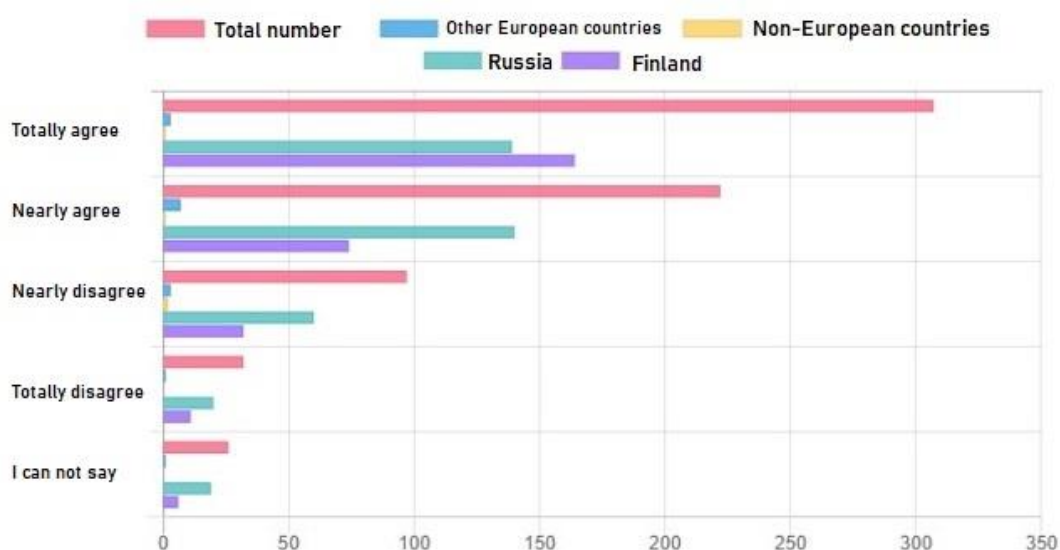
3. Evaluate your attitude and actions aimed at implementing the principles of a cyclical economy:

Table 1

Distribution of answers to questions related to the cyclical ("green") economy, in %

Statement	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
"I take the product life cycle into account in my purchasing decisions"	32,5	44,9	14,2	4,7	3,8
"I prefer and buy second-hand products, whenever its possible"	29,8	33,6	20,8	14,0	1,7
"I consider it important to recycle waste (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc.)."	82,8	12,9	2,6	1,2	0,6
"I prefer buying products made from recycled materials"	29,5	43,9	16,4	4,8	5,4

3.1. "I take the product life cycle into account in my purchasing decisions"



In the total sample size (684 responses), 222 votes fully supported the proposed provision, 32.5% of all responses, 517 votes indicated "agree and rather agree", 77.4%.

Among Russian respondents , the data can be presented as follows:

140 responses in the sample of Russians (378 responses)

- "agree" - 37.0%
- "agree + rather agree" - 279 responses, 73.8%.

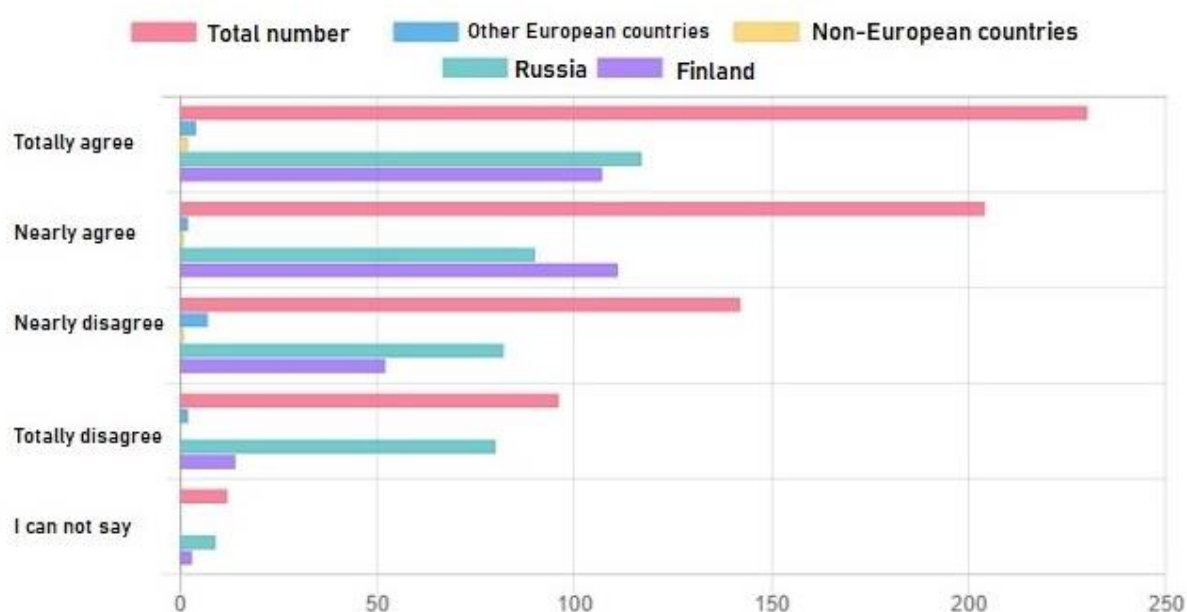
Among Finnish respondents , these data look like this:

74 responses in the sample of Finnish respondents (287 responses)

- "agree" – 25.8%
- "agree + rather agree" - 238 responses, 82.9%.

Judging by the results of the survey, Finnish respondents are more optimistic (82.9%) compared to Russian respondents (73.8%) about the implementation of the principles of a cyclical economy; perhaps this is also due to the fact that in Finland the ideas of a cyclical economy are more widespread in various forms of formal, informal and informal education.

3.2. "I prefer and buy second-hand products, whenever its possible"



I prefer to buy used goods whenever possible: an interesting question and maybe there will be interesting answers.

In the total sample size (684 responses), 204 votes fully supported the proposed provision, 29.8% of all responses, 434 votes indicated "agree and rather agree", 63.4%.

Among Russian respondents , the data can be presented as follows:

- "agree" 90 responses in the sample of Russians (378 responses) – 23.8%;
- "agree + rather agree" - 207 responses, 54.8%.

Among Finnish respondents , these data look like this:

- 111 responses in the sample of Finnish respondents (287 responses) "agree" - 38.7%;

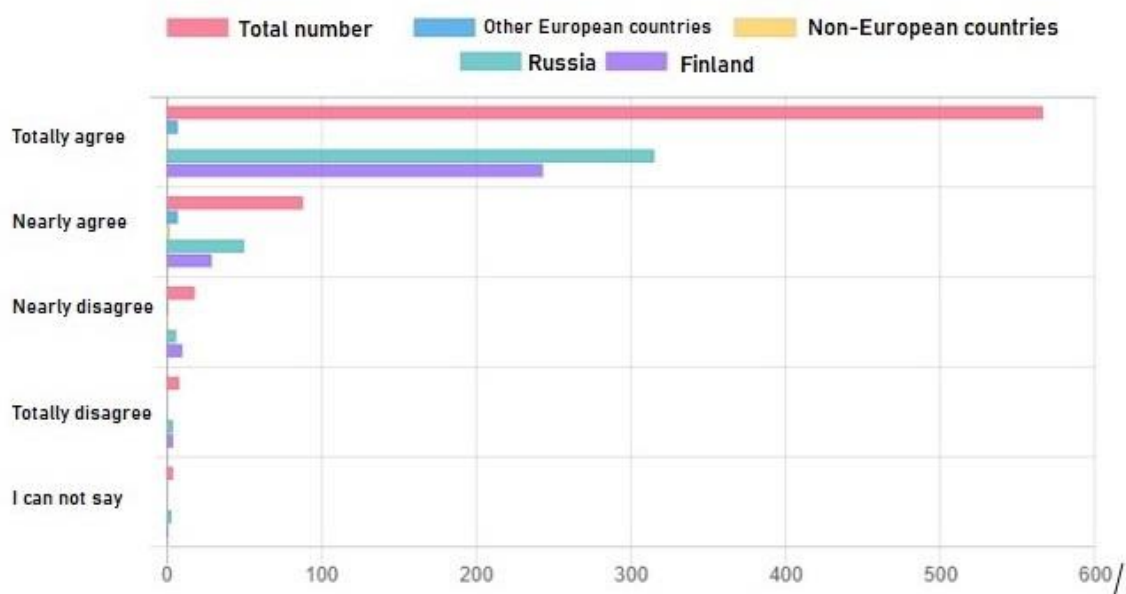
- "agree + rather agree" - 218 responses, 76.0%.

And this indicator is higher among Finnish respondents.

Today, for any large city in Russia or the post-Soviet countries, second-hand shops and online boutiques are quite a familiar phenomenon. However, a little less than 30 years ago, there were practically no such outlets in the CIS. Despite the fact that the modern second hand industry is a fairly developed and advanced industry in organizational terms, until quite recently this industry was at the stage of formation.

Perhaps it is this component, the factor that can explain such a difference between Russian and Finnish respondents in relation to the use of second-hand goods.

3.3. "I consider it important to recycle waste (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc.)."



"I consider the recycling of waste (paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, etc.) to be important" - an important issue related to the attitude of a person to waste recycling.

In the total sample size (684 responses), 566 votes fully supported the proposed provision, 82.8% of all responses, 654 votes indicated "agree and rather agree", 95.7%. Among Russian respondents, the data can be presented as follows:

- "agree" 315 responses in the sample of Russians (378 responses) - 83.3%;

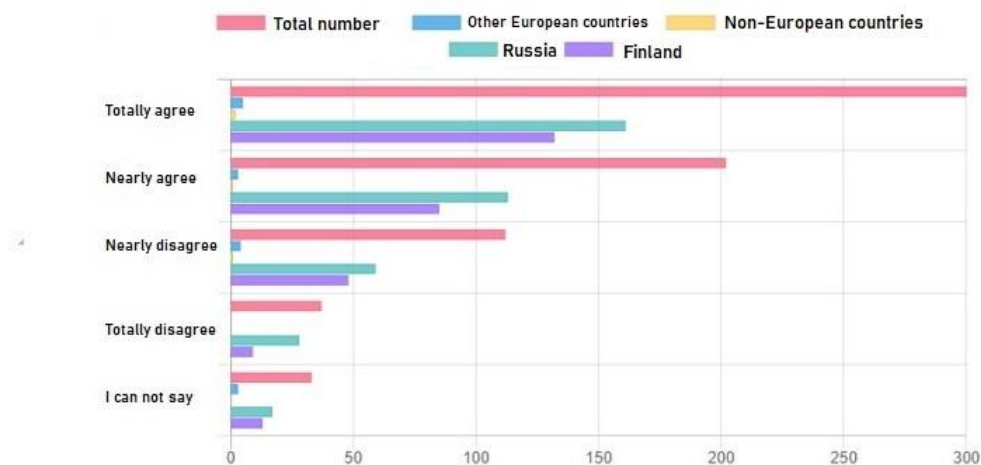
- "agree + rather agree" - 365 responses, 96.5%.

Among Finnish respondents , these data look like this:

- "agree" 243 responses in the sample of Finnish respondents (287 responses) - 84.7%
- "agree + rather agree" - 272 responses, 94.8%.

The attitude to waste recycling among Russian (96.5%) and Finnish colleagues (94.8%) is approximately the same and has a high indicator.

3.4. "I prefer buying products made from recycled materials"- the question orienting us in the indicator of consumption in society.



– In the total sample size (684 responses), 202 votes fully supported the proposed provision, 29.5% of all responses, 502 votes indicated, "agree and rather agree", 73.4%.

Among Russian respondents, the data can be presented as follows:

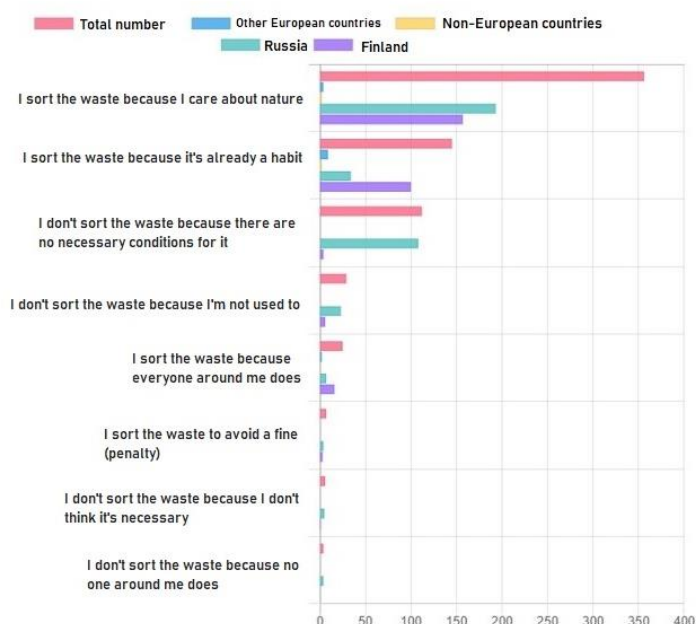
- "agree" 113 responses in the sample of Russians (378 responses) -- 29.9%;
- "agree + rather agree" - 274 responses, 72.5%.

Among Finnish respondents , these data look like this:

- 85 "agree" 85 answers in the sample of Finnish respondents (287 answers) – 29.6%
- "agree + rather agree" - 217 answers, 75.6%.

And on this issue, the positions of Russian and Finnish respondents practically coincide.

Question 4. A question related to the attitude of people to waste sorting.



In general, the attitude to waste sorting as a concern for the environment is considered dominant (52.0%). At the same time, the share of these options among Russian respondents (51.0%) is less than that of Finnish respondents (54.7%). However, the answer to the question "I sort waste because it is already a habit" Finnish respondents (34.8%) are significantly ahead of Russian (9.0%).

The answer to the question "I don't sort waste because there are no necessary conditions" was mainly given by Russian respondents (28.6%); this provision is indeed confirmed by the socio-ecological state of the waste problem in the Russian Federation. According to many estimates, the problem of waste in Russia is one of the priority problems and its solution is put in the national project "Ecology" as paramount. At the same time, only 1.4% of Finnish respondents noted this option.

The answers to the rest of the questions in this area are represented by an insignificant number of answers, which is essentially due to the inaccuracy of sociological research and cannot be considered as fundamentally significant.

Question 5. Issues related to people's actions regarding water conservation.

Questions on water saving are formulated in the form of a number of provisions (see the table).

Table 2.

Distribution of answers to questions related to people's actions regarding water conservation, in %

Statement	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
I turn off the water when I do something else in parallel	73,1	21,9	3,7	1,3	-
I take a shower instead of a bath	74,1	15,4	5,6	3,4	1,3
I only use the washing machine and dishwasher when fully loaded	56,0	31,3	9,2	1,8	1,8
I use water-saving household appliances	35,5	34,8	11,8	7,5	10,4

The problem of clean water is one of the priorities and is among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals: Goals No. 6, 14. Goal No. 6 is related to human activity ("clean water and sanitation"), and goal No. 14 is related to the conservation of marine ecosystems.



5.1. I turn off the water when I do something else in parallel

The problem of saving water is fully supported by 73.1% of respondents (72.5% of them Russian and 75.3% Finnish), rather supported by 21.9% (23.0% Russian, 19.2%

Finnish). Absolute disagreement with this provision was expressed by only 9 respondents, including 5 Russian and 4 Finnish respondents.

5.2. I take a shower instead of a bath

74.1% of respondents expressed support for the need for their own participation in solving global problems (including the problem of clean water, the question "I take a shower instead of a bath"), 64.6% of them Russian, 88.2% Finnish.

Rather, 15.6% support it (of which 22.2% of Russian and 5.9% of Finnish respondents). 23 respondents (3.4%) absolutely disagreed with this provision, including 19 (5.0%) Russian and 4 (1.4%) Finnish respondents.

5.3. I only use the washing machine and dishwasher when fully loaded

The use of environmental technologies in everyday life (water-saving equipment and appliances, the question "I use a washing machine and dishwasher only when fully loaded") is supported by 56.0% of respondents, including 56.6% of Russian and 56.1% of Finnish. The share of respondents from other countries is not fundamentally significant ("agree" - 8 respondents, "rather agree" - 5 respondents). The question "rather agree" was expressed by 214 respondents (31.3%), of which 29.1% of Russian and 34.5% of Finnish respondents. Absolute disagreement with this provision was expressed by 12 respondents (10 – Russian and 2 Finnish).

5.4. I use water-saving household appliances

The question "I use water-saving household appliances and appliances" was answered as follows:

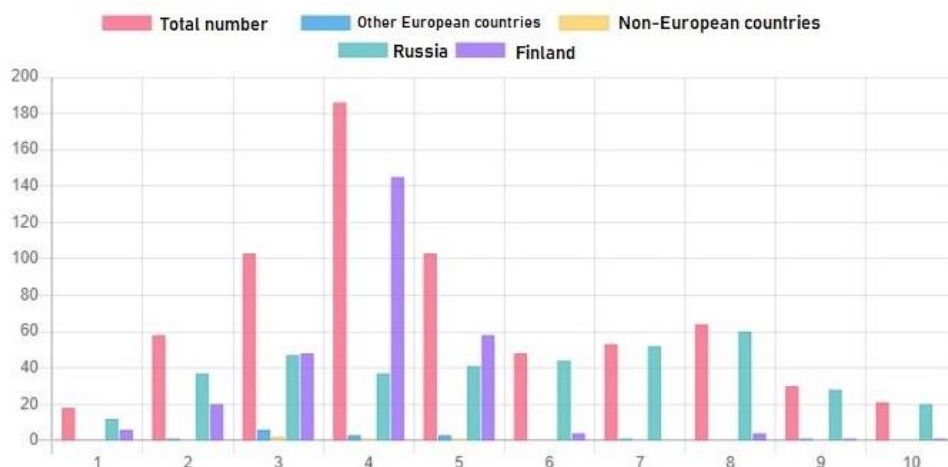
- "agree" - 35.5%, of which 33.9% of Russian and 35.9% of Finnish respondents;
- "rather agree" - 34.8%, of which 29.9% of Russian and 41.5% of Finnish respondents;
- 51 respondents (7.5%)
- "disagree", of which 45 respondents (11.9%) are Russian and 6 respondents (2.1%) are Finnish.

Question 6. Issues related to self-assessment of own environmental knowledge.

The problem of self-assessment in recent years has become more and more dominant and is recognized as more significant than the expert assessment. It is the results of self-

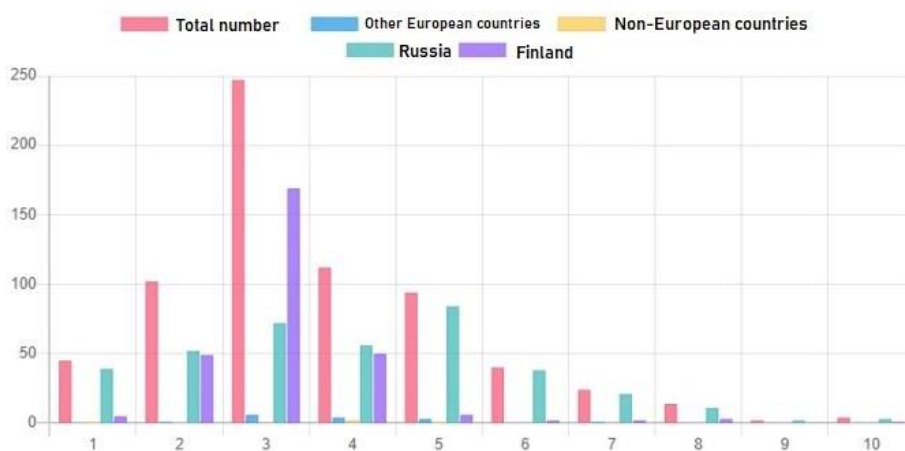
assessment that are the basis of formative assessment, increasing motivation for self-educational activity of a person.

6.1. "I assess my level of environmental knowledge as..."



The average score for self-assessment of environmental knowledge is 4.9 points (according to the 10-point assessment system), while Russian respondents rated their knowledge by 5.7 points, Finnish respondents - by 3.9 points, representatives of other countries (19 respondents) rated their environmental knowledge in the range from 3 to 5 points, i.e. at the level of the average for the entire sample.

6.2. "I assess level of environmental knowledge of my city's residents as..."

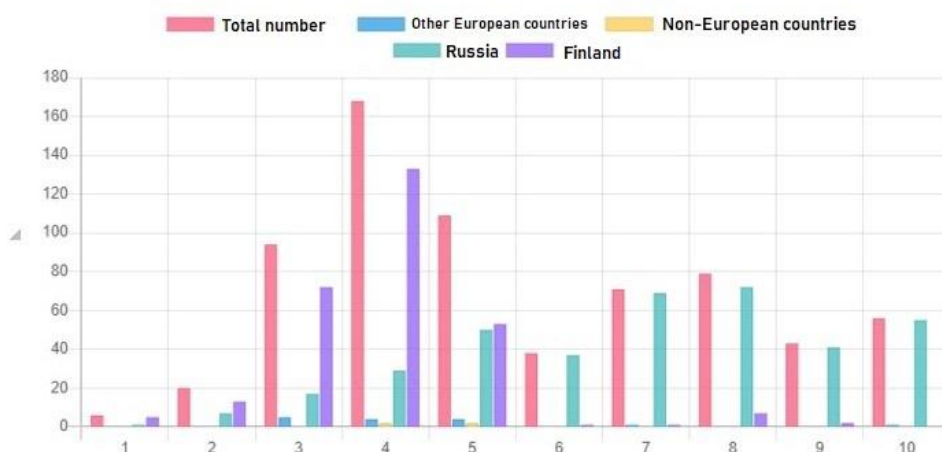


The knowledge assessment of one's environment is quite interesting from a psychological and sociological point of view.

In general, respondents rated the level of environmental knowledge of acquaintances, friends, neighbors and other people in their environment at 3.6 points (according to a 10-point rating system), while Russian respondents scored 4.0 points, and Finnish respondents – 3.1.

Again, Russian respondents give higher self-esteem indicators! One can assume either an overestimated self-esteem of Russian respondents, or a higher level of critical thinking and critical evaluation of Finnish respondents. Of course, an adequate self-assessment of environmental knowledge is also possible, but this requires a special expert study.

Question 7. You assess the extent of your responsibility for nature conservation...



The question is related to the assessment of people's responsibility for nature conservation.

The average score for assessing their responsibility for nature conservation is 5.6 points, while among Russian respondents it is 7.0 points, Finnish respondents - 3.9 points.

It is interesting to compare the indicators of self-assessment of environmental knowledge (... I know this ...) and self-assessment of responsibility for nature conservation (... I am responsible for this ...).

Interesting to compare:

Table 3.

Comparison of average self-assessment indicators of environmental knowledge of respondents from Russia and Finland

	In general, for the entire sample	Russia	Finland
1. Self-assessment of own environmental knowledge	4,9	5,7	3,9
2. Self-assessment of the knowledge of others	3,6	4,0	3,1
3. Self-assessment of people's responsibility for nature	5,6	7,0	3,9

It is interesting to note that the presented series of research results allows us to state the following:

- in general, responsibility for the state of the environment and nature is assessed by respondents above all (5.6 points), then the level of environmental knowledge is noted: their own - 4.9 points and the surrounding people - 3.6 points.

- the rating of these indicators for Finnish respondents is approximately the same level: 3.1 - 3.9.

- Russian respondents highly appreciate the responsibility for the state of nature - 7.0 points; rather highly appreciate their own knowledge in the field of the environment (5.7 points) and environmental knowledge of the surrounding people (4.0 points).

Question 8. Issues related to waste management.

The problem of waste management is one of the most pressing environmental problems, especially in cities. Everyone contributes to the formation of waste, therefore, the formation of environmentally competent behavior in relation to the collection and disposal of solid household waste is the most important task of environmental education and public education.

From the point of view of conscious waste management, respondents evaluated several statements.

Table 4.

Distribution of answers to questions related to waste management in %

Statement	Totally agree	Not fully agree	Not fully disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
"I sort the waste according to the instructions and deliver it to the appropriate recycling bins"	53,4	28,7	7,3	7,5	3,2

"My household has sufficient sorting possibilities and appropriate facilities for that purpose"	33,2	29,4	16,2	18,0	3,4
"I'm continuously aiming to reduce the amount of waste generated in my home"	38,0	42,1	10,7	5,0	4,2
"I take care of hazardous waste as well as electrical and electronic waste by delivering them to appropriate collection point"	68,7	20,3	5,2	3,2	2,5

8.1. I sort the waste according to the instructions and deliver it to the appropriate trash cans.

In general, 82.1% of all respondents expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement (53.4% agree; 28.7% rather agree), and 14.8% disagree (7.5% disagree; 7.3% rather disagree). Only 3.2% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparing the results of the survey by country, we can say that the following expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement:

- 77.6% of Russian respondents (agree - 49.2%; rather agree – 28.4%);
- 95.5% of Finnish respondents (agree - 66.9%; rather agree - 28.6%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 75.0% (agree - 50.0%; rather agree – 25.0%), and in other European countries – 86.7% (agree - 60.0%; rather agree - 26.7%)

These data indicate a fairly high degree of awareness by the citizens themselves of the need to sort garbage in households.

The positive result of Finnish respondents (95.5%), compared with Russians from St. Petersburg (77.6%), is naturally 17.9% higher, which is most likely due to the presence of a developed infrastructure for sorting household waste in Finnish cities. This assumption is confirmed by the answers to the following statement.

8.2. My household has sufficient sorting facilities and appropriate facilities for this purpose.

- 62.6% of all respondents expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement (agree - 33.2%; rather agree – 29.4%), and disagreement
- 34.2% (disagree - 18.0%; rather disagree - 16.2%).

- Only 3.4% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparing the results of the answers to this question by country, we can say that the following expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement:

- 41.8% of Russian respondents (agree - 17.5%; rather agree – 24.3%);
- 87.5% of Finnish respondents (agree - 53.0%; rather agree - 34.5%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 100.0% (agree - 75.0%: rather agree – 25.0%), and in other European countries – 93.3% (agree - 40.0%; rather agree - 53.3%)

A significant difference (45.7%) of positive responses to this statement from Finnish (87.5%) and Russian (41.8%) respondents is due not so much to the lack of awareness of St. Petersburg residents, but rather to the fact that the necessary conditions (infrastructure) for sorting waste in the household are insufficiently implemented in St. Petersburg, unlike Finnish and many other European cities.

8.3. "I'm continuously aiming to reduce the amount of waste generated in my home"

Full or partial agreement with this statement was expressed by 80.1% of all respondents (agree - 38.0%; rather agree – 42.1%), and disagreement - 15.7% (disagree - 5.0%; rather disagree - 10.7%). 4.2% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

The following expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement:

- 76.2% of Russian respondents (agree - 37.0%; rather agree – 39.2%);
- 85.3% of Finnish respondents (agree - 39.0%; rather agree - 46.3%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 75.0% (agree - 50.0%: rather agree – 25.0%), and in other European countries - 80.0% (agree - 40.0%; rather agree - 40.0%)

In general, the majority of respondents in all countries strive to reduce the amount of waste generated in their homes. This indicator is slightly higher among Finnish respondents compared to Russian ones, by 9.1%.

8.4. "I take care of hazardous waste as well as electrical and electronic waste by delivering them to appropriate collection point"

89.0% of all respondents expressed full or partial agreement with this statement (68.7% agree; 20.3% rather agree), and only 8.4% disagree (3.2% disagree; 5.2% rather disagree). 2.5% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparative indicators of full or partial agreement with this statement are as follows:

- 85.2% of Russian respondents (agree - 59.5%; rather agree – 25.7%);
- 94.4% of Finnish respondents (agree - 80.8%; rather agree - 13.6%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 100.0% (agree - 75.0%; rather agree – 25.0%), and in other European countries - 80.0% (agree - 66.7%; rather agree - 13.3%)

The high rates of positive responses of respondents to this statement demonstrate not only the level of consciousness of citizens in the field of disposal of hazardous household waste, electronic devices, but also the availability of appropriate infrastructure for the collection of this kind of waste in St. Petersburg and the cities of Finland. Nevertheless, this indicator is also higher among Finnish respondents compared to Russian by 9.2%.

Question 9. Issues related to the development of the natural component of the urban environment.

The development of the urban environment, especially in large cities, is accompanied by an aggravation of the contradiction between man-made and natural objects. Nature is being forced out of cities, impoverishing them not only with clean water and air, but also with living organisms, with the emotional saturation that nature gives to man.

One of the most important directions of ecologization of the urban environment, human familiarization with nature, the formation of love and understanding of the value of wildlife in all its manifestations is the preservation and development of the natural territories of the city.

During the survey, respondents were offered statements aimed at revealing their attitude to nature, natural objects in cities.

Table 5.

Distribution of answers to questions related to the development of the urban environment in %

Statement	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
"Natural recreation areas are important for our own well-being"	80,4	15,7	1,8	0,4	1,8
Nature gives me a lot of positive emotions	88,4	9,2	0,6	0,2	0,8
"I worry about the decrease in the number of birds in the city"	45,5	29,7	13,7	3,8	7,3
"Cities should have more "green zones" to maintain biological diversity (animals, plants)"	75,7	17,7	4,1	0,6	1,9
"The well-being of water bodies should be taken better care of than it is now"	82,1	13,2	2,5	0	2,2
"In urban forests, it is necessary to reduce forest management activities as much as possible to preserve plants and animals"	56,2	30,1	7,5	1,5	4,8

9.1. "Natural recreation areas are important for our own well-being"

In general, 96.1% of all respondents expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement (agree - 80.4%; rather agree – 15.7%), and disagreement - 2.2% (disagree - 0.4%; rather disagree - 1.8%). Only 1.8% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparing the results of the survey by country, we can say that the following expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement:

- 97.6% of Russian respondents (agree - 86.4%; rather agree – 11.2%);
- 94.8% of Finnish respondents (agree - 74.6%; rather agree - 20.2%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 66.6% (agree - 33.3%; rather agree – 33.3%), and in other European countries – 87.5% (agree - 50.0%; rather agree - 37.5%)

The overwhelming majority of respondents perceive nature, recreation areas in the city as an environment necessary for their own well-being, primarily for health.

Among Russian respondents, this indicator is not significant, but higher (11.8% more fully agree with the statement), which is probably due to the scale of the urban area of St. Petersburg, impoverished by natural areas, especially in the city center), problems of transport accessibility of large parks and forest parks.

9.2. Nature gives me a lot of positive emotions

In general, 97.6% of all respondents fully or partially agree with this statement (88.4% agree; 9.2% rather agree), and only 0.8% disagree (0.2% disagree; 0.6% rather disagree). 0.8% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparative indicators of full or partial agreement with this statement are as follows:

- 85.2% of Russian respondents (agree - 98.4%; rather agree - 9.8%);
- 100% of Finnish respondents (agree - 84.6%; rather agree – 15.4%).
- in other European countries, this figure is also 100.0% (agree - 100%)

The survey data show that nature, to one degree or another, is a source of positive emotions for almost all respondents. The value-emotional attitude to nature among the surveyed citizens manifests itself clearly.

The big difference in the responses of Russian and Finnish respondents is due to the fact that for some reason a very small number of Finnish respondents answered this question-statement (only 13 respondents).

9.3. "I worry about the decrease in the number of birds in the city"

In general, 75.2% of all respondents fully or partially agree with this statement (45.5% agree; 29.7% rather agree), and 17.5% disagree (3.8% disagree; 13.7% rather disagree). 7.3% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparative indicators of full or partial agreement with this statement are as follows:

- 85.3% of Russian respondents (agree - 61.6%; rather agree – 23.7%);
- 62.0% of Finnish respondents (agree - 25.8%; rather agree - 36.2%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 100% (agree - 33.3%; rather agree – 66.7%), and in other European countries – 68.8% (agree - 25.0%; rather agree - 43.8%)

This question-statement concerns citizens' awareness of the most important environmental problem – the problem of preserving biological diversity. As a rule, people rarely think about this problem, practically do not name it among the modern environmental problems.

In general, 75.2% of all respondents expressed some concern about the decrease in the number of bird species and insect pollinators in the city.

Russians (Petersburgers) are more concerned about this problem (85.3%): they fully agree that they are concerned about the decrease in the number of bird species and insect pollinators in the city, 35.8% more Russian than Finnish respondents. This is most likely due to the fact that the majority of Finnish respondents live in small towns where there are a lot of green areas, in general, there is a sufficient variety of insects and birds that live in

nearby biocenoses – meadows, forests. The overall result of Finnish respondents is 62.0%, which is 23.3% lower than that of Russian respondents.

In St. Petersburg, even in many city squares, you can see only sparse vegetation and several species of birds - typical urban inhabitants.

9.4. "Cities should have more "green zones" to maintain biological diversity (animals, plants)"

93.4% of all respondents fully or partially agree with this statement (75.7% agree; 17.7% rather agree), and only 4.7% disagree (0.6% disagree; 4.1% rather disagree). 1.9% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Comparative indicators of full or partial agreement with this statement are as follows:

- 96.8% of Russian respondents (agree - 85.9%; rather agree – 10.9%);
- 89.5% of Finnish respondents (agree - 64.1%; rather agree - 25.4%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 66.6% (agree - 33.3%; rather agree – 33.3%), and in other European countries – 87.5% (agree - 50.0%; rather agree - 37.5%)

These data confirm the overall high concern of respondents (93.4%) about the problem of conservation of biological diversity, which, of course, is more acute in large cities. We fully agree that there should be more "green zones" in cities to maintain biological diversity (animals, plants) by 21.8% more Russian than Finnish respondents. As mentioned above, many areas of St. Petersburg are impoverished with green spaces, which, of course, worries citizens.

9.5. "The well-being of water bodies should be taken better care of than it is now"

Water quality, the ecological state of reservoirs and the aquatic environment is, along with air quality, on one of the first places in the rating of environmental problems that residents of cities talk about. It is not surprising that the overwhelming majority of respondents believe that the well-being of water bodies should be taken care of better than now.

In general, 95.3% of all respondents expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement (82.1% agree; 13.2% rather agree), and only 2.5% disagree (0% disagree; 2.5% rather disagree). 2.2% of the surveyed citizens found it difficult to answer.

Your full or partial agreement with this statement was expressed by:

- 97.6% of Russian respondents (agree – 88,0%; probably agree – 9,6%);

And 92.7% of the Finnish respondents (agree – 75,6%; probably agree – 17,1%).

in other non-European countries this figure is 100% (I agree with 66.7%: more likely to agree – 33,3%), and in other European countries and 87.5% (agree – 62,5%; probably agree – 25,0%).

Since there are quite a lot of water bodies on the territory of both regions, as well as Russia and Finland are countries of the Baltic region, the problem of protection and well-being of water bodies is certainly of concern to citizens of both countries.

9.6. "In urban forests, it is necessary to reduce forest management activities as much as possible to preserve plants and animals"

In general, 86.3% of all respondents expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement (56.2% agree; 30.1% rather agree), and only 2.5% disagree (1.5% disagree; 7.5% rather disagree). 4.8% of the respondents found it difficult to answer.

The following expressed their full or partial agreement with this statement:

- 92.1% of Russian respondents (agree - 70.0%; rather agree – 22.1%);
- 78.7% of Finnish respondents (agree - 39.0%; rather agree - 39.7%).
- in other non-European countries, this figure is 66.6% (agree - 33.3%: rather agree -33.3%), and in other European countries – 87.6% (agree - 43.8%; rather agree - 43.8%).

The problem of preserving urban forests is of greater concern to Petersburgers. We fully agree with the statement that in urban forests it is necessary to reduce forestry activities as much as possible in order to preserve plants and animals by 31.0% more Russian

respondents than Finnish ones. In general, 13.3% more St. Petersburg residents than Finnish respondents expressed their agreement (full or partial) with this statement.

Probably, such results are related to the fact that urban forests are very attractive for various types of economic activity. A certain infrastructure is being created on their territory, various facilities for recreation and entertainment, health improvement are being built. These zones are no less attractive for housing construction. Residents of a big city realize that they are getting further away from nature and believe that it should be preserved in the city.

Thus, based on the analysis of the respondents' answers to the 9th question, in general, it can be stated that citizens have a high awareness of the value of nature and natural objects that should not only be preserved, but also developed in the urban environment.

Respondents from both countries generally showed a high value attitude towards nature, which gives a lot of positive emotions (98.3%), contributes to the preservation of health (96.1%).

The overwhelming majority of respondents from both countries expressed particularly high concern about the well-being of water bodies (95.3%), the preservation of green areas in the city (93.4%).

In general, Russian respondents (St. Petersburg residents) have a slightly higher concern about the preservation of nature in the city than Finnish respondents.

For example, 75.2% of all respondents expressed some concern about the decrease in the number of bird species and insect pollinators in the city, but among St. Petersburg residents (85.3% in general), 35.8% more Russian than Finnish respondents fully agree with such concern. In general (agree in whole or in part) This figure is also 23.3% higher among Russian respondents (85.3%) than among Finnish respondents (62.0%).

Probably, some problems, for example, the preservation of natural areas in the city, species of insect pollinators, the development of economic activity in the forest park zone,

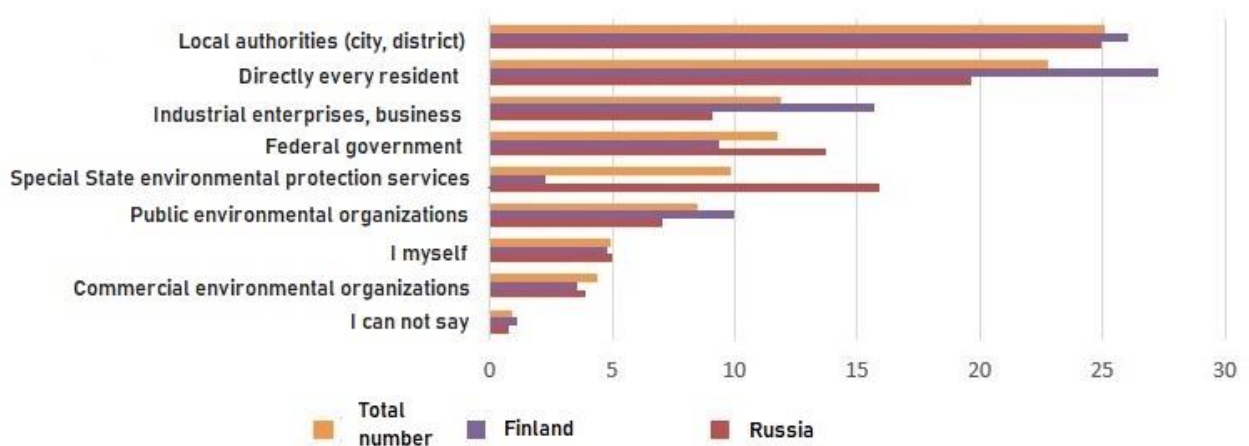
are less relevant for residents of Finnish cities, which are not comparable in area, man-made load, etc. with St. Petersburg.

Question 10. Who do You think is responsible for the quality of the environment in Your city? (select 3 main positions):

Responsibility is a norm of personal behavior, an element of morality, which is expressed in the attitude of the individual to society and the norms of behavior accepted in society. This kind of responsibility is manifested in decision-making at various levels, in behavior. Environmental responsibility is not only a legal and economic category, it is a component of environmental culture, the result of environmental education and enlightenment. Environmental responsibility is based on such personal qualities as self-control, the ability to foresee the immediate and long-term consequences of their actions in the environment, critical attitude towards themselves and others. Environmental responsibility should be based not on the fear of punishment, for example, a fine, but on the conviction of the correctness of their actions and their environmental expediency.

Environmental responsibility of each person is a component of common responsibility, it is the result of acquired environmental knowledge, skills of rational nature management and the manifestation of ecological consciousness.

The answers to the question "Who, in your opinion, is responsible for the quality of the environment in your city?" were distributed as follows.



In the first place was the choice of "Local authorities (city, district)" – 25.0% of all respondents. This is the opinion of almost a lone number of Russian (24.9%) and Finnish (26.0%) respondents.

In second place for the entire sample was the answer "Directly every resident" - 22.8%. However, the share of Finnish respondents who chose this option (27.3%) exceeds the share of Russian respondents (19.6%).

The next position is occupied by the option "Industrial enterprises, business" – 11.8%. However, a significant difference is again found in the responses of Russian (9.1%) and Finnish (15.7%) respondents: Finnish respondents place more responsibility for the quality of the environment in the city on industrial enterprises and businesses than St. Petersburg residents.

The position of Russian and Finnish respondents regarding the responsibility for the quality of the environment in the city of the federal government and the government as a whole also differs: 13.7% of Russian respondents and 9.3% of Finnish respondents (11.7% of all respondents) are responsible for these structures.

According to 9.9% of all respondents, including 15.9% of Russian and 2.2% of Finnish respondents, special state environmental protection services should be responsible for the quality of the urban environment.

Public environmental organizations are held responsible for the quality of the urban environment by 8.5% of all respondents, including 7.0% of Russian and 10.0% of Finnish respondents.

This clarification of the position of "Directly every resident" in responsibility for the quality of the urban environment as "Himself /herself" was chosen by 4.9% of all respondents; 5.0% of Russian and 4.8% of Finnish respondents.

4.3% of all respondents, including 3.9% of Russian and 3.5% of Finnish respondents, hold commercial environmental organizations responsible for the quality of the urban environment.

By grouping the responses by type of organization (see tab. 8), it can be concluded that the prevailing understanding of the responsibility of authorities at various levels and public services (Local authorities, Federal authorities and Special State Environmental Services) for the quality of the environment as part of the overall environmental responsibility. The total share of these options was 46.7%. At the same time, in the responses of Russian respondents, variants from this category were found much more often (54.6%) than in the responses of respondents from Finland (37.6%).

The share of responses associated with the population (Directly each resident, myself / myself) is 27.7%. At the same time, Finnish respondents have significantly more (32.1%) than Russian respondents (24.6%).

The share of responsibility of environmental organizations (Special state environmental services, Public environmental organizations and Commercial environmental organizations) is 22.7%. In the responses of Russian respondents, variants from this category make up 26.8%, in the responses of Finnish respondents - 15.8%.

The total share of responses related to commercial organizations (Industrial enterprises, business and Commercial environmental organizations) is 16.2%. At the same time, Finnish respondents have 19.2% of the answers included in this category, while Russian respondents have 13.0%

Table 6.

Answers to the question "Who, in your opinion, is responsible for the quality of the environment in your city?", grouped by type of answers

Responsible groups	Response shares, %		
	Russian respondents	Finnish respondents	In general, for the entire sample
Authorities and public services	54,6	37,6	46,7
Population	24,6	32,1	27,7
Environmental organizations and services	26,8	15,8	22,7
Commercial organizations	13,0	19,2	16,2

Question 11. Are You familiar with Your city's environmental strategy?

The strategy of an "ecologically sustainable city" as a component of a sustainable development strategy can be implemented only if the balance of economy, social life and ecology is observed. Compliance with this balance is based on the development and implementation of the environmental strategy of the city. Such a strategy should be developed for each city, since it is based on the analysis of specific factors: the environmental situation, social, economic and other factors.

The ecological strategy of the city is addressed, along with various bodies and structures, also to every citizen and makes it possible to realize the peculiarities of the urban environment development: the city as a resource circulation system; a city that rationally uses resources and allows them to recover; an ecological city using various, including renewable energy sources; the development of transport flows, environmentally friendly transport in the city, pedestrian and bicycle routes; construction and development of energy-efficient "smart" buildings; development of waste management system; development of green zones and protected areas, etc.

Ideas about the ecological strategy of the city allow every citizen to use an ecological approach in everyday life, to measure their needs with the ecological possibilities of the urban environment.

42.9% of all respondents know, but in general terms, the environmental strategy of their city as a whole.

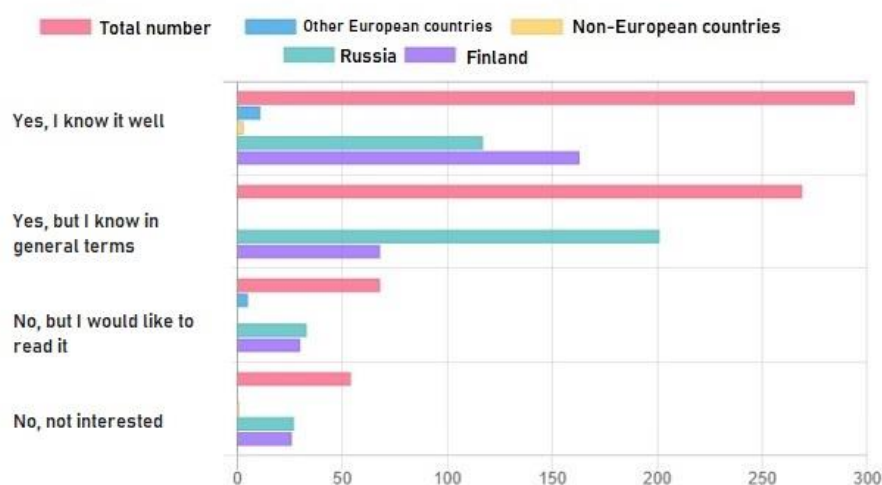
They do not know, but I would like to get acquainted – 39.3% of all respondents.

Only 9.9% of respondents know their city's environmental strategy well.

7.9% of respondents said they were not interested in this question.

Let's compare the results of the answers to the question "Are you familiar with the environmental strategy of your city?" by country:

- know, but in general terms - 31.0% of Russian respondents and 56.8% of Finnish respondents; in other non-European countries, this figure was 75.0%, and in other European countries – 68.6%;
- do not know, but would like to get acquainted – 53.2% of Russian respondents and 23.7% of Finnish respondents;
- yes, it is well known – 8.7% of Russian respondents and 10.5% of Finnish respondents; in other European countries, this figure was 31.3%;
- not interested in getting acquainted with the strategy – 7.2% of Russian respondents and 9.1% of Finnish respondents; in other non-European countries, this figure was 25.0%.



Thus, the majority of respondents in general show some interest in the environmental strategy of their city:

among Finnish respondents, compared to Russian, there are 25.8% more of those who have some ideas about the development strategy of their city;

However, there are 29.5% more Russian respondents than Finnish respondents who are not familiar with, but would like to get acquainted with the environmental strategy of their city.

Only a tenth of all citizens who took part in the survey know the environmental strategy of their city well. About the same number of respondents are not interested in this question.

Of course, there is a request for more active educational activities aimed at familiarizing citizens with the environmental strategy of their city, especially among Petersburgers.

Question 12. Do you know where to turn when an environmental offense is detected?

An active ecological life position is the most important component of ecological culture and a manifestation of ecological consciousness, personal worldview attitudes.

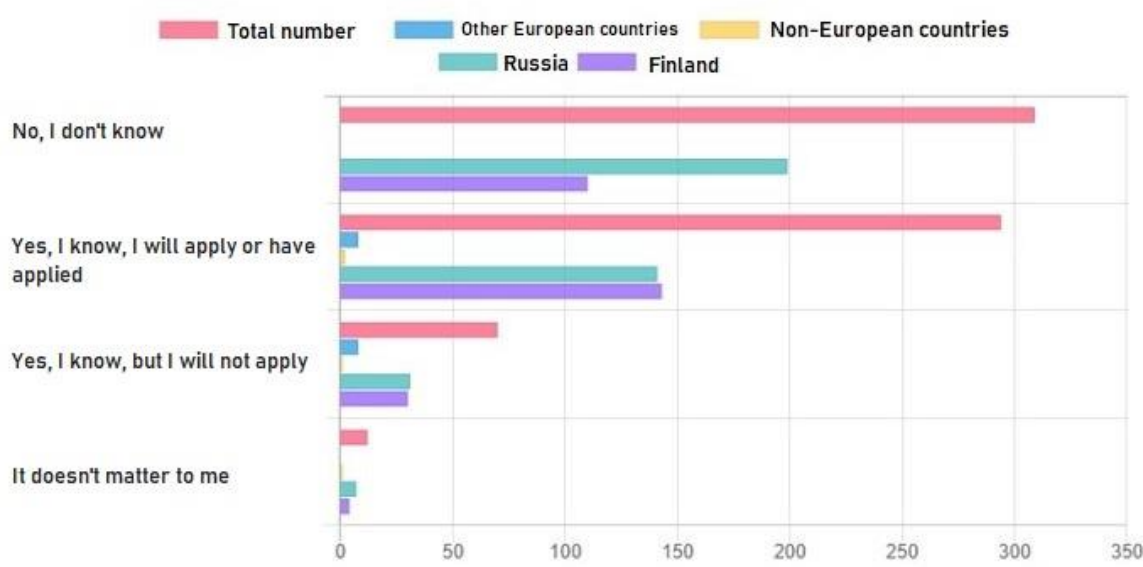
Not every environmental problem that arises in the urban environment can be solved by an ordinary citizen on his own. An integral and necessary component of the work of urban environmental services is their timely informing about various environmental situations, offenses.

Here is shows the answers of all respondents to the question "Do you know where to turn when an environmental offense is detected?":

- no, I don't know- 45.1%;
- yes, I know and I will apply - 42.9%;
- yes, I know, but I won't apply – 10.2%;
- it doesn't matter to me – 1.8%.

Let's compare the results of the answers to the same question (where to turn when an environmental offense is detected) by country:

- 52 no, they do not know – 52.7% of Russian respondents and 38.3% of Finnish respondents;
- Yes, they know and will apply - 37.3% of Russian respondents and 49.8% of Finnish respondents;
- Yes, they know, but they won't apply – 8.2% of Russian respondents and 10.5% of Finnish respondents;
- It doesn't matter to them – 1.6% of Russian respondents and 1.4% of Finnish respondents.



In other countries, the responses were distributed as follows:

- yes, I know, I will apply - 50.0% in other European countries and 50.0% in other non-European countries;
- yes, I know, but I will not apply - 50.0% in other European countries and 25.0% in other non-European countries;
- it does not matter to me – 25.0% in other non-European countries.

In general, almost half of the respondents (45.1%) do not know where to turn when detecting an environmental offense. Moreover, there are 13.9% more such Russian respondents than Finnish ones.

It is encouraging that, in general, almost half of Finnish respondents (49.8%) know and will apply when detecting environmental offenses. The number of Russian respondents who answered this question positively is 12.5% less.

It can be concluded that Russian citizens (residents of St. Petersburg) are less informed about the city's environmental services and hotline telephones than residents of Finnish cities.

As always, there is a category of citizens who are indifferent to environmental problems. It is approximately the same in number and amounts to 9-11% in both countries.

Question 13. How often do You use the nature and parks of Your city for recreation and leisure: *

As noted above (question No. 9), the vast majority of respondents perceive nature, recreation areas in the city as an environment necessary for their own well-being, primarily for health.

Analyzing the answers to the question "How often do You use the outdoors, Your city parks for recreation and leisure?", - we can say that, despite the peculiarities of the Northern nature of Russia and Finland in General, citizens actively use natural objects to rest and leisure.

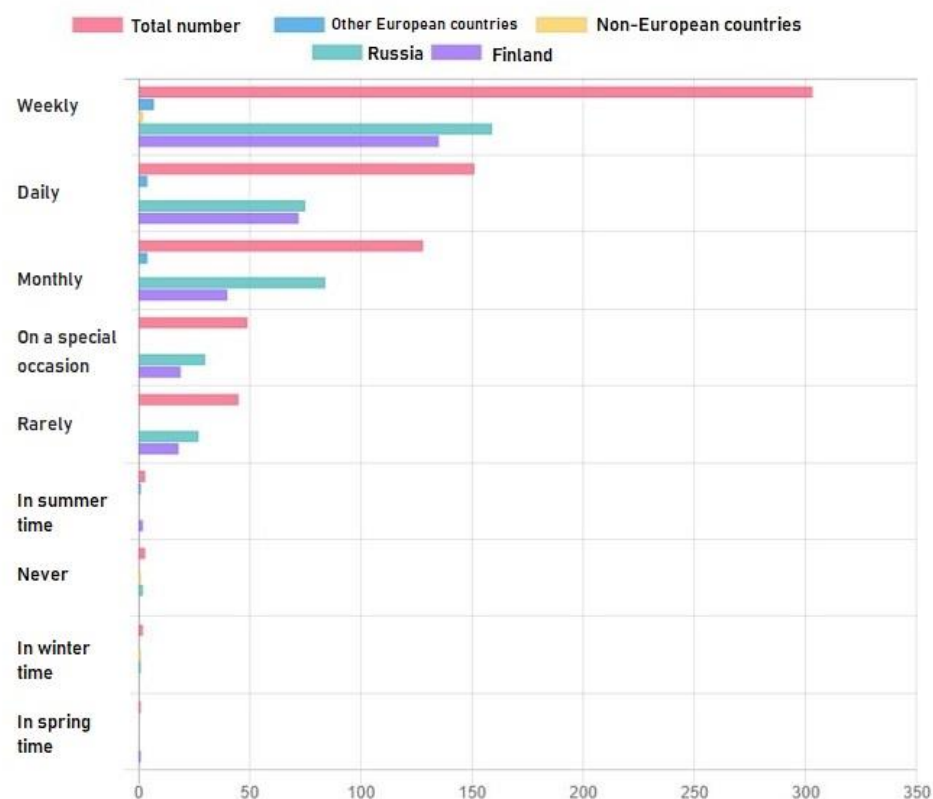
Usage of the nature parks of the city to rest and leisure in General following:

- weekly – 44.2%;
- daily – 22.0 %;
- monthly – 18.7%;
- on a special occasion - 7.2%;
- rarely – 6.6%;
- other answers: in summer - 0.4%;
- never - 0.4%;
- in winter 0.3%;
- in spring - 0.2%.

Thus, at least once a week 66.2% of all respondents rest in the parks of their city. Natural areas are the favorite places of recreation of citizens.

Let's compare the results of two countries - Russia and Finland. The frequency of using nature, parks of your city for recreation and leisure:

- weekly – 42.1% of Russian respondents and 47.0% of Finnish respondents;
- daily – 19.8% of Russian respondents and 25.1% of Finnish respondents;
- monthly – 22.2% of Russian respondents and 13.9% of Finnish respondents;
- on a special occasion - 7.9% of Russian respondents and 6.2% of Finnish respondents;
- rarely – 7.1% of Russian respondents and 6.3% of Finnish respondents.



There are no significant differences in the results obtained. A little more activity in using nature, parks of your city for recreation and leisure in Finnish cities can be explained by their greater accessibility and proximity to the respondents' places of residence.

Question 14. Do You consider it necessary to promote the use of eco-friendly transport (bicycles, scooters, electric cars, eco-friendly public transport, etc.) in Your city?

The use of ecological modes of transport is one of the urgent directions of sustainable urban development, contributing to reducing the level of environmental impact.

In large cities, special attention is currently being paid to the development of environmentally friendly public transport. In smaller cities, residential areas of the city, the park area, the development of bike paths is possible.

Answering the question "Do you consider it necessary to promote the use of ecological transport (bicycles, scooters, electric vehicles, environmentally friendly public transport, etc.) in your city?", all respondents generally gave the following answers:

- yes, and I am ready to use it more often myself - 63.4%;
- yes, but I'm not ready to use it more often yet - 26.0%;
- no, he is already quite popular - 8,9%;
- no, I don't see the need for ecological transport – 1.7%.

Comparing the answers to this question of respondents from two countries - Russia and Finland, we can say that they differ slightly:

- Yes, and I am ready to use it more often myself - 62.2% of Russian respondents and 66.6% of Finnish respondents;
- Yes, but I'm not ready to use it more often yet - 27.0% of Russian respondents and 22.7% of Finnish respondents;
- No, it is already quite popular – 9.3% of Russian respondents and 9.1% of Finnish respondents;
- No, I don't see the need for ecological transport – 1.6% of Russian respondents and 1.7% of Finnish respondents.

4-5% more Finnish respondents than Russian respondents are ready to use ecological transport more often, which is probably due to the possibility of using bicycle transport more often.

In general, the idea of developing ecological transport is supported by 90.2% of Russian and 89.3% of Finnish respondents, which indicates their knowledge of the problem of environmental pollution due to vehicle emissions. It is necessary to continue working on the development of public transport, infrastructure for bicycle transport, as well as informing the population about the need and possibilities of using ecological transport in the city.

Question 15. What is the best way to get fresh, up-to-date environmental information in Your opinion?

Table 7.

Distribution of answers to questions related to the sources of relevant environmental information in %

Options	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
Printed products: newspapers and magazines, booklets, etc.	22,0	31,7	18,3	22,6	5,4
Websites of scientific and popular science magazines	40,7	36,5	11,8	4,2	6,7
TV shows	47,3	34,6	10,5	4,2	3,4
Radio	36,6	38,5	13,7	6,3	4,8
Forum, conference, seminar, round table, etc.	32,1	38,1	16,6	6,3	6,9
Ecobloggers	55,8	28,6	7,9	3,2	4,5
Websites and social networks of public environmental organizations	49,0	30,8	9,9	3,7	6,6
Websites and social networks of official environmental organizations	41,3	27,5	14,6	8,8	7,9
Friends, colleagues	37,0	39,1	13,2	4,7	5,8
Information channels in social networks	55,3	27,7	8,6	3,0	5,2

The majority of respondents (53.7%) note that they receive fresh and up-to-date environmental information through printed materials (newspapers and magazines, booklets, etc.): "I agree" – 22.0% and "I rather agree" – 31.7% (Russia - 42.9%, Finland - 51.9%). At the same time, 51.8% of respondents from Russia "disagree" and "rather disagree" with this statement (in Finland - 25.4%). 5.4% of respondents find it difficult to answer this question.

77.2% of respondents receive fresh, up-to-date environmental information through the websites of scientific and popular scientific journals: of these, Russia - 84.9%, Finland - 67.2%). "Disagree" or "Rather disagree" with this statement 16.1% of respondents, 6.7% find it difficult to answer this question.

81.9% of respondents claim that they receive up-to-date environmental information through watching TV shows. The majority of respondents from Russia – 82.0% and Finland - 81.9% also agree with this. 14.7% of respondents "disagree" and "rather disagree" with this statement. 3.4% of respondents found it difficult to answer this question.

74.9% of respondents note that they receive fresh and up-to-date environmental information from radio broadcasts. This is less in demand by respondents than watching TV shows (81.9%). 76.4% of respondents from Russia and 72.1% from Finland receive environmental information from radio broadcasts. 20.0% of respondents disagree with this statement and 4.8% find it difficult to answer this question.

Currently, participants of events often, and sometimes for the first time, get acquainted with up-to-date and operational environmental information at forums, conferences, seminars, round tables and other forms of organizing environmental activities. Therefore, the respondents were asked the question "How, in your opinion, is it best to get fresh, up-to-date environmental information? (Forums, conferences, seminars, round tables, etc.)". Nevertheless, only 70.2% of respondents agree with this formulation ("I agree" and "I rather agree").

Among Russian respondents, 75.6% believe that relevant environmental information can be obtained at these events, while among Finnish respondents only 63.1%. 22.9% of respondents disagree with this formulation of the question, 6.9% of respondents find it difficult to answer this question.

84.4% of respondents believe that it is possible to obtain up-to-date environmental information through the websites and social networks of public environmental organizations, 11.0% of respondents note that they do not agree with this statement, and 4.8% of respondents find it difficult to answer this question. 92.3% of Russian respondents note that they receive fresh and up-to-date environmental information through the websites and social networks of public environmental organizations, which shows great interest and

trust in environmental information received and interpreted by public organizations for the population. In Finland, this figure is much lower - 74.2%.

80.0% of respondents noted that, in their opinion, fresh and up-to-date environmental information can be obtained on the websites and through social networks of official environmental organizations. This is slightly less than through the websites and social networks of public environmental organizations - 84.4%.

At the same time, it should be noted that among Russian respondents, 91.3% "Agree" and "Rather agree" about obtaining fresh and up-to-date environmental information on the websites and through social networks of official environmental organizations, which practically coincides with the results of obtaining environmental information through the websites of public organizations (92.3%). Similarly, with the results of the responses of Finnish respondents - 73.8% (74.2% through the websites of public organizations).

100% of respondents from non-European countries agree with this statement, 93.8% from other European countries. In general, it can be concluded that the popularity of obtaining environmental information on the websites of official environmental organizations in European and non-European countries, but in Russia and Finland these indicators are higher for the websites of public organizations.

Various environmental information is promoted through blogs and accounts of eco-activists/eco-specialists. Bloggers and professional environmentalists, eco-activists share their experience in their accounts, interest a large number of people with useful, relevant information on the topic of ecology, rational nature management, etc.

68.8% of respondents "Agree" and "Rather agree" with the statement about getting fresh and up-to-date environmental information through blogs and accounts of eco-activists/eco-specialists. Among Russian respondents, these results are even higher - 84.0%, among other European and non-European countries - 75%, and among Finnish respondents the lowest results – 48.1%.

Among the Finnish respondents, the highest rate for the answer options "Disagree" and "Rather disagree" is 37.3%. 7.9 respondents found it difficult to answer, including Finnish respondents - 14.6%.

It is worth noting that in Russia the interest in fresh and up-to-date environmental information through blogs and accounts is significantly higher than in Finland (84.0% and 48.1%).

To the question "How, in your opinion, is it best to get fresh, up-to-date environmental information?" 76.2% of respondents answered in the affirmative - from friends and colleagues ("Agree" and "Rather agree").

Among Russian respondents 81.2% "Agree" and "Rather agree", among Finnish respondents 69.7%, and in other European and non-European countries - 75.0% each.

It is worrying that a large percentage of respondents rely on the knowledge of friends and colleagues in obtaining up-to-date environmental information, who may not be competent, have false or unreliable information, except if friends and colleagues are professional environmentalists or members of public environmental organizations.

Thus, among all sources of environmental information for obtaining fresh and up-to-date information, the leaders are:

- websites and social networks of public organizations (84.4%);
- information channels in social networks (83.1%);
- TV viewing (81.9%);
- websites and social networks of official environmental organizations (79.9%);
- websites of scientific and popular scientific journals (77.2%).

All the proposed options for environmental information sources are popular among respondents and did not receive values less than 50%. Only 42.9% of Russian respondents named such a source of information as printed materials (newspapers and magazines, booklets, etc.) for obtaining fresh and up-to-date environmental information, and 48.1% of Finnish respondents indicated blogs and accounts of eco-activists/eco-specialists.

Question 16. What kind of person, in Your opinion, is environmentally orientated? (choose the 3 most significant answers) *

Respondents were asked to choose the 3 most significant answers out of 9 suggested ones.

The distribution of answer options is presented in the form of Table 8. The five leaders include the following statements:

1. Not indifferent to everything that happens to nature and the environment (21.2%). It is more important for respondents from Russia (23.4%) than respondents from Finland (19.0%).
2. Monitors the economy of water and energy in the house (19.7%). It is more important for respondents from Finland (22.3%) than respondents from Russia (18.2%).

3. Promotes the idea of waste sorting among his friends (16.9%). It is more important for respondents from Finland (19.4%) than respondents from Russia (15.4%).

4. Observes sanitary and hygienic standards of behavior (12.7%). It is more important for respondents from Russia (16.8%) than respondents from Finland (7.2%).

5. Participates in environmental actions, subbotniks, etc. (12.4%). It is more important for respondents from Russia (14.4%) than respondents from Finland (9.2%).

Table 8.

Distribution of answers to the question "Which person, in your opinion, is ecologically cultured?" by country, in %

№ п/п	Possible answers to the question "Which person, in your opinion, is ecologically cultured?"	Share of responses from Russia	Percentage of responses from Finland	Total number of responses
1	Worries about what happens to nature and the environment	23,4	19,0	21,2
2	Monitors the saving of water and energy in the house	18,2	22,3	19,7
3	Promotes the idea of waste sorting among his friends	15,4	19,4	16,9
4	Complies with sanitary and hygienic standards of behavior	16,8	7,2	12,7
5	Participates in environmental actions, cleaning, etc.	14,4	9,2	12,4
6	Has extensive environmental knowledge	4,8	14,4	9,1
7	Works for an environmental organization	2,1	2,6	2,8
8	Knows about regional plant and bird species	1,6	3,1	2,2
9	Member of a public environmental organization	2,3	0,9	1,7

The response rating among respondents from Russia and Finland is distributed as follows:

Table 9.

Rating of answers to the question "Which person, in your opinion, is ecologically cultured?"

n/n	№	Possible answers to the question "Which person, in your opinion, is ecologically cultured?"	Place in the rating, Russia	Place in the ranking, Finland	Place in the overall ranking
1	1	Worries about what happens to nature and the environment	1	3	1
2	2	Monitors the saving of water and energy in the house	2	1	2
3	3	Promotes the idea of waste sorting among his friends	4	2	3
4	4	Complies with sanitary and hygienic standards of behavior	3	6	4
5	5	Participates in environmental actions, cleaning, etc.	5	5	5
6	6	Has extensive environmental knowledge	6	4	6
7	7	Works for an environmental organization	8	8	7
8	8	Knows about regional plant and bird species	9	7	8
9	9	Member of a public environmental organization	7	9	9

The analysis of the rating of responses shows that there are similarities and differences in the opinions of Russian and Finnish respondents on what an ecologically cultured person should be.

The top positions of the overall rating are quite important for respondents from both countries. The answer "Not indifferent to everything that happens to nature and the environment", which received the largest number of votes, is on the 1st place among Russian respondents and on the 3rd among Finnish. The answer "Monitors the economy of water and energy in the house" is on the 2nd place of the rating among Russian and on the 1st among Finnish. "Promotes the idea of sorting waste among his friends" is more important for Finnish respondents (2nd place), while for Russian respondents it ranks only 4th due to the fact that currently there is no system of separate garbage collection in Russian regions. At the same time, an important point for Russian respondents is "Observes sanitary and

hygienic norms of behavior" (3rd place), in the rating of Finnish respondents it is only in 6th place.

There are complete matches for positions in the rating only for 2 qualities: "Participates in environmental actions, subbotniks, etc." and "Works in an environmental organization" – 5th and 8th place, respectively.

It is noteworthy that the lowest places in the overall rating were given to items related to the availability of environmental knowledge and work in environmental organizations. This may indicate that, according to respondents, an ecologically cultured person, first of all, should show appropriate behavior at home, at school and at work, while on vacation in nature.

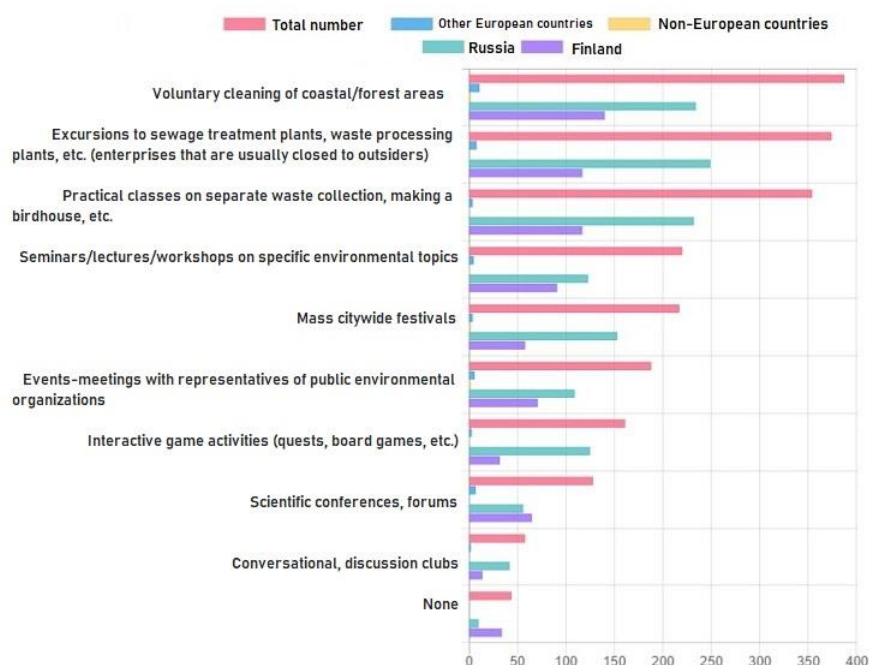
The respondents also offered their own single answers to this question, for example, "Not afraid to set an example and give advice to people", "Understands the impact of their own consumption on the environment", "Votes for environmentally conscious decision makers", "Does small everyday things for the environment", etc.

Question 17. Which of the environmental awareness activities do you consider the most attractive?

Respondents in the Google questionnaire had to choose a maximum of 5 answers out of 10 suggested:

1. Voluntary cleaning of coastal/forest areas
2. Mass citywide festivals
3. Seminars/lectures/workshops on specific environmental topics
4. Scientific conferences, forums
5. Interactive game activities (quests, board games, etc.)
6. Excursions to sewage treatment plants, waste processing plants, etc. (enterprises that are usually closed to outsiders)
7. Conversational, discussion clubs
8. Events-meetings with representatives of public environmental organizations
9. Practical classes on separate waste collection, making a birdhouse, etc.
10. None

2131 responses were received to this question. The generalized rating of the final results is presented in Table 10.



In the overall results in the top three, the spread is less than 2%. The most popular answer among Russian respondents is "Excursions to sewage treatment plants, waste processing plants, etc. (enterprises that are usually open to organized groups)" -18.7%, while the share of this answer among Finnish respondents is 15.8%. The option "Volunteer cleaning of coastal/forest areas", accounting for 17.6% of the total share of all responses, is the most popular among Finnish respondents (18.9%), while it is the 2nd most popular among Russian respondents (17.6%). The option "Practical classes on separate waste collection, making a birdhouse, etc." (16.6% in the total share) is in third place in popularity among Russian respondents (17.4%) and in 2nd place among Finnish respondents (15.8%), gaining the same number of answers with the option "Excursions to sewage treatment plants, waste processing plants, etc. (enterprises that are usually open to organized groups)".

Table 10.

Distribution of respondents' answers to the question "Which of the environmental awareness activities do you consider the most attractive?", in %

Activity	Russia	Final	All respons
Voluntary cleaning of coastal/forest areas	17,6	18,9	18,2

Mass citywide festivals	18,7	15,8	17,6
Seminars/lectures/workshops on specific environmental topics	17,4	15,8	16,6
Scientific conferences, forums	9,2	12,3	10,3
Interactive game activities (quests, board games, etc.)	11,5	7,8	10,2
Excursions to sewage treatment plants, waste processing plants, etc. (enterprises that are usually closed to outsiders)	8,2	9,6	8,8
Conversational, discussion clubs	9,4	4,3	7,6
Events-meetings with representatives of public environmental organizations	4,2	8,8	6,0
Practical classes on separate waste collection, making a birdhouse, etc.	3,2	1,9	2,7
None	0,8	4,6	2,1

Option "conferences, forums" Finnish respondents (8.8 per cent) were chosen twice as often Russian (4,2%), a variant of the "Interactive gaming events (quests, Board games, etc.)" Russian respondents (9,4%) chose twice as likely to Finnish (4,3%).

It should be noted that 4.6% of Finnish respondents indicated that they do not find attractive, none of the proposed options, while the share of respondents who reported this response is only 0.8%

Question 18. Are You sufficiently well informed about the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) developed in 2015 by the UN General Assembly, and can discuss about them?

This question is focused on fixing knowledge about the environment and its problems. Respondents were asked to choose an answer from the following 5 options:

- Totally agree
- Nearly agree
- Nearly disagree
- Totally disagree
- I can not say

Respondents' answers to the question about informing about the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Options	All respons, в %
Totally agree	32,8
Nearly agree	20,7
Nearly disagree	19,0

Totally disagree	18,1
I can not say	9,3

Analysis of the results shows that 51.8% of respondents "Rather agree" and "Agree" with this question. "Disagree" and "Rather disagree" 38.8% of respondents. 9.3% of respondents found it difficult to answer.

The majority of Finnish respondents chose the answers: "Rather agree" and "Agree" (54.7%, among Russian - 47.9%). A smaller part of Russian and Finnish respondents noted "Disagree" and "Rather disagree" in the questionnaire (41.8% and 36.5%). Thus, we can conclude from the study of the answers to the question "Are you sufficiently well informed about the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) developed by the UN General Assembly in 2015, and can discuss them with your friend, family member, colleague or child": the majority of respondents, including Russian and Finnish, agree and rather agree with this statement.

Question 19. What do You think is the most important role of the ozone layer for our planet?

Respondents were asked to fix knowledge about the environment and its problems, namely, the importance of the role of the ozone layer for our planet, and 5 answers were offered:

1. Reducing the greenhouse effect;
2. Protection of all living things from harsh ultraviolet radiation;
3. Absorption of toxic substances;
4. Prevention of "acid rain;
5. All options are correct.

The correct answer to the question is: "Protection of all living things from harsh ultraviolet radiation."

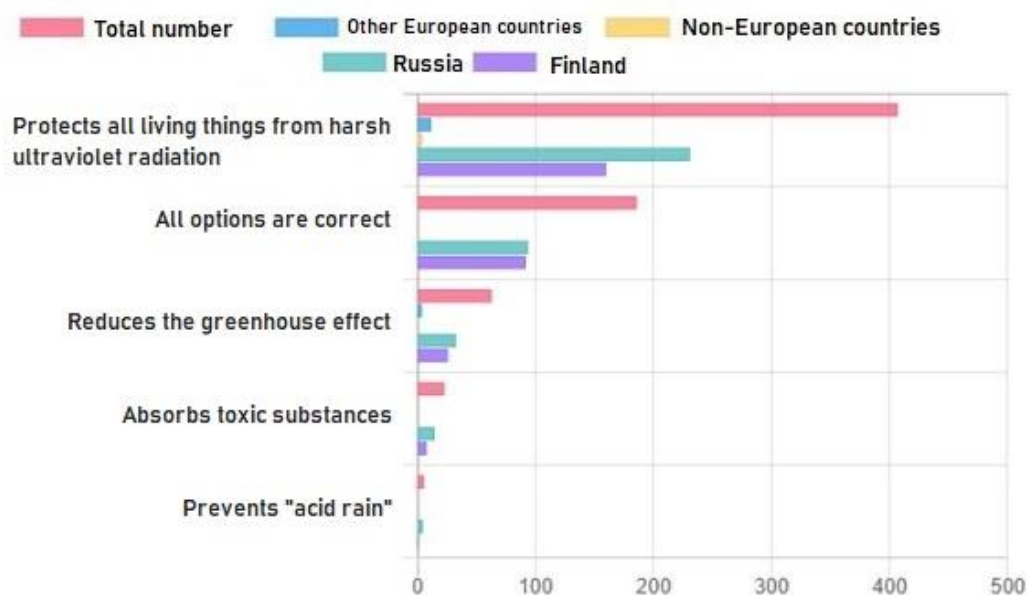
The ozone layer absorbs dangerous ultraviolet rays, thereby protecting all life on Earth. The problem of depletion of the ozone layer in the 1980s became the object of constant discussions and became one of the global problems. In many ways, the decrease in the thickness of the layer is due to human activity. Therefore, this question about the importance of the role of the ozone layer is significant in identifying knowledge about the environment and its problems.

59.4% of respondents believe that the most important role of the ozone layer for our planet is "Protection of all living things from harsh ultraviolet radiation." This answer is correct. Also, the majority of respondents from Russia and Finland agree with this formulation (61.1% and 55.8%). In the category "Other European country" this indicator is 75.0%, in the category "Other non-European country" - 100%. "Most respondents know what an important role the ozone layer plays for the preservation of all life on Earth.

Nevertheless, a sufficient number of respondents (27.2%) consider all the above answers to be important for the ozone layer, namely: "Protection of all living things from harsh ultraviolet radiation", "Reduction of the greenhouse effect", "Absorption of toxic substances" and "Prevention of acid rain".

9.2% of respondents note as an important role of the ozone layer "Reduction of the greenhouse effect", 3.4% - "Absorption of toxic substances" and 0.9% - "Prevention of acid rain".

In general, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents from different countries are aware of the importance of the role of the ozone layer for our planet



Question 20. Do You know what circular economy means?

A cyclical economy is understood as a closed-cycle economy based on the principle of "production – use - utilization". The main idea of a cyclical economy is to completely abandon the use of new natural resources, making do with those that have already been obtained, and will help reduce the total amount of waste. The cyclical economy corresponds to the Goal No. 12 "Responsible production and consumption" of the UN Global Program "17 Sustainable Development Goals". The cyclical economy becomes a part of our life and focuses on consciousness, thoughtful attitude to resources and needs, turns towards nature and man. Therefore, knowledge about the main tasks of the cyclical economy is an important part of knowledge about the environment and its problems.

Respondents had to choose one of 4 possible answers to this question, namely:

- Yes, and I try to adhere to her principles.
- Yes, but I don't adhere to principles.
- I know in general terms.
- I haven't heard of her.

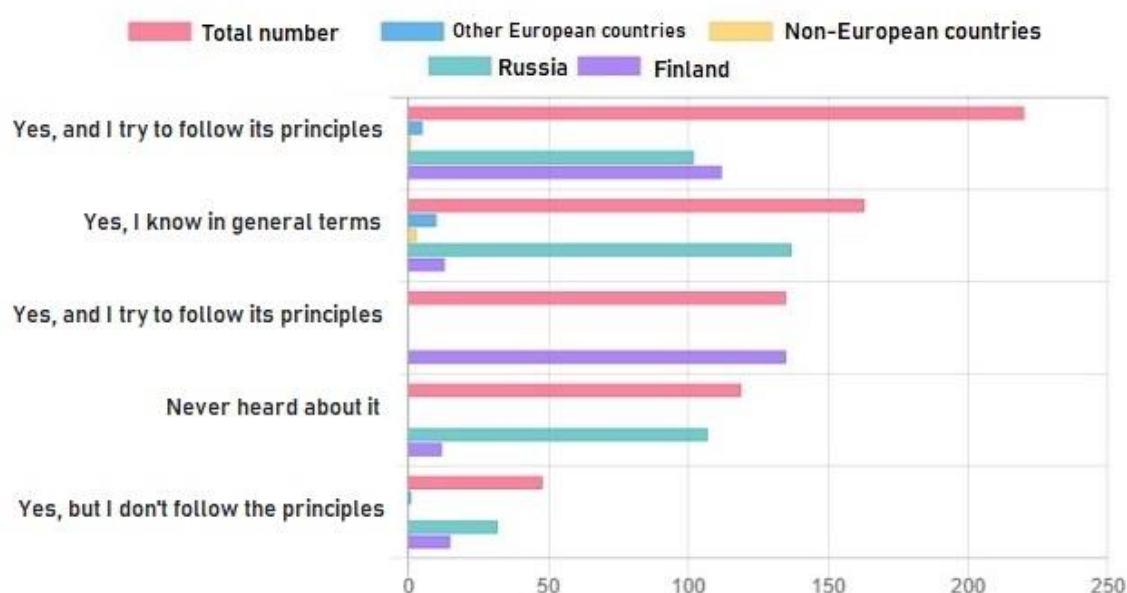


Figure shows the results of respondents' answers to the question "Do you know what a cyclical economy is?".

32.12% of respondents answered "Yes, and I try to adhere to its principles", while among Finnish respondents these results are better - 39.0%, and among Russian - 27.0%. In other European countries, this figure is 31.2%, and in other non-European countries - 25.0%. Thus, less than half of the respondents are aware of the cyclical economy and try to adhere to its principles, which is insufficient knowledge and actions as a consumer, given the contribution of each individual to reducing the total amount of waste on the planet.

43.5% of respondents "Know in general terms" about the cyclical economy. The choice of this answer means that the respondent does not know enough about the idea of a cyclical economy and he has not formed the thinking and habits of consumption of using resources as rationally as possible. Among Finnish respondents, 51.1% chose this answer option, among Russian respondents – 36.2%.

7.0% of respondents answered: "Yes, but I do not adhere to the principles of the "cyclical economy". The respondents' response implies knowledge, but lack of motivation to take action to solve the problems of a cyclical economy.

The option "I haven't heard of her" was chosen by 17.4% of respondents. These are the best results among Finnish respondents - 4.2%, among Russian respondents - 28.3%.

Thus, it can be concluded that among Finnish respondents (compared to Russian ones) there is a better fixation of knowledge about the cyclical economy and a higher motivation to act and directly act as consumers to solve problems of the cyclical economy at the level of their state. It can also be assumed that this means a more increased attention in Finland to educational activities on waste management.

Question 21. Which of the presented signs, in Your opinion, indicates that the product (packaging) is made of recyclable material and / or is suitable for further processing?

Respondents in the Google questionnaire were given the opportunity to choose from 4 signs indicating that the product or packaging is made of recyclable material or they are suitable for subsequent processing. Signs and similar markings can be seen on a large number of goods, among them there are useful for humans and useless.

The correct answer was to choose 3 characters. This sign means the recycling code – it is a special recycling sign "Mobius Loop", symbolizing a closed economy. The sign means that the product or packaging of the goods is partially or completely made from recycled raw materials or is suitable for further processing. Three ribbon signs indicate the three stages of the waste hierarchy: shredding, reuse and recycling. The codes greatly simplify the sorting procedure before sending it for recycling for secondary use. To determine the material, you need to check with one of the indicators (it can be a number inside a sign or next to a triangle or a letter designation).

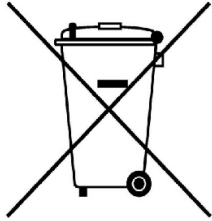

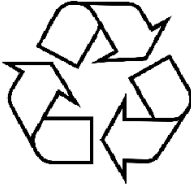

			
1	2	3	4

Table with signs, among which you need to choose a sign indicating that the product (packaging) is made of recyclable material and /or suitable for subsequent processing

The recycling code refers to the information that is necessary for the consumer to more accurately separate the waste generated, so that the code can be used to determine which material the packaging or product they throw away belongs to, which means they could dispose of it correctly.

94.3% of respondents correctly identified a sign (3rd sign) indicating that the product or packaging is made of recyclable material or they are suitable for subsequent processing. Moreover, the percentage of respondents from Russia and Finland who correctly identified this sign is almost the same - 95.2% and 95.1%, and these values show a good knowledge of the processing code of Russians and Finns. 75.0% of respondents from the category "Other European countries" also correctly identified the recycling code, and only 25.0 respondents from the category "Other non-European countries" correctly identified this code.

In general, it can be noted that respondents in Russia, Finland and other European countries are well aware of the sign indicating that the product (packaging) is made of recyclable material and/or is suitable for further processing. The majority of respondents from non-European countries do not know this sign well and, accordingly, a small number of people from these countries use this sign in everyday life

Special questions

The sample of respondents for the second special part of the Google questionnaire was 399 people, of them by category:

- I work - 69.9% (Russian respondents -69.3%, Finnish - 75.0%);
- I am studying -17.3% (Russian respondents -17.7%, Finnish - 16.7%);
- I do not work or study - 12.8% (Russian respondents -13.0%, Finnish -8.3%).

CATEGORY "I work..."

The sample of respondents for the second special part of the Google questionnaire was 399 people, of them by category:

- I work - 69.9% (Russian respondents -69.3%, Finnish - 75.0%);
- I am studying -17.3% (Russian respondents -17.7%, Finnish -16.7%);
- I do not work or study - 12.8% (Russian respondents -13.0%, Finnish -8.3%).

Let's analyze the results of the survey by category.

The respondents' field of work

To the question "In what field do you work?"

The results of the respondents' responses are shown here:

Table 11.

Distribution of respondents' answers to the question "In what field do you work?", in %

Activity	Russia	Finland	Other European countries	Other non-European countries	Total number %
Educational sphere	25,0	5,6	37,5	0,0	23,9
Service sphere	16,1	11,1	0,0	100,0	15,9
Business sphere	15,7	22	25	0,0	16
Production sphere	14,9	0,0	12,5	0,0	14,1
Representatives of municipal, city and state authorities at various levels	11,3	5,5	0,0	0,0	10,1
Social sphere	5,2	11,1	12,5	0,0	5,8
Culture and arts sphere	5,6	0,0	12,5	0,0	5,4
Non-profit organizations	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3

Authorities	0,0	38,9	0,0	0,0	2,5
Sports sphere	1,2	5,6	12,5	0,0	1,8
Law enforcement agencies sphere	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1

Most respondents work in the following areas:

- 23.9% in education;
- 15.9% in services;
- 14.9% in the business sector;
- 14.1% in the manufacturing sector.

The largest group of respondents from Finland are respondents working in the field of government (38.9%), as well as from other European countries – 38.9% representatives of the education sector. In Russia, the largest group of respondents (25.0%) are representatives of the education sector. All respondents from other non-European countries work in the service sector – 100%.

Question 22. Choose the 3 most rational, in Your opinion, principles of waste management:



Respondents were asked to choose the 3 most rational, in their opinion, principles of waste management from the 6 proposed:

1. Getting energy from waste
2. Waste disposal
3. Upcycling
4. Recycling
5. Waste prevention

6. Waste disposal by incineration

The principles of Rational waste management are a system of measures regarding the creation, production and use of products, as well as waste processing and management, aimed at the most effective reduction of inconveniences and costs created by waste. Therefore, the correct answers are - 3, 4 and 5.

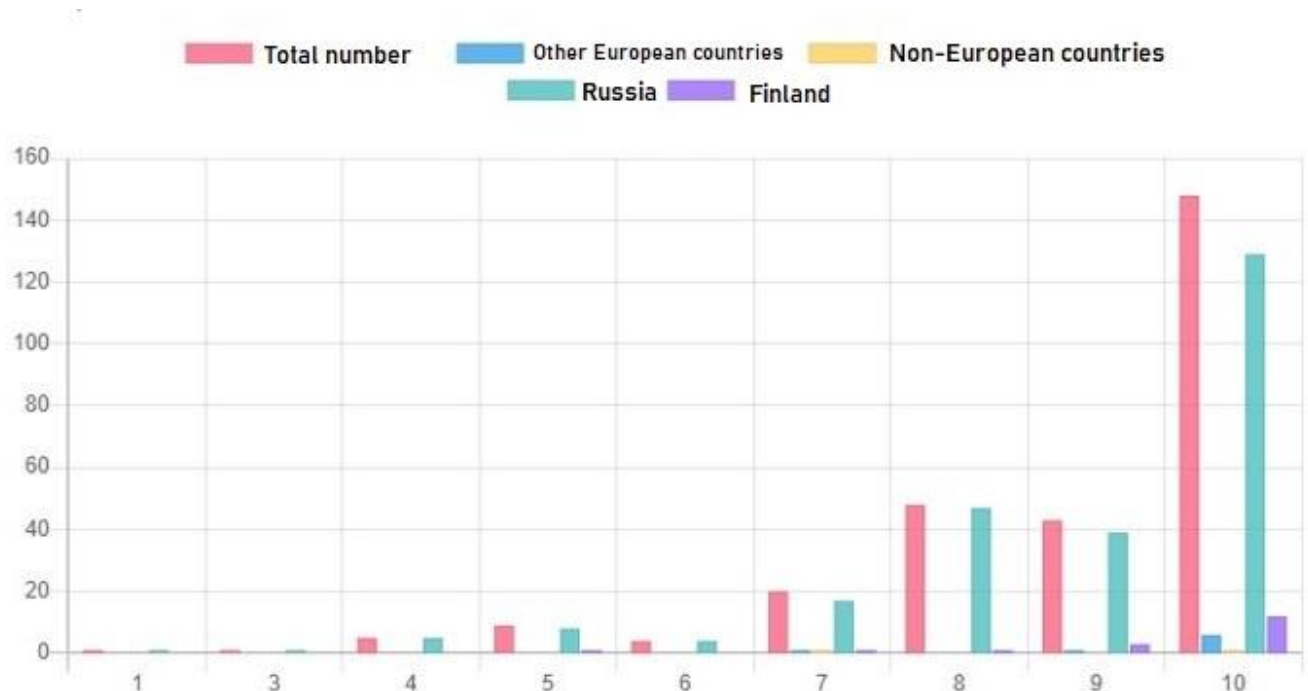
30.1% chose the correct answers. Moreover, 29.9% of respondents from Russia answered this question correctly, and 50.0% of Finnish respondents.

The largest percentage of respondents, 32.6%, chose the wrong variant of the group of answers ("Obtaining energy from waste", "Reuse, Recycling"), Russian respondents – 34.7%, Finnish - 16.7%.

In general, it can be stated that only about 1/3 of respondents chose all the correct answers to the question "Choose the 3 most rational, in your opinion, principles of waste management".

Question 23. How important do You consider the environmental training of a specialist of the XXI century?

Respondents had to rate the answer to this question on a scale from 1 (not at all significant) to 10 (Very significant).



53.1% of respondents gave 10 points on the proposed scale, Finnish respondents - 66.7%, and Russian - 51.4%. Thus, more than half of respondents, including Russian and Finnish, consider environmental training of specialists at present and in the 21st century, as a whole, very significant.

The rating of the answer is presented in the table:

Table 12

Rating of answers to the question "How significant do you consider the environmental training of a specialist of the XXI century?" on a scale from 1 to 10, in %

Rating scale	In general, for the entire sample	Responses of respondents from Russia	Responses of respondents from Finland
10	53,1	51,4	66,7
8	17,2	18,7	5,6
9	15,4	15,5	16,7
7	7,2	6,8	5,6
6	3,2	3,2	5,5
5	1,8	2,0	0,0
4	1,4	1,6	0,0
3	0,4	0,4	0,0
2	-	-	-
1	0,4	0,4	0,0

Among all respondents, including Russian respondents, the lowest ratings (1, 3 "Not at all significant") on the scale were given by 0.4% of respondents who believe that environmental training of specialists is not at all significant. Among Finnish respondents, these figures (from 1 to 4 on a scale) are equal to 0.0%.

Thus, the results among Finnish respondents are slightly higher than among Russian ones.

Question 24. Do You agree with the following statements?

"I try to use a private car as little as possible"

"I use paper to print on both sides, use the back side of unnecessary documents"

"I pay attention to eco-labeling when buying goods or various services"

"I participate in corporate environmental events, subbotniks, etc."

Respondents were given the following answers:

- Totally agree
- Nearly agree

- Nearly disagree
- Totally disagree
- I can not say

24.1 "I try to use a private car as little as possible"

30.5% of respondents "Rather agree" with this statement. 29.8% - "Agree".

16.9% - rather disagree with this statement, 14.3 - disagree, 8.6% of respondents found it difficult to answer this question. Among Russian respondents, 29.5% are more likely to agree and agree with this statement. Among Finnish respondents, the following results: 38.9% - rather agree, 22.2% - agree.

In general, about 60% of respondents support the statement "I try to use a private car as rarely as possible, or not to use a car alone, I plan joint trips with neighbors, work colleagues."

24.2. "I use paper to print on both sides, use the back side of unnecessary documents"

The distribution of respondents' responses to the statement "I try to use a private car as rarely as possible, or not to use a car alone, I plan joint trips with neighbors, work colleagues" is shown in Figure below. 58.4% of respondents "agree" with this statement, 59.0% of Russian respondents, 50.0% of Finnish respondents. "Rather agree" 31.1% of respondents, among Russian respondents – 30.0%, among Finnish 33.3%.

Thus, 89.9% of respondents support the statement "I use paper for printing on both sides, I use the reverse side of unnecessary documents", which is a high result (Russian respondents – 89.0%, Finnish 83.3%). Among Russian respondents, compared with Finnish, the results are not much higher.

24.3. "I pay attention to eco-labeling when buying goods or various services"

39.4% of respondents "Rather agree" with this statement", 32.6% - "Agree". Among Russian respondents – 38.7% - "Rather agree", 31.9% - "Agree". Among Finnish respondents, 61.1% "Rather agree" and 27.8% "Agree".

Thus, more than 70% of respondents, including Russian ones, support the statement "I pay attention to eco-labeling when buying goods or various services." Among Finnish respondents, these figures are higher – 88.9%.

24.4. "I participate in corporate environmental events, subbotniks, etc."





31.9% of respondents "Agree" with the statement "I participate in corporate environmental actions, subbotniks, etc.", 27.6% - "Rather agree"

Among Russian respondents, 31.9% "Agree" with this statement, 28.9% "Rather agree". Among Finnish respondents, the indicators are significantly lower than Russian ones: 16.7% - "Agree", 22.2% - "Rather agree". In general, more than half of respondents "Agree" and "Rather agree" with the statement "I participate in corporate environmental actions, subbotniks, etc.", except for Finnish - 38.9%.

Question 25. Which of the proposed signs, in Your opinion, are really environmental certificates according to the international quality standard? *

In 2015, the UN adopted the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and selected 17 goals for achieving sustainable development (SDGs), which are guidelines for the entire world community. One of the ways to achieve the goals set by the UN is called eco-certification and eco-labeling. Environmental signs exist in all countries of the world.

Strict eco-certificate standards motivate manufacturers to make their production more environmentally friendly, and consumers are given a simple and understandable tool for choosing goods. Therefore, for respondents from the "works" category, knowledge of this issue is very important.

			
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The respondents had to choose the correct answers from the 4 characters suggested in table. The correct answers are the 2nd and 3rd signs.

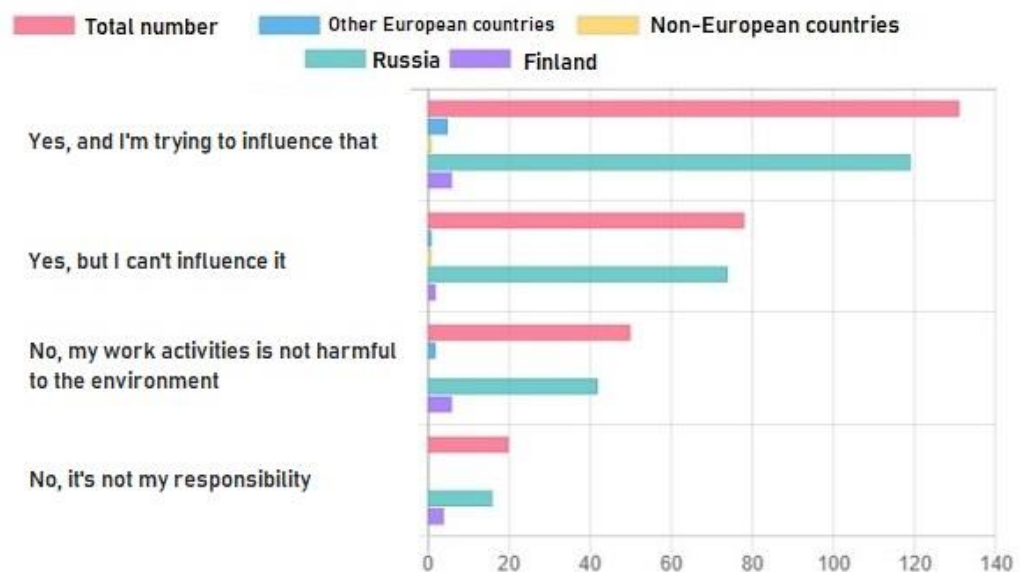
The analysis of the obtained data showed the presence of a wide variety of combinations of answer options. But only 22.9% of respondents chose the correct answer: the choice of the 2nd and 3rd characters. Most respondents chose the 1st sign (24.4%), which is an incorrect answer. In general, it can be noted that respondents from all countries have

low knowledge of the signs of environmental certificates according to the Russian or international quality standard.

Question 26. Do You feel that You are responsible for work activities that are harmful to the environment?

Respondents were offered the following answers to this question:

- Yes, and I'm trying to influence that
- Yes, but I can't influence it
- No, it's not my responsibility
- No, my work activities is not harmful to the environment



47.0% of respondents believe that "Yes, and I'm trying to influence it," so about half of respondents show a conscious attitude to environmental protection, working in the industrial sector, and, most importantly, consider it necessary to personally try to influence the adoption of environmentally-oriented decisions in the performance of their professional duties (among Russian respondents – 47.4%, among Finnish - 33.3%). 28.0% of respondents note - "Yes, but I can't influence it," thereby shifting decision-making to others. 17.9 percent of respondents said "No, my work is not harmful to the environment," among Finnish respondents, these values are much higher of 33.3%.

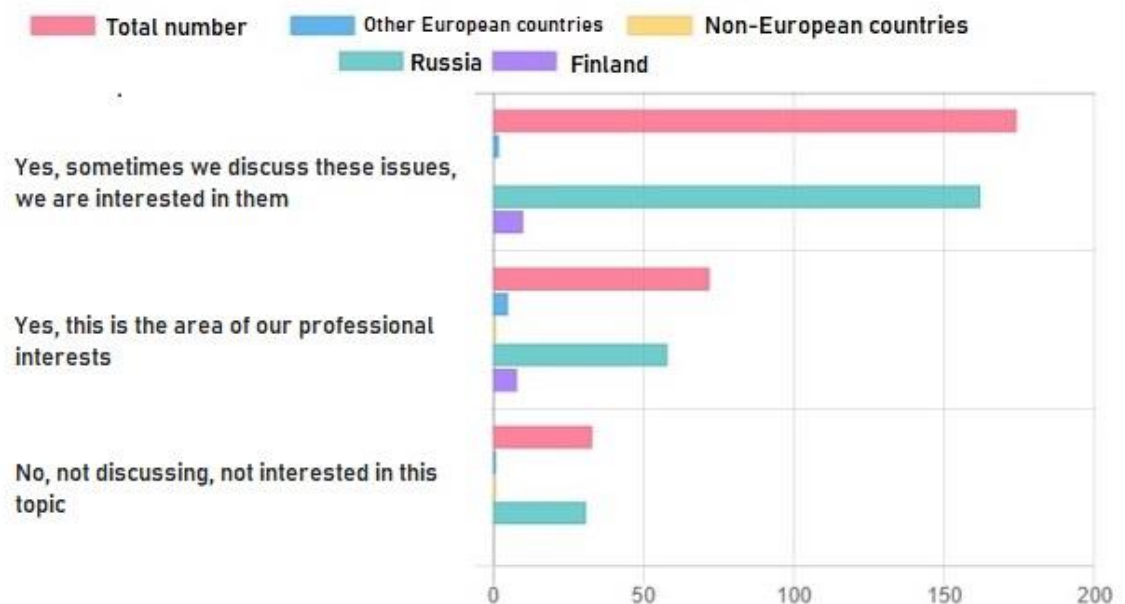
7,2 % believe that "No, it's not my responsibility," or taking a passive role in the matter, or lack of knowledge in the field of environmental protection do not allow you to properly navigate in this issue (among Finnish respondents, these figures are higher 22,2%).

In general, about half of the respondents believe that they are aware of environmental responsibility when making decisions in their production sector and are trying to influence this, which is not a good enough result for people working in different fields of activity in the 21st century.

Question 27. Do You discuss environmental issues with Your colleagues? *

Respondents were offered the following answers to this question:

- Yes, this is the sphere of our professional interests
- Yes, sometimes we discuss, these questions interest us
- No, we are not discussing.



Here is shows the distribution of respondents' responses to the question "Are environmental issues a topic for discussion with colleagues?". 62.4% of respondents noted: "Yes, sometimes we discuss these issues, they interest us" (among Russian respondents the figures are higher, and 64.5% among Finnish respondents 55,6%).

25.8% of respondents think: "Yes, this is the scope of our professional interests" (among Finnish respondents, these values are much higher and 44.4% among Russian respondents value a little lower – 23,1%). 11.8% of respondents answered "No, I'm not

discussing, I'm not interested in this topic" (among Russian respondents - 12.4%, and among Finnish respondents there were no such answers at all).

We can make a general conclusion that about 60% of all respondents sometimes discuss environmental issues with colleagues and they are really interested in these issues. For those respondents for whom the environmental topic is the sphere of their professional interests, only 25.8% discuss environmental issues with colleagues, which, in our opinion, is quite low indicators (these indicators are much better among Russian respondents - 44.4%).

About 12% of respondents are not interested in environmental issues at all, while working in various fields of activity.

Question 28. Do You take into account the requirements of international environmental standards in Your professional activities?

39.4% of respondents found it difficult to answer this question. At the same time, these figures are higher among Russian respondents – 41.8% (among Finnish - 22.2%). 35.1% of respondents responded positively that they "Take into account the requirements of international environmental certificates in their professional activities", while among Finnish respondents these indicators are higher – 72.2% (among Russian respondents only 30.1%).

24.0% answered this question negatively – "They do not take into account the requirements of international environmental certificates in their professional activities" (Russian respondents - 25.9%, Finnish respondents - 5.6%).

1.4% of respondents gave other answers, for example:

- "Yes, when implementing cross-border projects";
- "My professional activity is not regulated in this part."

Thus, only more than 1/3 of respondents (35.1%) take into account the requirements of international environmental certificates in their professional activities.

Question 29. Do You watch programs, stories, or videos about the natural world on TV or on the Internet?

Respondents were offered the following answers to this question:

- Yes, and I usually want to know more details
- Yes, but I don't have time to read it
- No, I'm not interested in environmental issues

72.4 % of respondents answered that "Yes, with pleasure" watch shows or stories about the natural world on television or on the Internet" (73,3% of Russian respondents answered Yes to this question and 55.6% of Finnish respondents). 23.3% of respondents said "Yes, if there are no other interesting topics" (among Russian respondents and 21.9 % among Finnish – 44,4%). "I am not interested in this topic" - this is how 4.3% of respondents answered (4.8% among Russian respondents, 0.0% among Finnish respondents gave this answer).

Thus, it can be concluded that more than 70% of respondents are happy to "watch programs or stories about the natural world on TV or on the Internet."

Question 30. Do You know scientists, politicians, public figures, or public environmental organizations that are leaders in the environmental movement and the movement for sustainable development? Name them.

14.3% of respondents do not know among scientists, politicians, public figures, or among the heads of public environmental organizations, those who are leaders in the environmental movement and the movement for sustainable development.

Among international public organizations, 16.1% of respondents named the International Independent Non-Governmental Organization "Greenpeace". Among Russian organizations - the Public movement "Separate Collection" (3.7%), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) – 6.3%, the Environmental Human Rights Center "Bellona" - 2.1%, the Public Movement "Clean Games" - 1.1%,. All other public organizations scored less than 1.8%, for example, such as "Green Cross", "Friends of the Baltic", "Garbage.More.No", etc.

Among scientists, politicians, public figures - Greta Thunberg (Swedish schoolgirl - 4.2%), Nikolai Drozdov (Russian zoologist - 1.4%), Vladimir Putin (President of the Russian Federation - 1.4%).

It can be noted that at the international level, the most famous organization is the International Independent non-governmental Organization "Greenpeace". None of the Russian public organizations of environmental orientation has achieved such popularity among respondents so far. There is no clear leader among scientists, politicians, public figures, and there are often isolated mentions of the names of leaders of public organizations or environmental professionals working in the region where social research is conducted.

CATEGORY "I'm learning..."

In the "I am learning" category, only 69 respondents gave answers: 64 respondents from Russia, 4 respondents from Finland and 1 respondent from another European country.

Table 13.

Distribution of respondents from the category " I am learning..." by age

The level of education	Number of respondents			
	Russia	Finland	Other European countries	Total number
School	34	0	0	34
College	4	2	0	6
University	26	2	1	29
Total	64	4	1	69

Since the number of non-Russian respondents in this category was only 7.2% (5 out of 69 people), it seems appropriate to analyze the responses only relative to the entire sample.

Question 22. Do You know what Your personal environmental footprint is and the tools You can use to assess it?

Personal ecological footprint is an international indicator, an indicator reflecting the degree of influence of each person on the state of the environment.

The method of calculating the personal ecological footprint allows you to determine the magnitude of your impact on the environment and how much an ecological lifestyle a person leads: how much energy, water, products are required for his lifestyle, how much waste is generated, etc. The lifestyle in general is also taken into account, which allows us to analyze it and draw conclusions about the possibility of reducing the personal ecological footprint.

Answering the question "Do you know what your personal ecological footprint is and what tools you can use to assess it?", the respondents gave the following answers:

- Yes, I know and have evaluated it – 42,0% (29);
- Yes, I know, but I didn't evaluate it – 23,2% (16)
- No, I don't know – 34,8% (24).

In general, 62.5% of respondents are familiar with the concept of an ecological footprint, but only 23.2% are familiar with the assessment methodology.

Also, respondents were asked to choose two from the list of options that, in their opinion, make the smallest contribution to the ecological footprint of a person:

1. Travel by car or plane
2. Taking a daily bath

3. Walking in the park
4. Buying clothes and shoes of famous brands
5. Buying tropical fruits
6. Using the library to read new books

More than half - 53.7% chose to walk in the park and use the library to read new books, which can be considered a completely correct answer.

Further, opinions were divided, since the rest of the respondents gave very different answers, which are quite difficult to systematize clearly. However, it can be said that in other answers, an ecological lifestyle is combined with a consumer lifestyle, for example, along with walking in the park, daily bathing or buying tropical fruits are often mentioned.

Question 23. Do You agree with the following statements?

The next question is related to awareness of the importance of environmental knowledge. Respondents expressed their agreement or disagreement with two provisions.

Table 14.

Distribution of responses to statements related to awareness of the importance of environmental knowledge

Statement	Answers, %				
	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
It is important to gain environmental knowledge and skills not only for the future profession, but also for using them in everyday life	78,3	18,9	1,4	-	1,4
I am interested in environmental issues and read publications in the media	42,0	33,3	13	8,8	2,9

97.1% of respondents agree with the statement "It is important to acquire environmental knowledge and skills not only for the future profession, but also for using them in everyday life" (78.3% agree; 18.9% rather agree), which indicates a high awareness of the importance of environmental knowledge not only for the profession, but also for everyday life.

75.3% gave a positive agree with the statement "I am interested in environmental issues and read publications in the media (42.0% - agree; 33.3% - rather agree). However, 21.8% of respondents disagree with this statement, and 2.9% find it difficult to answer.

In general, we can say that environmental information, environmental knowledge and skills are in demand by young people, they consider them relevant for life.

Question 24. Note which forms of environmental education and awareness have had the greatest impact on You:

Identification of the most effective forms of environmental education and enlightenment is an urgent task aimed at the formation of environmental culture of students. When answering this question, the respondents themselves determined which forms of environmental education and enlightenment had the greatest impact on them.

Table shows the respondents' answers to this question.

Table 15

The forms of environmental education and enlightenment that had the greatest impact on respondents, in particular %

The forms of environmental education and enlightenment	Answers, %				
	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
Lessons, lectures on environmental topics	42,0	23,2	18,8	13,0	2,9
Environmental projects	44,9	27,5	15,9	7,3	4,3
Interesting game technologies	30,4	23,2	21,7	23,2	1,5
Effective environmental research	36,2	30,4	20,3	8,7	4,4
Excursions to nature, to industrial enterprises, to scientific laboratories	47,8	18,8	10,1	14,5	8,7
Social networks (Vkontakte / Facebook groups, YouTube channels, bloggers)	62,3	24,6	5,8	2,9	4,4
Computer (information) technologies are promising	24,6	29,0	20,3	18,8	7,2
District (city, federal, international) events	24,6	21,5	21,5	21,5	10,8
Participation in competitions, Olympiads	20,3	20,3	26,1	26,1	7,2

Lessons, lectures on environmental topics	30,4	20,3	18,8	23,2	7,3
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For greater clarity of the results, we present a rating of the forms of environmental education and enlightenment that had the greatest impact on respondents (answers "agree / rather agree") in the form of a histogram:

According to respondents, social networks have the greatest impact on them in environmental education and enlightenment (86.9%). This fact must be taken into account. However, it is unlikely that the information that is present in social networks today can be called fully reliable and scientific. From this point of view, the task of developing various environmental groups in social networks, preparing high-quality environmental videos, etc. is relevant.

72.4% of respondents noted the positive impact of environmental projects, 66.6% - environmental research and various excursions (to nature, industrial enterprises, scientific laboratories, etc.). These forms are actively developing today at all levels of the environmental education system.

Thematic classes (environmental lessons, lectures) are an integral part of environmental education (65.2%).

Gaming technologies as an effective handicap for environmental education and enlightenment, 53.6% of respondents noted. This is quite natural, since the question was answered by respondents studying in high school, at the stage of vocational education, when game forms are used less often than in primary and secondary schools.

The use of modern information technologies was noted by 53.6%. By themselves, ICTs are a modern means of environmental education and enlightenment. Given the high rating of social networks, which can also be considered as ICTs, these technologies should be given more attention in environmental education and enlightenment.

Participation in competitions and Olympiads was noted by 50.7% of respondents. This form of environmental education is also actively developing at the present time. There are more and more contests and Olympiads that take place remotely, using ICT, which gives an

opportunity to try their hand at various competitions not only to gifted students or students, but to a wider audience.

The media (newspapers, magazines...) can hardly compete with social networks today. Nevertheless, 46.1% of respondents noted the use of mass media as an effective form of environmental education and enlightenment.

Environmental district (city, federal, international) shares were in the last place in the rating (40.6%). Nevertheless, 40.6% of students took part in such actions, which had a certain positive impact on them.

Thus, based on the results of the survey, we can say that interactive forms of environmental education and enlightenment, which are comprehensively used in the educational process, generally make a significant contribution to the formation of the ecological culture of young people.

Of course, it is necessary to pay more attention to the development of environmental content of social networks, which can significantly strengthen, especially the ecological and educational functions of these technologies.

Question 25. Which energy sector, in Your opinion, is the most promising today?

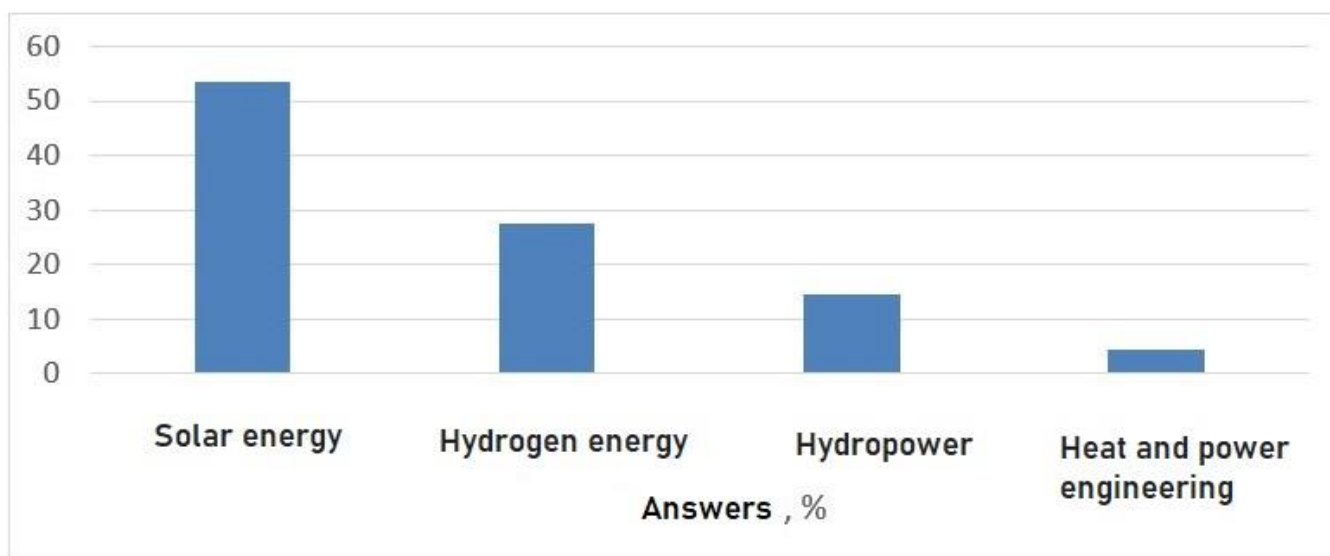
The energy problem is close and relevant for every person. It sounds quite loud today and at the international level. Providing mankind with inexhaustible energy sources, especially environmentally friendly ones, is a future prospect that many countries are striving for.

For our country, this problem is doubly relevant: energy is the engine of the economy and life support in our northern country. However, despite the fact that there are quite a lot of combustible minerals in Russia, they are not called exhaustible resources for nothing.

The second side of the issue is environmental pollution by emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels.

To date, the prospects for solving the energy problem are associated with the development of alternative energy – these are various ways of obtaining, transmitting and using energy that are of interest from the point of view of energy sources, including renewable ones, and low risk of harm to the environment.

Answering the question: "Which branch of energy, in your opinion, is the most promising today?", respondents had the opportunity to make a choice from several proposed options..



The largest number of respondents – 53.6% – called solar energy the most promising branch of energy – the use of solar energy to produce heat or electricity.

Of course, solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy in general, but in Russia the capacity of solar power plants is less than 1% in the unified energy system due to the high-latitude (northern) location of the country as a whole. It is unprofitable to actively develop solar energy in the country as a whole. A certain potential of solar energy is available only in the southern regions of the country (the North Caucasus, Astrakhan region, Krasnodar Territory, the Republic of Crimea, Southern Siberia, etc.).

Considering that the residents of the northern region of the country answered the question, the answer can hardly be called satisfactory. Rather, a choice was made for the alternative energy industry, which is generally much talked about.

Hydrogen energy (the heat of hydrogen combustion is used) was noted by 27.5% of respondents as the most promising energy sector. This branch of energy is really considered promising, especially from the point of view of the environmental friendliness of the hydrogen combustion process with the formation of water. Despite the fact that hydrocarbons can be the source of hydrogen production, this energy sector corresponds to the development strategy of the global low-carbon economy.

Currently, hydrogen energy is developing most actively in the United States.

In 2021, by Order of the Government of the Russian Federation (No. 2162-r dated 05.08.2021), the Concept of the development of hydrogen energy in Russia was approved.

The task is to develop domestic hydrogen energy technologies and occupy a certain niche in the global market of hydrogen as an energy carrier.

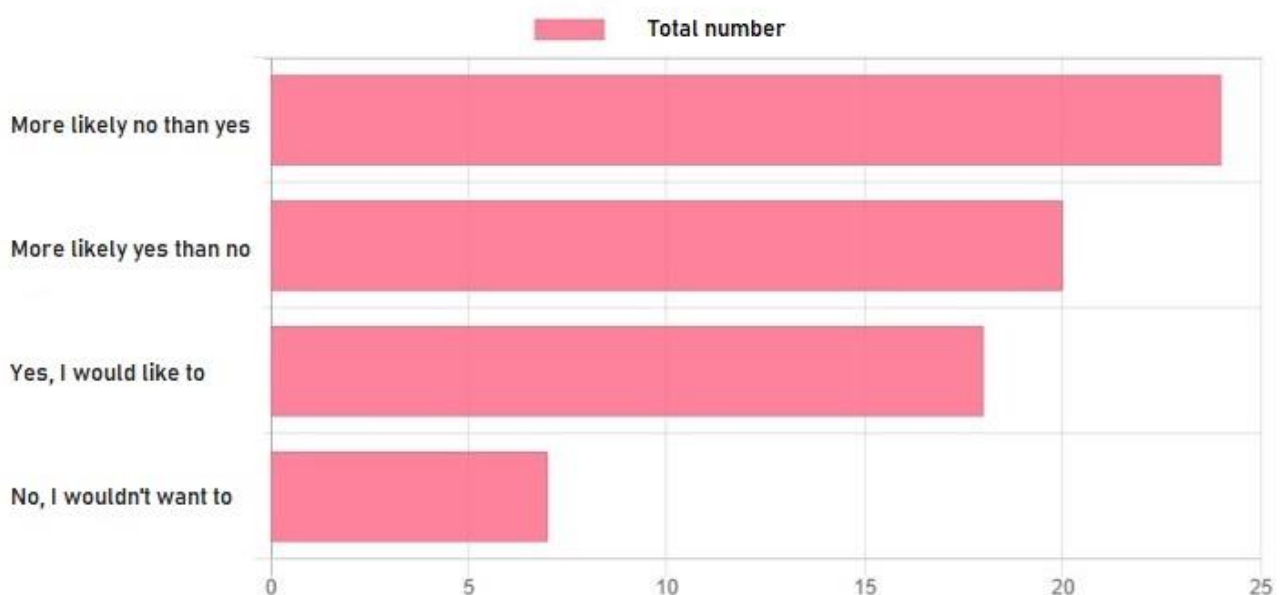
Hydropower (water energy is used) as a promising direction of energy, 14.5% of respondents noted. Indeed, this is a traditional energy sector for Russia, which accounts for up to 20% of electricity generation. There is a certain potential for the construction of new hydroelectric power plants on the rivers of the North Caucasus, Siberia, and the Far East.

Heat power engineering (using fossil fuel energy) was chosen by 4.4% of respondents. This energy sector provides about 60% of all electricity generation in the country. However, it is precisely the exhaustion of fossil fuels and the emissions generated during its combustion that do not allow us to call this area of energy promising.

Thus, the analysis allows us to say that, in general, students have ideas about alternative (relative to thermal power) energy sources. This question did not provide a reasoned answer. However, the choice of solar energy as the most promising direction of energy by the majority of respondents suggests that their ideas about the real picture and prospects for the development of modern energy are insufficiently formed.

Question 26. Would You like Your future profession to be related to nature, nature conservation and the environment?

Environmentally sustainable development of society and nature is impossible without environmentally competent professionals.



Analyzing the answers of young people to this question, we can say that these answers are quite encouraging:

More than half of the respondents (55.1%) answered in the affirmative as a whole (26.1% - yes, I would like to; 29.0% - yes rather than no);

44.9% - answered negatively (10.1% - no, I would not like to; 34.8% - rather no than yes).

Most likely, the respondents did not mean the profession of "ecologist", but the environmental component is clearly present in the professional plans of young respondents.

Question 27. Do You discuss environmental issues related to the deterioration of the environmental situation with Your friends?

Environmental problems are increasingly becoming the object of close public attention and discussion at various levels.

In general, environmental problems are also in the circle of attention of young people.

69.6% of respondents pay some attention to discussing environmental issues with friends: 23.2% - often; 46.4% - sometimes.

23.2% answered that they rarely discuss such problems, and only 7.2% - never.

Thus, according to the results of the survey, environmental issues and problems are included in the circle of discussions among students.

Question 28. Do You participate or are You ready to join the bookcrossing movement "Read – give to another"?

Bookcrossing (translated from English - "cross-exchange of books") is an international social movement that is actively developing in Russia, it is based on the creation of "live shelves" in libraries, educational institutions, the travel of books through special services on the Internet, etc. Bookcrossing is one of the eco-friendly alternatives to buying books.

Currently, only 18.8% of respondents participate in such a book exchange. However, 58.0% of the surveyed students are ready to join this movement. 23.2% said they were interested in it.

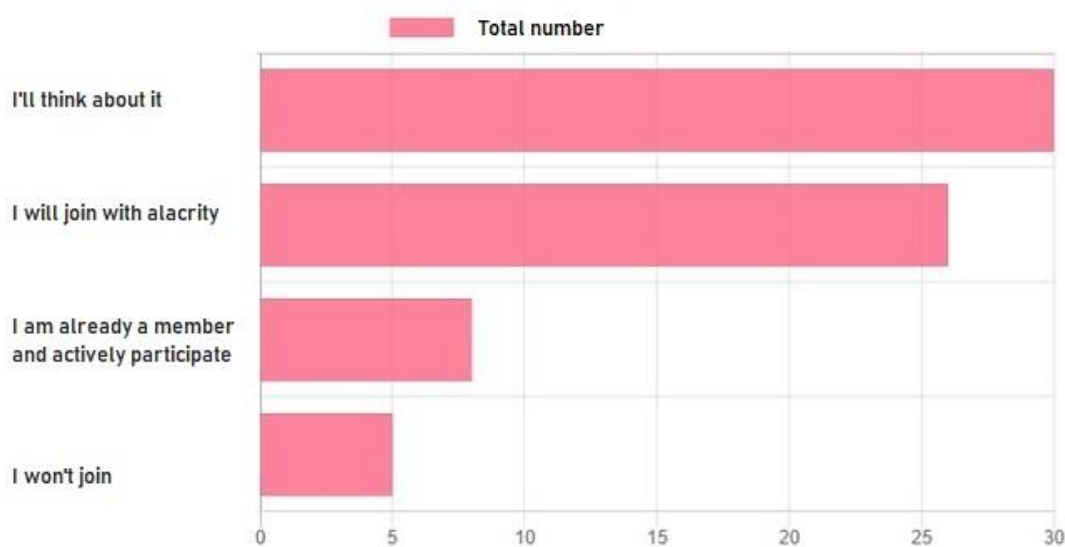
Of course, there is a certain potential for including young people in environmental actions, such as bookcrossing and others.

Question 29. Would You join a public environmental movement / volunteer group / nature protection inspectorate if You were asked to?

The development of the social ecological movement is one of the conditions for the greening of life in general. The environmental movement is aimed at strengthening measures to protect the environment from negative human activity, nature protection, habitat. Volunteering is a voluntary activity. Eco-volunteers provide assistance to natural territories, animals, clean the territory of garbage, etc.

A person involved in such a movement himself has a high environmental responsibility, culture, but also attracts his friends and acquaintances to him, spreads environmental ideas.

Among our respondents, 49.3% expressed readiness for public environmental activities: only 11.6% are already members and actively participate in the environmental movement (volunteer group), however, 37.7% would like to join such activities. Not sure (the answer is "I'll think about it") 43.9%. This is a category of young people with whom it is necessary to work and involve them in environmental activities, demonstrating its social, personal importance and attractiveness. Only 7.3% of respondents categorically answered "I will not join".



Analyzing the answers to this question, we can conclude that the development of children's and youth environmental public associations, more active information about their activities and the opportunity to join it, will contribute to the inclusion in real environmental activities and the development of environmental culture of young people in general.

Question 30. Which of the environmental events held in recent years around the world do You remember the most? (in other countries, in Your own country, in Your own city)

This question was open, so there are quite a lot of possible answers to it. 22 people (32.3%) answered that they did not remember any environmental events (the answers are "none", "I do not remember", "they are little discussed", etc.). The remaining respondents (67.7%) named mainly one memorable event.

Analyzing the entire list, it is possible to present a certain rating of designated environmental measures.

- Garbage collection (15 respondents, or 21.7%). Most of all, events related to the problem of garbage in the city and in nature and its cleaning were named (subbotniks, garbage collection, the Clean Coast campaign, Clean Games, etc.).
- The Earth Hour campaign (9 respondents, or 13.0%). This is a worldwide campaign that is actively supported in many Russian cities, including St. Petersburg.
- Actions against landfills (landfills) (4 respondents, or 5.8%). Specifically, 3 people called the protests at the Shies railway station in the Arkhangelsk region.
- Landscaping, tree planting (4 respondents, or 5.8%).

Many other environmental events were also named, including:

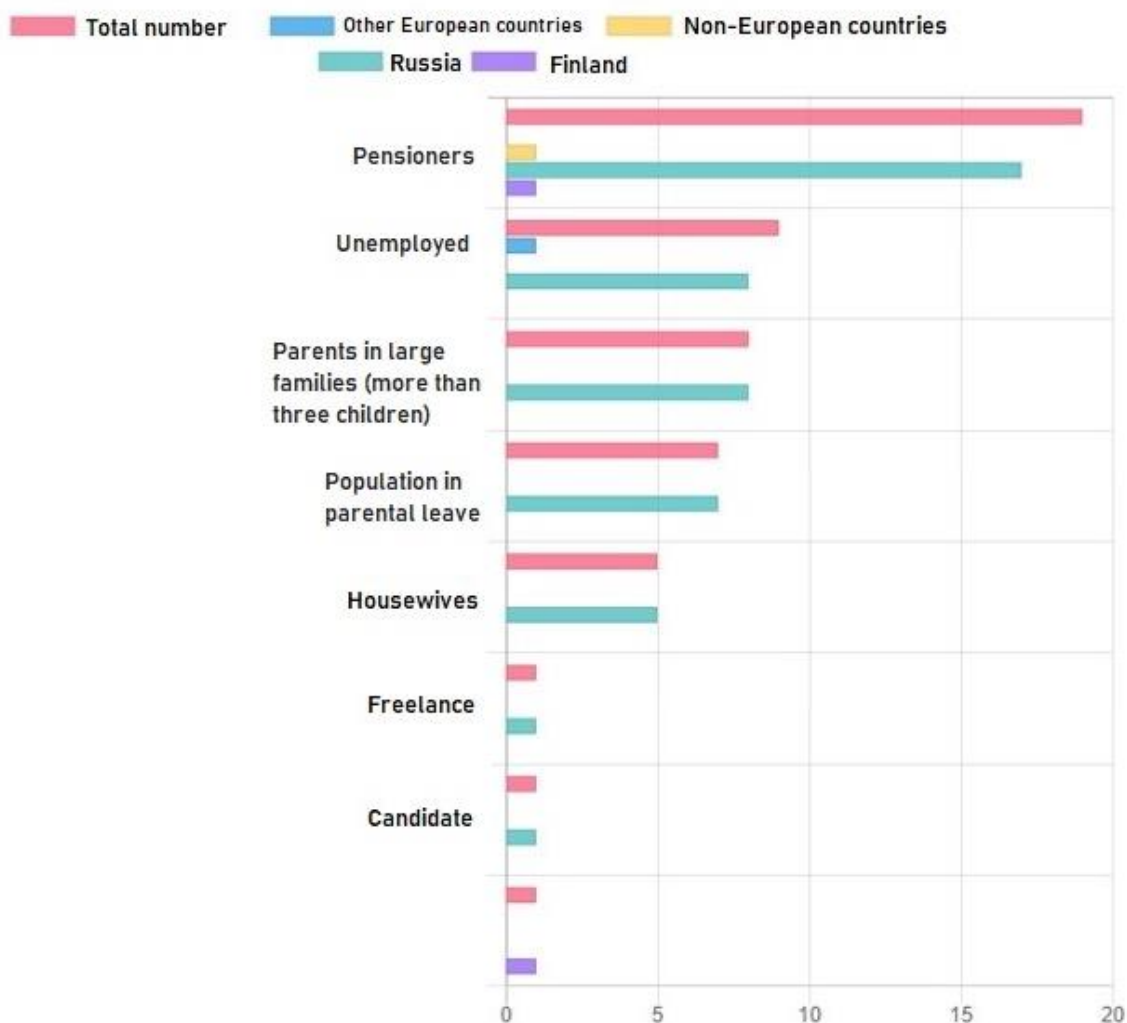
- World Earth Day;
- World Water Day;
- School of Eco-journalists;
- Pet Protection Day;
- A day without cars;
- Exhibition dedicated to the problem of water pollution;
- Conferences on environmental protection;
- All-Russian Olympiad of schoolchildren in Ecology 2021;
- Environmental assessment after the tragedy in Norilsk in 2020;
- Greta Thunberg's speech at the UN, other eco-activists;
- Veg Vegan challenge, etc.

In general, the majority of respondents named various environmental activities that are diverse and testify to the environmental work carried out by educational institutions and public organizations. Environmental events that are covered by the media have also found a response.

CATEGORY of "I'm not working and not learning...."

This category of respondents includes pensioners (35,3%), unemployed (17.7%) of parents in mnogodetnykh families (13.7 per cent), the population on maternity leave/leave for child care (13,7%), Housewives (7.8%), and others, is shown below.

A total of 51 responses were received in this category.



Question 22. In Your opinion, what components of municipal solid waste are classified as "hazardous" and should be delivered to special collection points?

Select all the correct options.

- Small-sized batteries and accumulators
- Fluorescent lamps
- Plastic bottles

- Expired household chemicals
- Faulty electronic devices

Absolutely correct answers were given by 14 out of 51 respondents, i.e. 27.5% of respondents. 26 respondents (51.0%) answered the question incorrectly, with certain errors: for example, the inclusion of plastic bottles in "hazardous waste" or the exclusion of faulty electronic devices from "hazardous waste".

Question 23. Evaluate the importance of the proposed criteria for You when choosing food products:

Table 16.

The importance of criteria when choosing food

Options	Respos, %			
	Important	Rather important	Rather not important	Not important
Compliance with quality standards	82,3	17,7	-	-
Price	47,0	33,3	17,6	2
Environmental friendliness (safety, sustainability)	70,6	27,4	2	-
Brand Name	37,3	27,5	23,5	11,7

The importance of the first criterion - compliance with quality standards, is shown in the diagram.

The importance of the criterion was indicated by: "important" - 42 respondents (82.4%) and "rather important" - 9 respondents (17.6%). Thus, almost all respondents noted the importance of compliance with quality standards when choosing food. The importance of the cost criterion when choosing food is shown in the diagram.

The answers to this economic question were distributed as follows:

- "Important" - 24 respondents, 47, 1%
- "Rather important" - 17 respondents, 33.3%. Thus, 80.4% of respondents noted the practical importance of this criterion.
- "It doesn't matter" was noted by one respondent.

These results are important from the point of view of the problem of switching to environmentally friendly products, which, undoubtedly, from the point of view of greening production and using environmental technologies, will cost more.

Measures to improve the quality of food are presented in the materials of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation [https://mcx.gov.ru/ministry /](https://mcx.gov.ru/ministry/).

The importance of the criterion of environmental friendliness (safety, sustainability) when choosing food is shown in the diagram.

Out of 51 respondents answered:

- "Important" – 36 respondents, 70.6%.
- "Rather important" – 14 respondents, 27.4%. Thus, 98.0% of respondents noted the importance of the criterion of environmental friendliness when choosing food.

"It doesn't matter" - 14 responses, 27.5%. It is interesting to note that the importance of a trade form, a trademark for Russians in general do not have such an important knowledge that citizens of European countries have. Although Russian respondents have their own preferences for some types of food, for example, it is better to buy ice cream from the firm Petromol, candy factory Krupskaya, etc.

Question 24. Evaluate Your actions:

Table 17.

Distribution of answers to questions concerning specific actions of respondents

Statement	Answers, %				
	Totally agree	Nearly agree	Nearly disagree	Totally disagree	I can not say
I compost organic waste to fertilize the plants on my property	47,1	13,7	2,0	23,5	13,7
I try to reduce the use of household chemicals in the household and replace them with more harmless to health and nature	51,0	35,3	3,9	9,8	-
I only use the washing machine and dishwasher when fully loaded	80,4	15,6	2,0	2,0	-

I use eco-friendly detergents for cleaning, washing and washing dishes	49,0	35,3	3,9	7,9	3,9
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The provision "I compost organic waste to fertilize plants on my site" is undoubtedly primarily relevant for people who have suburban areas where plants can be grown...

Maybe that's why a rather strange spread of results turned out:

- I agree with the position - 24 respondents, 47.1%.
- I rather agree - 7 respondents, 13,7%.
- I disagree - 12 respondents, 23.5%.

Thus, 60.8% of respondents use or may continue to use organic waste for fertilizing plants, in extreme cases, they agree with this approach; and only 23.5% do not consider this approach interesting.

The statement "I try to reduce the use of household chemicals in the household and replace them with more harmless to health and nature" is fully supported by 26 respondents (51.0%) and rather supported, rather agreed with its meaning - 18 respondents (35.3%). That is, 86.3 support the movement of greening the household and taking care of both the health of the person himself and the health of his environment.

Almost everyone agreed with the statement "I use the washing machine and dishwasher only when fully loaded": 41 respondents (80.4%) fully agree, 8 (15.6%) rather agree.

And finally, the last provision "I use environmentally friendly detergents for cleaning, washing and washing dishes" was fully supported by 25 respondents (49.0%), rather supported by 18 respondents (35.3%). Only 4 respondents disagreed with this statement. Discussion of these issues within the focus group, some participants identified the problem of the availability of opportunities, including economic ones, to use more expensive environmental means.

Question 25. Are You familiar with this marking? *

The question presents the labeling of energy efficiency of household appliances.



The question was whether the respondent is familiar with this marking and whether he uses it in life...

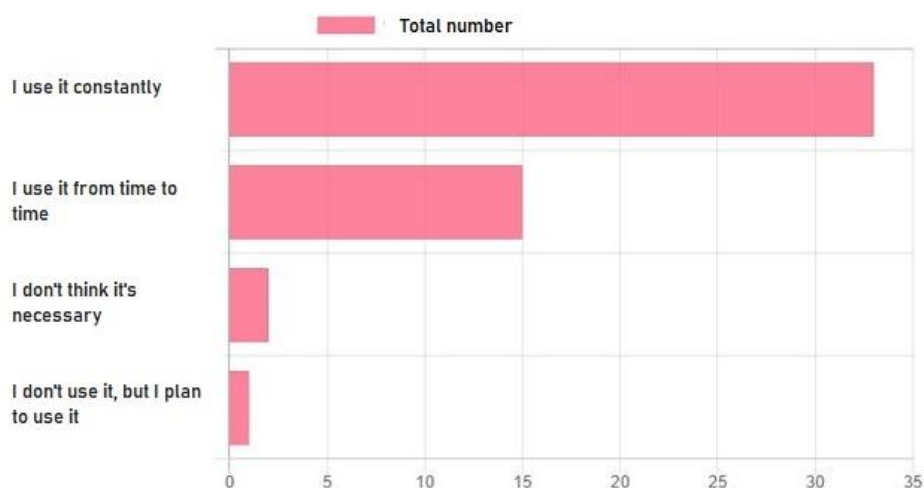
The results of the responses are presented below:

- "Yes, I know and I use it" - 21 answers, 41,2%
- "I know, but I don't use it" - 16 responses, 31.4%.
- "I do not know about it" -14 responses, 27.5%. That is, more than a third of the respondents are not familiar with the environmental labeling of energy efficiency of household appliances; mostly Russian respondents answered this question.

Question 26. Do You use a reusable bag, sacks and containers, when buying products, etc. products?

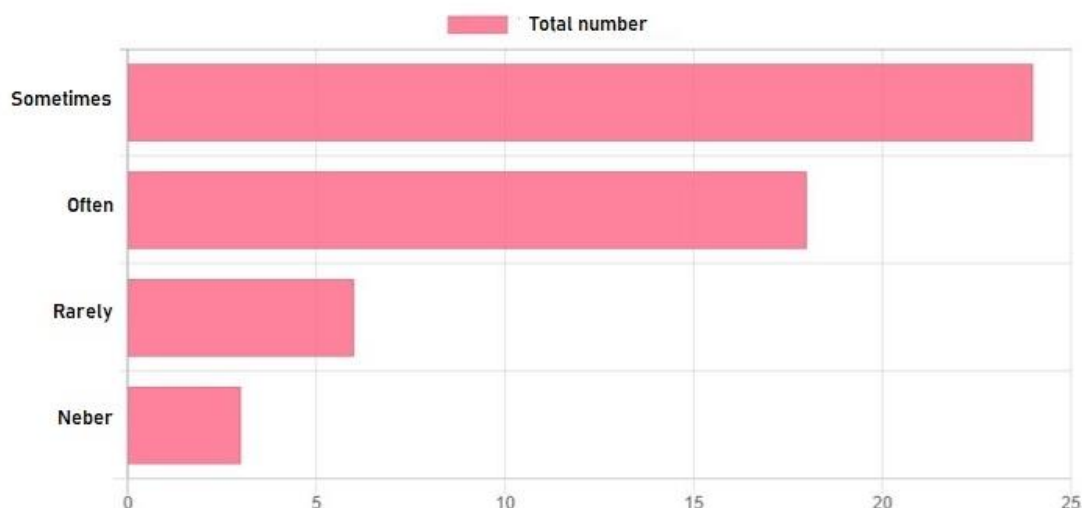
The results of the answers to this question are quite positive:

- I use it constantly - 33 answers, 64,7 % from all respondents;
- I use it from time to time - 15 answers, 29,4%.
- I don't use it, but I plan to use it - 2 answers, 3,9%
- I don't think it's necessary - 1 answer, 2,0%



Question 27. Do You discuss environmental issues in Your family? *

The results of the answers to this question are presented as follows: environmental problems are often discussed in the family - 18 answers (35.3%), sometimes discussed - 24 answers (47.1%). Thus, environmental problems are the subject of discussion in the family in 82.4%. This is a good result! Environmental problems are never discussed in the family - only 3 respondents noted.



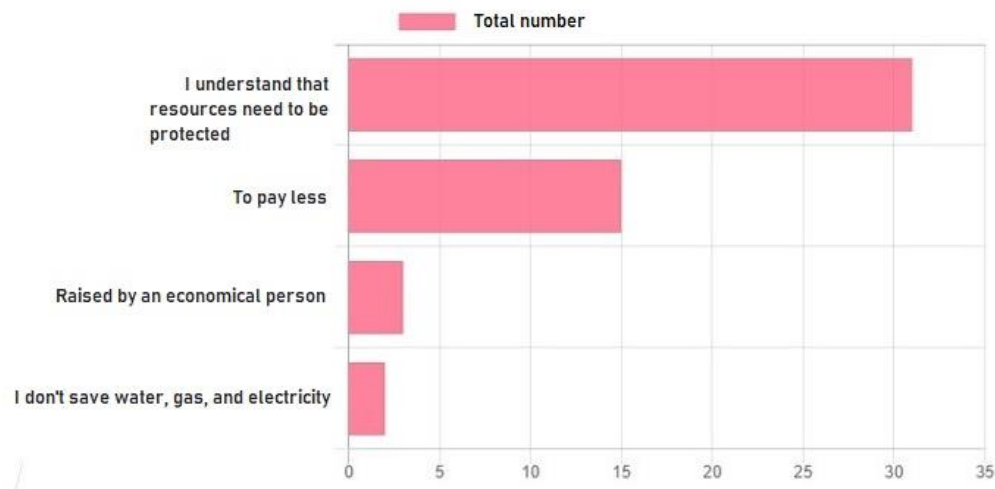
Question 28. When it comes to saving water, gas, and electricity, what are Your primary motivations?

- To pay less
- I understand that resources need to be protected
- Raised by an economical person
- I don't save water, gas, and electricity
- Other _____

The answers to the questionnaire questions can be presented as follows:

- careful attitude to resources - 31 responses, 60.8%.
- the desire to pay less - 15 responses, 29.4%
- education by an economical person - 3 answers, 5.9%.
- I do not save water, gas, electricity - 2 answers.

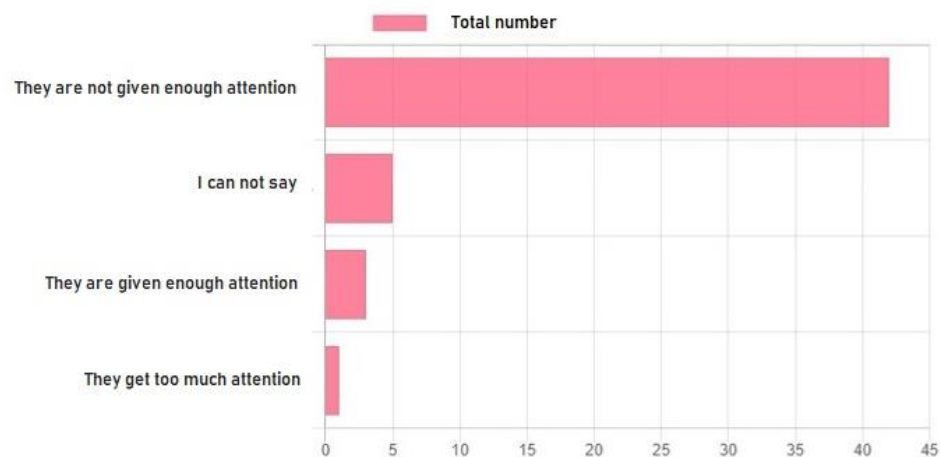
Only two respondents noted a negative attitude towards saving resources.



Question 29. What do You think about environmental issues in Your city?

- They get too much attention
- They are given enough attention
- They are not given enough attention
- I can not say

42 respondents (82.3%) note that due attention is not paid to environmental problems in your city... Approximately such a percentage of residents of any settlement, both a large city and a small village, note the need for a more systematic, more attentive attitude to the environmental problems of their city, village, village, etc.



Question 30. What environmental issue concerns You the most? *

This question is open and presupposes the free inclusion by respondents of their own judgments, positions, points of view on the most important environmental issues that concern respondents.

Among the most common problems are:

- air pollution;
- climate change;
- pollution of water bodies;
- reduction of biodiversity;
- the problem of waste disposal, etc.

Some problems are noted by one-time mentions, nevertheless they are important, for example, disposable packaging, urban greening, deforestation, etc., and are indirectly related to those key problems that were identified by the majority of respondents.

Many of the problems noted by respondents coincide with the **17 Sustainable Development Goals**.

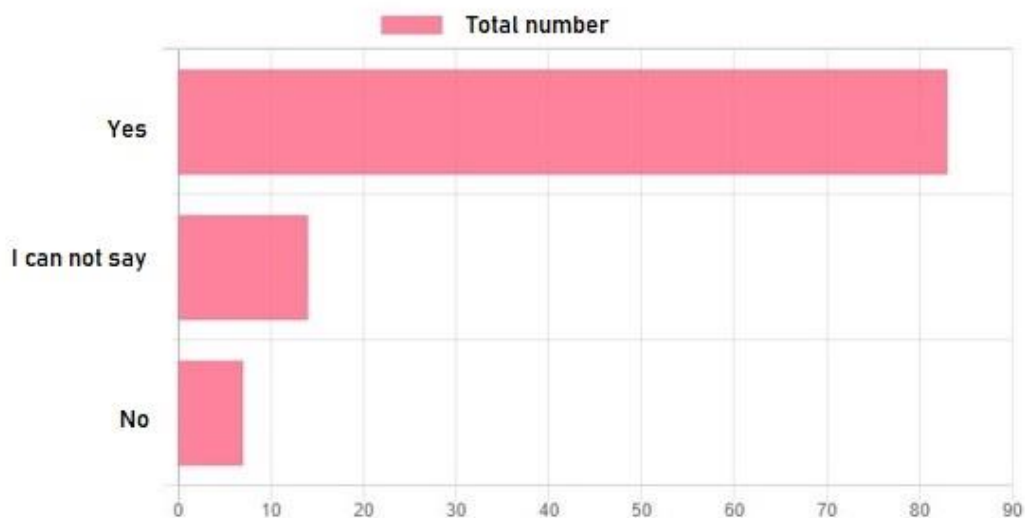
QUESTIONS FOR CITIZENS OF LAHTI AND LAPPEENRANTA

QUESTIONS FOR CITIZENS OF LAPPEENRANTA

This part of the study involved 104 respondents living in Lappeenranta. By age composition, the percentage of respondents is:

- Under 14 - 1.9% (2 people)
- 15-24 - 12.0% (13 people)
- 25-34 - 13.0% (14 people)
- 35-54 - 40.7% (44 people)
- 55-64 - 15.7% (17 people)
- 65 and older - 8.3% (9 people)

Question 22. Have You heard terms “Greenreality” and/or “Green Leaf”??



Greenreality – the name of a project of Lappeenranta aimed at educating the inhabitants of the city of ecological thinking, knowledge, responsible choices and actions that contribute to sustainable development.

The **Green Leaf** Award is given by the European Commission to the greenest city with a population of less than 100,000. In 2021, Lappeenranta received this award.

When answering this question, 79.8% of respondents (83 people) indicated that they had heard about one or two terms. 6.7% (7 people) answered that they had not heard about these terms. 13.5% (14 people) indicated that they found it difficult to answer.

Finnish respondents are familiar with these terms. A detailed understanding of these terms provides answers to the second question.

Question 23. What does “Greenreality” and “Green Leaf” mean in Your opinion?

30.8% (32 people) could not answer the question about what, in the opinion of the respondents, these terms mean. 69.2% (72 people) of respondents indicated their options, presented in table 18.

Table 18.

Respondents' answers about the meaning of the terms "Greenreality" and/or "Green Leaf"

Nº	Answers	Translation
1	Greenreality on luullakseni Lappeenrannan kaupungin, LUTin ja järjestöjen yhteistyöstä kaupungin ympäristön hyväksi. Green Leafista en ole varma.	Я думаю, что Greenreality — это сотрудничество между городом Лаппеенранта, LUT и организациями на благо окружающей среды города. Я не уверен насчет Зеленого Листа.
2	Valtion kustantamia ympäristöfirmoja	Государственные экологические компании
3	sananhelinää	рингтоны
4	Viittaavat kaupungin vihreyteen	Обратитесь к зелени города
5	egologista ajattelua ja toimintaa	эгологическое мышление и действие
6	GR on vihreää ajattelua/tekoja organisaatioissa ja asukkaiden elämään vaikuttavissa asioissa.Green Leaf on Euroopan komission palkinto kaupungeille vihreästä ajattelusta ja teoista.2021 voitto Lpr:aan	GR — это зеленое мышление/поступки в организациях и в вопросах, влияющих на жизнь ее обитателей.
7	Ympäristötietoisuuden edistämistä kunta- ja maakuntatasolla	Повышение экологической осведомленности на муниципальном и провинциальном уровне
8	Vihreä vaihtoehto	Зеленый вариант
9	Ympäristön puolesta tehdään positiivisia asioita.	Делать позитивные вещи для окружающей среды.
10	Ympäristöystävällisyyden edistäminen ja edelläkävijyys	Содействие экологичности и новаторство
11	LPR:n kaupungin panostusta kestävään ja ekologiseen kehitykseen	Приверженность LPR устойчивому и экологическому развитию

12	Ympäristömyönteisiä ratkaisuja kaupungin toiminnassa	Экологически чистые решения в деятельности города
13	Paskan lätinää	Дерьмо в Латвии
14	Hienostelu sanoja (ei mitään järkevää konkreettista)	Уточнение слов (ничего не имеет смысла конкретного)
15	Environment awareness	Осведомленность об окружающей среде
16	Vihreiden arvojen edistämistä ja tietoisuuden lisäämistä	Продвижение зеленых ценностей и повышение осведомленности
17	Päivittäistä ympäristön huomioimista	Ежедневное внимание к окружающей среде
18	Tapahtuma, jossa on paljon erilaisia pisteitä. Arvontaa, voi voittaa jotain. Musiikkia ja kahvia / pullaa.	Событие с множеством разных моментов. Розыгрыши, в которых можно что-то выиграть. Музыка и кофе/булочки.
19	Kestävän kehityksen edistämistä. Ympäristötietoisuuden levittäminen.	Содействие устойчивому развитию. Распространение экологического сознания.
20	Mielestäni ne kertovat vastuullisista valinnoista ja ekologisisesta ajattelusta	Я думаю, они говорят об ответственном выборе и экологическом мышлении.
21	Ympäristötietoisuuden ja ympäristöystävällisyyden edistämistä	Повышение экологической осведомленности и дружелюбия
22	Greenreality on Lappeenrannan kaupungin hanke, joka ohjaa asukkaita ja yrityksiä ympäristöystävällisempään toimintaan. Green Leaf liittyy Euroopan eri kaupunkien ympäristöystävällisyyteen.	Greenreality — это проект в городе Лаппеенранта, который побуждает жителей и компании к более экологичной деятельности. Green Leaf ассоциируется с экологичностью различных европейских городов.
23	Ekotietoutta, ideoita, käytäntöä, liiketoimintaa, suunnan/esimerkin näyttämistä.	Экознание, идеи, практика, бизнес, показ направления/пример.
24	An award for sustainable development of a city	Награда за устойчивое развитие города
25	Ympäristö tietoisuutta	Экологическая осведомленность
26	Kaupunki on sitoutunut ympäristönsuojeluun	Город заботится об окружающей среде
27	Vihreää vastuullisuus	Зеленая ответственность
28	Ympäristötietoisuutta	Экологическая осведомленность
29	Ympäristö- sekä energia asioiden edistämistä maakunnassa	Продвижение экологических и энергетических проблем в провинции
30	Edistää kaupungin vihreää tulevaisuutta uusin innovaation.	Продвигать зеленое будущее города с помощью последних инноваций.
31	Se on ekologista ja luontoa huomioon ottavaa toimintaa.	Это экологическая и благоприятная для природы деятельность.
32	Vihreiden arvojen edistämistä.	Продвижение зеленых ценностей.
33	Miten ympäristöasioita käsitellään Lappeenrannassa	Как решаются экологические проблемы в Лаппеэнранте
34	Mielestäni ne tarkoittavat kaupungin hankkeita, joissa tavoitellaan ympäristöystävällisiä ratkaisuja eri tilanteisiin.	Я думаю, имеются в виду городские проекты, направленные на экологически безопасное решение различных ситуаций.
35	Ekologista ajattelua jokapäiväiseen elämään.	Экологическое мышление для повседневной жизни.
36	Green Leaf on eurooppalaiselle kaupungille vuodeksi myönnettävä palkinto/status.	Green Leaf — ежегодная награда европейского города. Greenreality — это

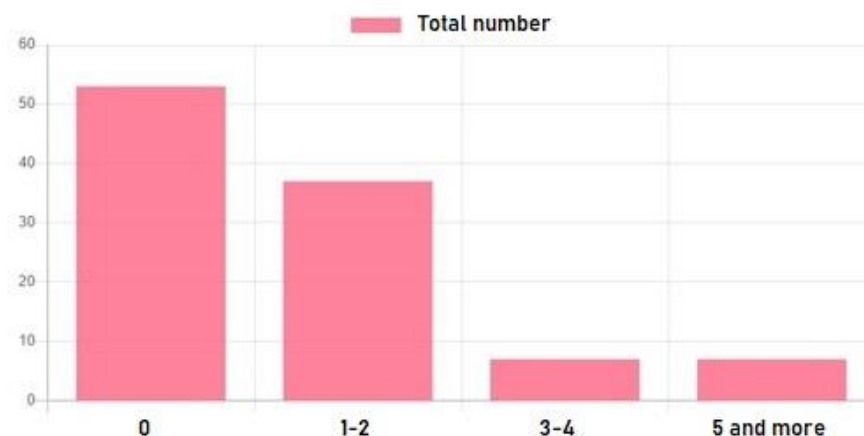
- Greenreality on Lappeenrannan toimintaa ympäristöasioiden edistämiseksi.
- 37 ekologista ajattelua, tietoa, vastuullisia valintoja ja ennen kaikkea tekoja kestävän huomisen puolesta
- 38 Vihreää tulevaisuutta, vesistöjen suojelua mm.
- 39 Greenreality on Lappeenrannan yritys, joka yrittää edistää ympäristöystävällistä toimintaa. Green Leaf on joku EU:n vihreä palkinto.
- 40 Organisaatioita ja suunnitelmia, jotka pyrkivät hillitä ilmastonmuutosta, esim. vähentämällä Lappeenrannan hiilidioksidipäästöjä.
- 41 Vihreä Kaupunki
- 42 ideaali, ei kosketa tai tavoita enemmistöä kaupunkilaisista
- 43 Greenreality is mostly focusing on green businesses and creating network for green issues.
- 44 Vihreys edellä
- 45 Ympäristöystävällisiä tekoja kotikaupungissani.
- 46 Luonnonsuojelujuttuja
- 47 Greenreality pyrkii rakentamaan vankempaa ympäristötietoutta kunnan eri tasoilla. Green Leaf oli ilmeisesti tämä «ympäristöystävällinen kaupunki» tmv. palkinto?
- 48 Olen kuullut ja nähnyt, mutta tarkempaa merkitystä en tiedä.
- 49 Vihreät arvot ja puhtaampi arki.
- 50 Olemme kaupunkina sitoutuneet ympäristötoimiin
- 51 Ympäristön kannalta jotain....
- 52 Vastuullisuutta valinnoissa.
- 53 Monimuotoisen luonnon edistäminen kaupungissamme
- 54 Uusiutuvan energian käyttöä.
- 55 anteeksi vaan... viherpesua noin jotakuinkin!
- 56 On kaupungin tapa ottaa osaa ympäristöasioita edistävään toimintaan.
- 57 Ympäristöystävällisyys tä toiminnass
- 58 Green Reality on Vihreä tosiasia ja Green Leaf on vihreitä arvoja.
- деятельность Лаппеенранты по продвижению экологических проблем.
- экологическое мышление, знания, ответственный выбор и, прежде всего, действия для устойчивого будущего
- Зеленое будущее, защита воды, например.
- Greenreality — это компания в Лаппеенранте, которая старается продвигать экологически безопасные операции. «Зеленый лист» — одна из зеленых наград ЕС.
- Организации и планы, направленные на сдерживание изменения климата, например, за счет сокращения выбросов углекислого газа в Лаппеенранте.
- Зеленый город
- идеал, не трогает и не доходит до большинства горожан
- Greenreality в основном занимается зеленым бизнесом и создает сеть для решения экологических проблем.
- Зелень выше
- Экологически чистые дела в моем родном городе.
- Материалы по охране природы
- Greenreality стремится повысить экологическую осведомленность на различных уровнях муниципалитета. Зеленый лист был, по-видимому, этим «экологически чистым городом» tmv. приз?
- Я слышал и видел, но не знаю точного значения.
- Зеленые ценности и более чистая повседневная жизнь.
- Как город, мы привержены защите окружающей среды
- Что-то для экологии....
- Ответственность в выборе.
- Популяризация разнообразной природы в нашем городе
- Использование возобновляемой энергии.
- пардон но... зеленая стирка о чем-то!
- У города есть способ принять участие в мероприятиях, направленных на продвижение экологических проблем.
- Экологичность в эксплуатации
- Зеленая реальность — это зеленый факт, а зеленый лист — это зеленые ценности.

59	Luonnon suojelua	Охрана природы
60	Niiden agenda on lisätä ympäristötietoisuutta, kestävää kehitystä ja kannustaa kaupunkeja ja niiden yhteisöjä ympäristövasuullisuuteen	Их повестка дня заключается в повышении осведомленности об окружающей среде, устойчивом развитии и поощрении городов и их сообществ к тому, чтобы они стали более экологичными.
61	Luontoa ajatellen käytetään ekologisia vaihtoehtoja	Экологические альтернативы используются для природы
62	Vihreä lehti	Зеленый лист
63	Se on ekologista ajattelua ja tietoa sekä vastuullisia valintoja.	Это экологическое мышление и знания, а также ответственный выбор.
64	Green Leaf tulee palkinnon nimestä, greenreality on kaupungin oma brändäys ympäristötekojen saralla	«Зеленый лист» происходит от названия премии, «зеленая реальность» — это собственный бренд города в сфере природоохранной деятельности.
65	Lappeenrannassa on tehty pitkään työtä kestävän kehityksen, hiilineutraaliuden ja vihreiden arvojen eteen.	Лаппеенранта уже давно работает в интересах устойчивого развития, углеродной нейтральности и экологических ценностей.
66	Kaupungin aktiivista toimintaa täympäristöystävällisen kaupungin eteen	Активная деятельность города перед экологически чистым городом
67	Ympäristön huomioiminen kaupungin toiminnan kehittämisessä.	Учет окружающей среды при развитии деятельности города.
68	Жизнь в интернете гармонии с природой	Жизнь в интернете гармонии с природой
69	Vihreä todellisuus, vihreä lehti noin sananmukaisesti, mutta mitä termit käytännössä tarkoittavat, en tiedä.	Зеленая реальность, зеленый лист буквально, но что означают термины практически, я не знаю.
70	Yhteistyöverkosto ja tunnustuspalkinto	Сеть и награда за признание
71	Asumisen ja kaupungin toimien yhdistämistä ilmastonsuojelun ja vihreiden arvojen kesken	Сочетание жилищного строительства и городских действий с защитой климата и экологическими ценностями
72	Ekologista ajattelua, vastuullista ajattelua ja tekoja kestävän kehityksen puolesta	Экологическое мышление, ответственное мышление и действия для устойчивого развития

3.8% of respondents (4 people) were able to give correct definitions for two terms. 22% (23 people) answered the question partially, mainly defining the term Green Reality.

Most of the answers contain information that the terms are related to ecology. However, only a quarter of the respondents indicate that the terms are relevant to Lappeenranta.

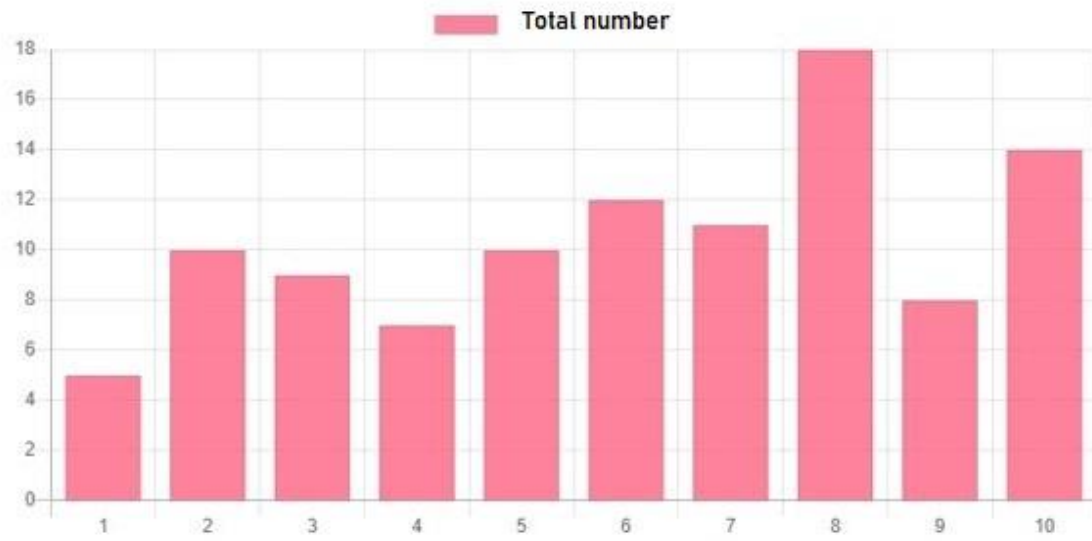
Question 24. How many Greenreality and/or Green Leaf event You have participated during last 12 months?



An analysis of the responses showed that 49.0% (51 people) attended at least one Greenreality or Green Leaf event in the last year. Respondents who attended the events mainly participated in 1-2 events - 72.6% (37 people) of all those who attended the events. 3-4 events were attended by 13.7% (7 people), 5 or more events were visited by 13.7% (7 people).



Question 25. How important do You consider the existence of the airport and the its functionality in Lappeenranta?

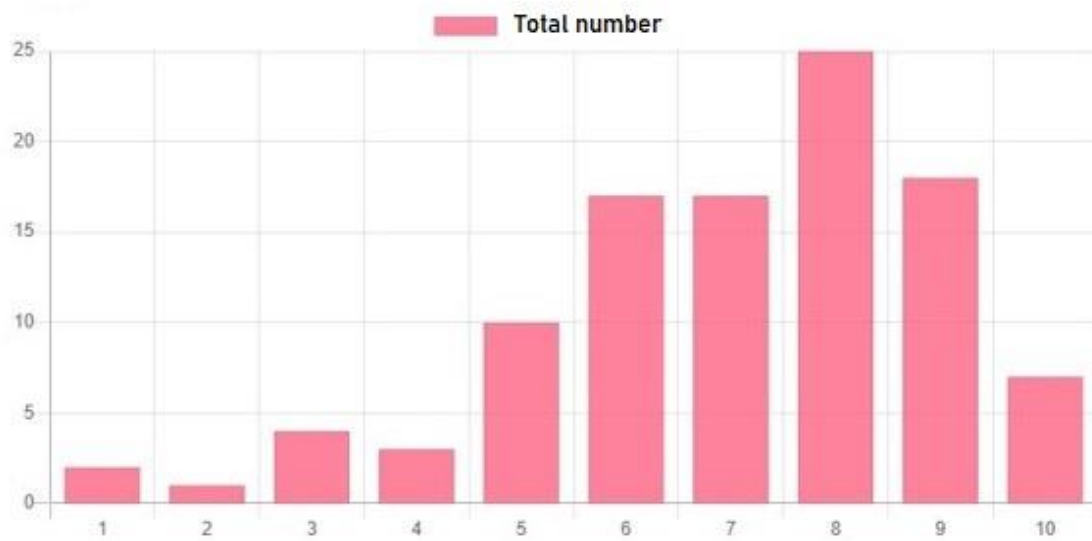


The most popular answer is a score of 8 points (17.3%, 18 people), the second most popular answer is a score of 10 points (13.5%, 14 people), the third is a score of 6 points (11.5%, 12 people). On average, the importance of the existence and operation of the airport in Lappeenranta is rated by respondents at 6.1 points.

It should be noted that 39.4% (41 people) of the respondents evaluate the importance of this issue as 5 or less points, which may indicate that this aspect is not important for a third of the respondents.

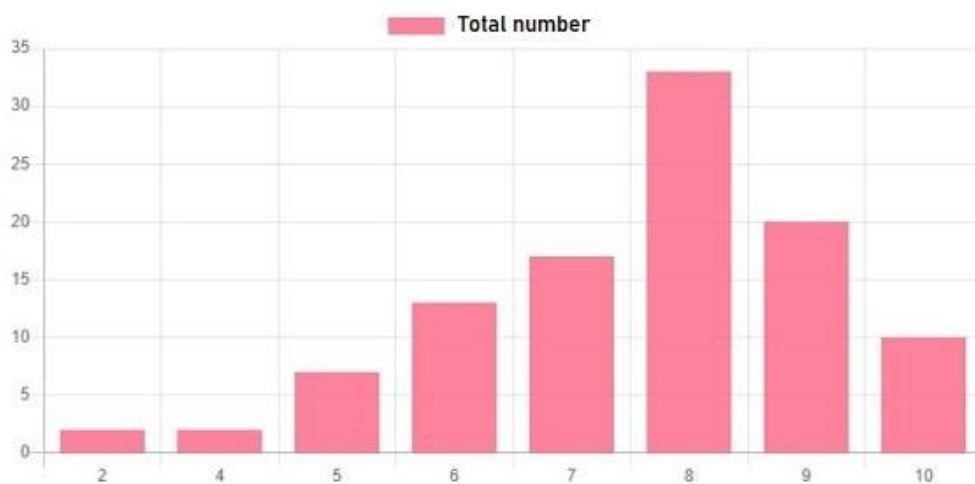


Question 26. How do You consider the public transport works in Lappeenranta?



The most popular answer is an estimate of 8 points (24.0%, 25 people), the second most popular answer is an estimate of 9 points (17.3%, 18 people), in third place is an estimate of 6 and 7 points (16 each). 4%, 17 people). On average, the work of public transport in Lappeenranta is rated by respondents at 7.0 points.

Question 27. How do You rate the leisure activities offered by Lappeenranta?



The most popular answer is an estimate of 8 points (31.7%, 33 people), the second most popular answer is an estimate of 9 points (19.2%, 20 people), in third place is an

estimate of 7 points (16.4% , 17 people). On average, the leisure offered by Lappeenranta is rated by respondents at 7.6 points.

Question 28. How do You consider the centrum of Lappeenranta area should be developed in the near future in about 1-5 years?

In this question, the respondents had to describe in their own words the actions necessary for the development of the center of Lappeenranta. 24% of respondents (25 people) indicated that they could not answer this question. The answers of the rest of the respondents concerned the improvement and landscaping of territories (17.3%, 17 people), the addition of various public spaces, including for young people (11.5% 12 people), the development of accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists (10.5% 11 people), improving transport infrastructure (6.7% of 7 people) and other topics. Also, a number of respondents noted the need to increase the number of containers for separate collection. The list of unique answers and their translation is presented in tab. 19.

Table 19.

Answers about the development of the center of Lappeenranta

Nº	Answers	Translation
1	Lisää viheralueita	Больше зеленых зон
2	Mielestäni kaikki rakennukset ovat todella rumia, sinne voisi myös istuttaa puita.	Я думаю, что все здания действительно уродливы, вы могли бы также посадить там деревья.
3	Enemmän puistoalueita	Больше парковых зон
4	Lisää vehreyttä, yhteisöllistä hyötypuutarhameininkiä ja monimuotoisuuden edistämistä viheralueilla. Vähemmän tylsiä nysäksi ajettuja nurmia teiden laidoilla, enemmän niittyjen lajistoa.	Увеличивайте количество зелени, занимайтесь общественным садоводством и поощряйте разнообразие зеленых насаждений. Меньше скучных травянистых обочин, больше луговых видов.
5	Keskustassa tai sen lähetyvillä olevat lähiluontoalueet tulisi säilyttää ennallaan (esim. Kahilanniemen päässä oleva pieni metsikkö ja Pappilanniemi).	Необходимо сохранить близлежащие природные территории в центре города или рядом с ним (например, небольшой лес в конце улиц Кахиланиеми и Паппиланниеми).
6	Mahdollisimman paljon arvokkaita viheralueita tulisi säilyttää ja autottoman liikkumisen mahdollisuuksia edistää.	Необходимо сохранить как можно больше ценных зеленых насаждений и поощрять возможности для движения без автомобилей.
7	Enemmän viheralueita	Больше зелени

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>8 Viher- ja puistoalueiden kehittäminen</p> <p>9 Ei yritetä koko ajan rakentaa korkeampia rakennuksia, vaan väljempää ja vihreämpää.</p> <p>10 Enemmän puita keskusta-alueelle.</p> <p>11 Lisäämällä esim
monimuotoisuusalueita, muuttamalla
nurmikkoavikot niityiksi esim Sammonlahden
kirjaston alueella ja etenkin koulujen
ympäristöissä.</p> <p>12 Minusta suunta on hyvä, viheralueitten
laajentaminen tuo viihtyisyyttä lisää ja kevyen
liikenteen väylät kannustavat mm. pyöräilyyn</p> <p>13 Puistoja voisi parantaa koko perheen ajan vietto
paikoiksi.</p> <p>14 Ulkoilmaravintoloita ja myyntipisteitä lisää.
Puistojen lisääminen.</p> <p>15 Community garden would be nice...</p> <p>16 Lähiluontokohteita tulee kehittää.</p> <p>17 Keskusta-alueen viihtyisyyttä ja kutsuvuutta voisi
parantaa edelleen puistoalueita hyödyntämällä.
Marian aukiolle tulisi istuttaa kasveja ja tuoda
kahviloita.</p> <p>18 Ei tarvetta isoille muutoksille. Arboretumia voisi
ehkä laajentaa tai rantaraittien yhdistävälle reitille
panostusta, että koko reitin kulkeminen
houkuttelisi</p> <p>19 Mahdollistaa kaupungin päätöksillä
kaupunkikulttuurin kehittyminen, luoda uusia
julkisia oleskelutiloja myös talvikäyttöön. Miettiä
kaupungin omia vahvuuksia sen sijaan, että
kopioidaan ideoita muilta</p> <p>20 Hiekkalinnan alueen ehostaminen ja
kiinnostavuuden lisääminen. Kirjaston uusiminen.</p> <p>21 Lappeenrantaan ikioma huvipuisto, josta lapset ja
aikuiset voivat nauttia. Lisää burger-ravintoloita.</p> | <p>Развитие зеленых и парковых зон</p> <p>Мы не пытаемся постоянно строить более
высокие здания, а более свободные и
зеленые.</p> <p>Больше деревьев в центре города.</p> <p>Добавляя, например, области
разнообразия, превращая лужайки в луга,
например, в районе библиотеки
Саммонлахти и особенно в школьной
среде.</p> <p>Я думаю, что направление хорошее,
расширение зеленых зон приносит больше
комфорта, а маршруты с легким
движением поощряют, например, для
езды на велосипеде</p> <p>Парки можно было бы улучшить как
место для всей семьи, чтобы провести
время.</p> <p>Больше ресторанов и торговых точек под
открытым небом. Добавление парков.
Неплохо бы общественный сад...</p> <p>Ближайшие природные объекты должны
быть благоустроены.</p> <p>Комфорт и привлекательность центра
города можно было бы еще больше
повысить за счет использования парковых
зон. На площадь Марии надо посадить
растения и поставить кафе.</p> <p>Нет необходимости в больших
изменениях. Возможно, дендрарий можно
было бы расширить или маршрут,
соединяющий береговые линии, вложился
в то, чтобы сделать весь маршрут
привлекательным.</p> <p>Обеспечить развитие городской культуры
решениями города, создать новые
общественные жилые пространства, в том
числе для зимнего использования.
Думайте о сильных сторонах города, а не
копируйте чужие идеи</p> <p>Украшаем территорию замка из песка и
повышаем ее интерес. Обновление
библиотеки.</p> <p>В Лappeenранте есть собственный парк
развлечений, в котором могут
развлекаться дети и взрослые. Больше
бургеров.</p> |
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- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>22 Monitoimiareena keskustaan vilkastuttamaan menoa sekä vihreiden arvojen takia</p> <p>23 No monitoimiareenaa itse toivoin keskustaan, koska se olisi todella tuonut sinne elämää ympäri vuoden. Jotain jolla saataisiin Lappeenrannalle lisää vetovoimaa. En osaa nyt tarkemmin sanoa.</p> <p>24 Rakentaa lisää erilaisia mahdollisuuksia harrastaa esim.sisäliikuntatiloja.</p> <p>25 Jäähalli keskustaan pois omakotialueelta vähentäisi yksityisautoilua ja mahdollistaisi suuremman tapahtumatarjonnan mielestäni usean pienemmän tilan ylläpito on haitallisempaa ympäristölle</p> <p>26 Jäähalli keskustaan pois omakotialueelta vähentäisi yksityisautoilua ja mahdollistaisi suuremman tapahtumatarjonnan mielestäni usean pienemmän tilan ylläpito on haitallisempaa ympäristölle</p> <p>27 Jäähalli keskustaan, Valtakaudun läpiajon sallimisen jatkuminen, yrityksille vuokra- yms. tukia jos yritys sijoittuu keskustaan</p> <p>28 Lisää frisbeegolf ratoja</p> <p>29 Adding more night clubs. Making closed bus stops. Adding free toilets.</p> <p>30 Lisää hengailupaikkoja nuorille aikuisille</p> <p>31 Pyöräilymahdollisuuksien parantaminen. Luonnon monimuotoisuuden vaaliminen myös keskusta-alueella.</p> <p>32 Pyöräilyn turvallisuus, yhteiskäyttötavarat</p> <p>33 Edullisemmat kaupunkipyörät (esim 5€/kesä)</p> <p>34 Pyöräilyn edistäminen</p> <p>35 Turvallisia pyöriteitä lisäämällä</p> <p>36 Joukkoliikennettä pitäisi lisätä.</p> <p>37 Julkisilla saavutettavissa oleva autoton keskusta</p> <p>38 Kävelykeskusta</p> <p>39 Green reality voisi järjestää enemmän kävelykierroksia keskustassa.</p> | <p>Многофункциональная арена в центре города, чтобы оживить движение, а также из-за зеленых ценностей.</p> <p>Ну, я надеялся на многофункциональную арену в центре, потому что это действительно принесло бы туда жизнь круглый год. Что-то, что сделает Лаппеенранту более привлекательной. Я не могу сказать больше сейчас.</p> <p>Создать больше различных возможностей для занятий, например, крытые спортивные сооружения.</p> <p>Каток в центре города за пределами обособленной территории сократит использование личных автомобилей и позволит проводить больше мероприятий.</p> <p>Каток в центре города за пределами обособленной территории сократит использование личных автомобилей и позволит проводить больше мероприятий.</p> <p>Ледовый каток в центре города, продолжение пропуска Вальтакдун, субсидии для компаний на аренду и т. д., если компания находится в центре города</p> <p>Больше полей для фрисби-гольфа</p> <p>Добавление дополнительных ночных клубов. Делаем закрытые автобусные остановки. Добавление бесплатных туалетов.</p> <p>Больше мест для тусовок для молодых людей</p> <p>Улучшение возможностей для езды на велосипеде. Сохранение биоразнообразия также в центре города.</p> <p>Безопасность на велосипеде, товары общего пользования</p> <p>Более дешевые городские велосипеды (например, 5 € / лето)</p> <p>Популяризация велосипедного спорта</p> <p>Добавление безопасных велосипедных дорожек</p> <p>Общественный транспорт должен быть увеличен.</p> <p>Центр города без автомобилей, доступный для публики</p> <p>Прогулочный центр</p> <p>Зеленая реальность могла бы организовать больше пешеходных экскурсий по центру.</p> |
|---|---|

40	More walking areas	Больше прогулочных зон
41	Ei autokaistoja ydinkeskustassa	В центре города нет автомобильных полос
42	sujuva yhteisliikkuminen ajoneuvojen ja jalankulkijoiden kesken, jotta liikennevaloissa seisovat autot eivät saastuttaisi kaupungin ilmaa	плавное совместное движение транспортных средств и пешеходов, чтобы автомобили, припаркованные на светофорах, не загрязняли городской воздух
43	Saada aikaan sujuvaa liikkumista (niin julkisilla, omalla autolla, polkupyörällä ja kävellen) nykyisen sumppukaupungin sijaan. Esimerkiksi Koulukatu on varmasti niin bussinkuljettajan helvetti!	Добиться плавного передвижения (как на общественном, личном автомобиле, велосипеде, так и пешком) вместо нынешнего родного города. Например, Кулукату — это определенно ад для водителей автобусов!
44	Autoliikenne sujuvaksi	Движение автомобилей плавное
45	Kevyen liikenteen suosiminen keskustassa	Благоприятствование легкому движению в центре города
46	ilmainen pysäköinti	бесплатная парковка
47	Keskustan läheisyyteen maanpäällisiä parkkipaikkoja	Вблизи центра города наземные парковочные места
48	Valtakatu avattava liikenteelle ja pysäköintipaikkoja lisää.	Валтакату открыт для движения транспорта и имеет больше парковочных мест.
49	Keskusta kehittyy markkinaehtoisesti. Kaupungin tulee huolehtia, että viheralueiden ja kevyen liikenteen tila säilyy ennallaan tai kasvaa.	Центр развивается в соответствии с рыночными условиями. Город должен следить за тем, чтобы состояние зеленых насаждений и легкого движения поддерживалось или улучшалось.
50	Riittävästi roskiksia ja istuinpenkkejä katujen varsille.	Хватит мусора и скамеек вдоль улиц.
51	Pidän siitä nykyisenään. Roska-astioita voisi olla enemmän. Niitä sellaisia joihin voi lajitella.	Мне нравится, как сегодня. Мусорных баков могло быть больше. Которые можно сортировать.
52	Julkisia lajitteluroskiksia enemmän	Больше общественных урн для раздельного сбора мусора
53	Pieniä kauppoja pitää tukea ja keskustaa elävöittää	Небольшим магазинам нужна поддержка, а центр оживляется
54	Lisää elävyyttä keskustaan, tyhjät liiketilat vuokralle	Больше оживленности в центре города, сдаются в аренду пустые коммерческие площади
55	Lisää asuintaloja, jotta keskusta vilkastuu.	Больше жилых домов, чтобы сделать центр города более оживленным.
56	Julkisivujen ylläpitoa ja julkisen taiteen hankintoja voisi olla enemmän ja laadukkaammin	Могло быть больше и более качественное техническое обслуживание фасадов и государственные закупки предметов искусства.
57	Hyvin vanhat ja rumat harmaat/värittömät rakennukset maantasalle ja uutta kehiin	Очень старые и уродливые серые/бесцветные здания на земле и новые по периметру

- 58 Marian aukion elävöittäminen Оживление площади Марии
- 59 Elävöittää Оживить
- 60 toimintasuunnitelma hiilineutraalisuuden план действий по достижению углеродной
saavuttamista ja luonnon monimuotoisuuden нейтральности и сохранению
säilyttämisestä. Ulkomaiset kaivosyhtiöiden биоразнообразия. Деятельность
toiminta pitää saada kuriin kaivoslakeja kiristäen ja иностранных горнодобывающих
Saimaa suojaan! компаний необходимо обуздать,
ужесточив законы о добыче полезных
ископаемых и защитив Сайму!
- 61 Siten, että huomioidaan kaupunkiympäristöä Принимая во внимание городскую среду
(esim. erilaisia kaupungin eläin- ja kasvilajeja) ja (например, различные виды животных и
että pyritään kehittämään aluetta kestävän растений в городе) и стремясь развивать
kehityksen toimintatapojen mukaisesti. территорию в соответствии с методами
устойчивого развития.
- 62 Ei ainakaan lisää kauppakeskuksia. Ei liian tiivistä По крайней мере, не больше торговых
rakentamista центров. Не слишком плотная
конструкция
- 63 Satama Порт
- 64 To protect the environment and the climate Для защиты окружающей среды и климата
- 65 In the case of protecting the environment В случае защиты окружающей среды
- 66 Pitäisi olla viihtyisämpi, on mielestäni ihan kuin Должно быть удобнее, я думаю, прямо как
pommituksen jäljiltä. после бомбежки.
- 67 liikennejärjestelyt paremmiksi лучшая транспортная организация
- 68 Keskusta pitää saada elävöitettyä. Kivijalkakaupat Центр нужно оживить. Магазины с
ovat hävinneet isojen markettien takia, ne pitäisi каменными ногами исчезли из-за больших
saada takaisin. супермаркетов, их надо вернуть.
- 69 Elävöittää keskustaa (marian aution ympäristöä) Оживите центр города (пустынная среда
Мэри)
- 70 Ydinkeskustan elävöittäminen Оживление центра города
- 71 Monipuolistaa eri alueiden käyttöä Разнообразит использование разных зон
- 72 Kuntalaisten tarpeiden pohjalta Исходя из потребностей местных жителей
- 73 Jotain toimintaa keskustaan pitää saada. Что-то, чтобы получить в центре города.
- 74 Uus-Lavola Уус-Лавола
- 75 Keskustan ja koko kaupungin aluetta tulee tiivistää. Центр города и всю городскую
Parasta ympäristön suojelua on minimoida alue территорию необходимо уплотнить.
johon ihminen toiminnallaan vaikuttaa. Наилучшей защитой окружающей среды
является минимизация площади,
затронутой деятельностью человека.
- 76 Viime vuosien aikana keskusta on täysin В последние годы центр полностью
näivettynyt. Jollain tavoin ennen niin vilkas загружен. В некотором смысле, прежде
keskusta olisi saatava elävöitettyksi. Nykyisellään столь оживленный центр города должен
keskusta on vain muisto siitä mitä se oli -70 - 80 - быть оживлен. Сегодня центр — это
lukuilla. просто воспоминание о том, что было в 70-
х и 80-х годах.
- 77 lentokentästä tarkennus: luonnolle erittäin от аэродромного фокуса: очень значимо
merkittävä, lentoliikenne puolestaan marginaalista для природы, авиасообщение
ja voisi loppuakin (mutta kenttää ei pidä kaavoittaa маргинальное и может прекратиться (но
rakentamiseen tai muuhun «väärään») аэропорт не должен быть зонирован под

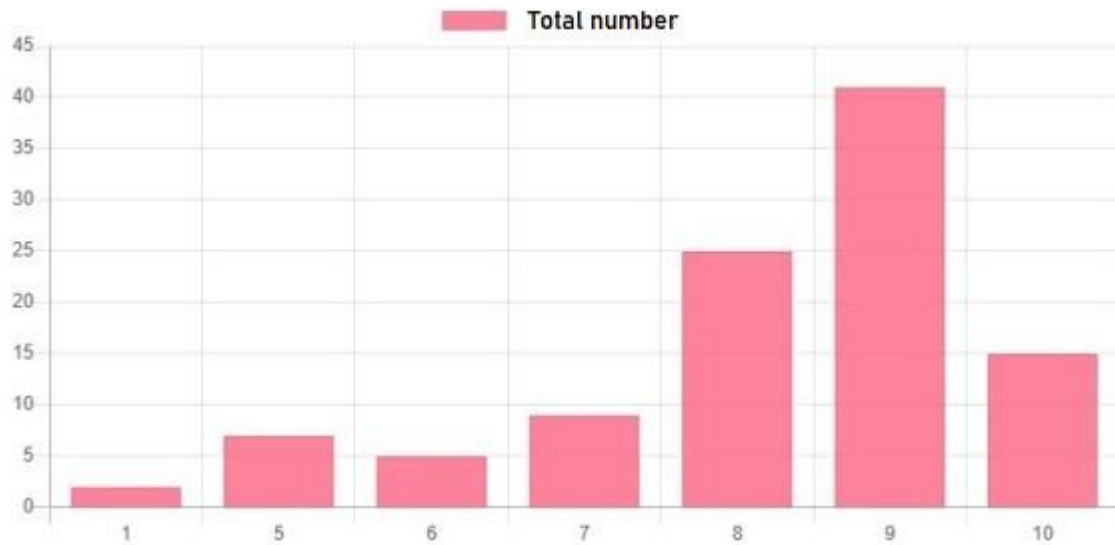
строительство
«неправильное»)

или

прочее

- 78 Lentokentän toiminnan voisi lakkauttaa ja alueen julistaa luonnonsuojelualueeksi harvinaisten kasviensa vuoksi. Аэропорт может быть закрыт, а территория объявлена заповедником из-за редких растений.

Question 29. How satisfied are You with Your life as a whole in Lappeenranta?

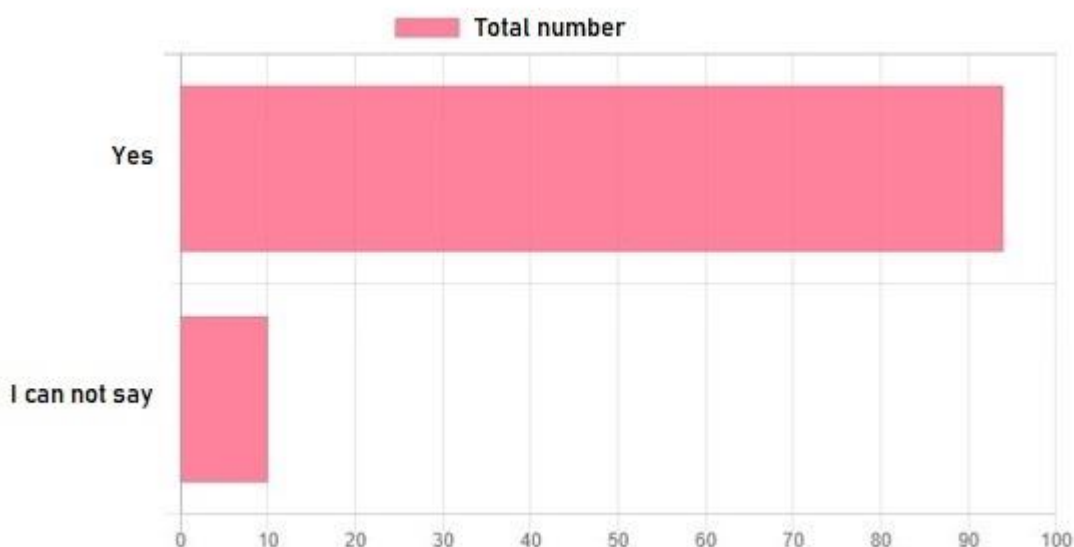


The most popular answer is an estimate of 9 points (39.7%, 41 people), the second most popular answer is an estimate of 8 points (24.2%, 25 people), in third place is an

estimate of 10 points (14.4%, 15 people). On average, respondents rate satisfaction with their life in Lappeenranta at 8.1 points.

It should be noted that only 8.6% (9 people) of respondents rate their satisfaction with 5 or less points. The majority of respondents highly appreciate this indicator.

Question 30. It is important for You, that Saimaa ringed seal is protected, although it means restrictions for fishing possibilities and other leisure activities at the same time?



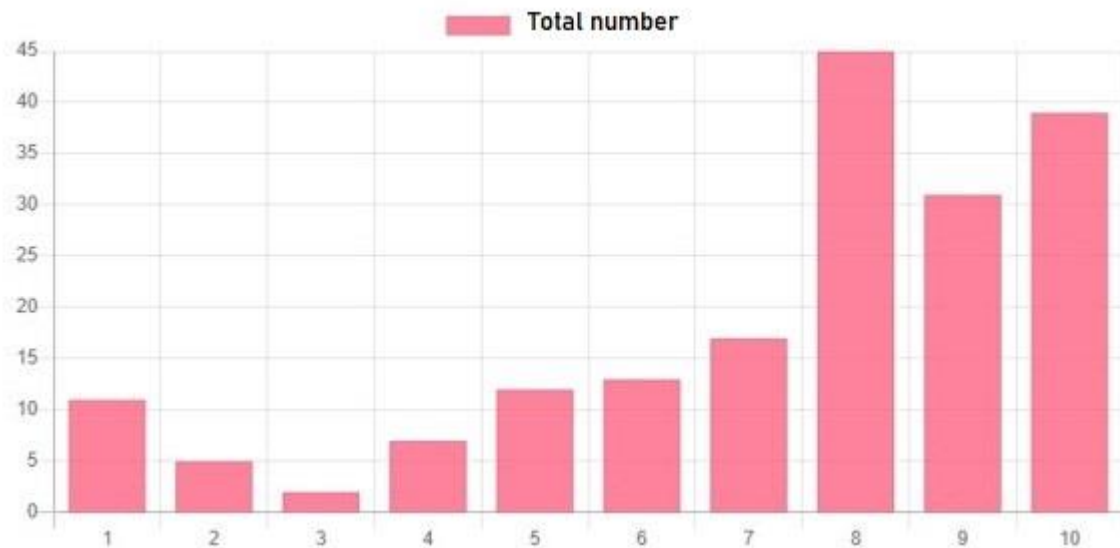
The majority of respondents (90.3% of 94 people) agree to restrictions on fishing and other leisure activities on the coast in order to protect the Saimaa ringed seal. 9.6% (10 people) find it difficult to answer. Not a single respondent spoke out against the restrictions.

QUESTIONS FOR CITIZENS OF LAHTI

The study involved 182 respondents living in the city of Lahti. By age composition, the percentage of respondents is:

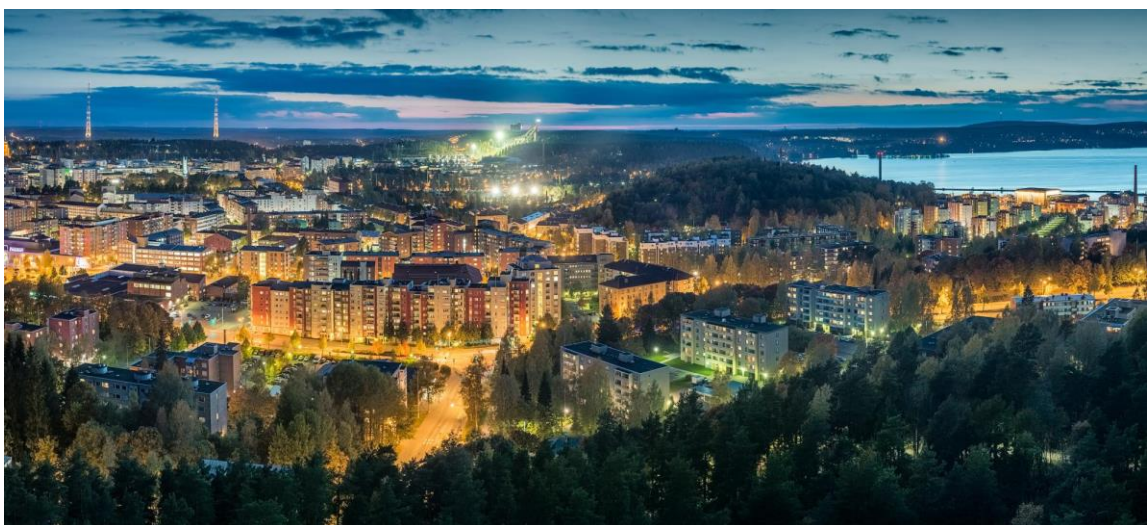
- Under 14 - 4.6% (5 people)
- 15-24 - 22.2% (24 people)
- 25-34 - 34.3% (37 people)
- 35-54 - 66.7% (72 people)
- 55-64 - 32.4% (35 people)
- 65 and older - 8.3% (9 people)

Question 22. How important do You consider that Lahti is the leading environmental city in Finland?

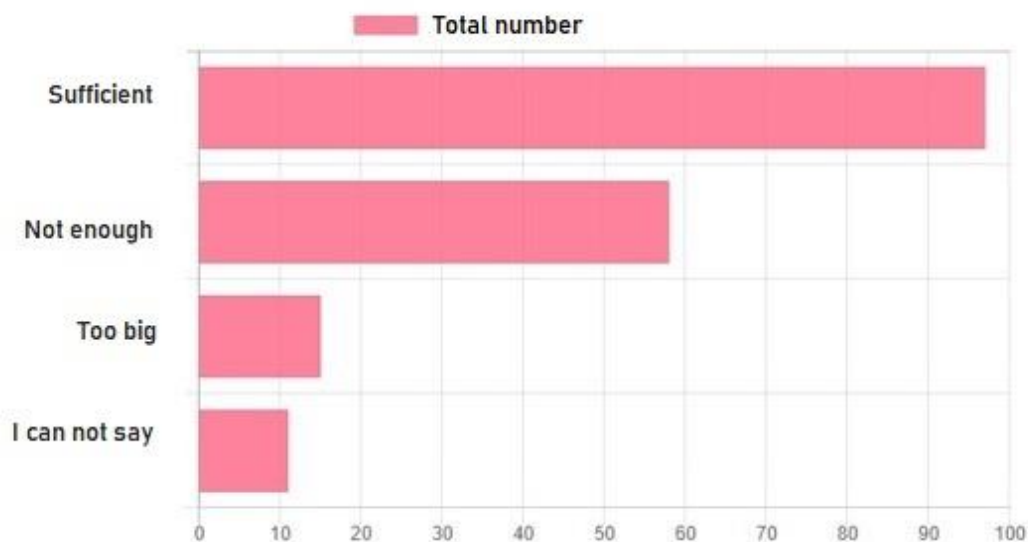


The most popular answer is an estimate of 8 points (24.7%, 45 people), the second most popular answer is an estimate of 10 points (21.4%, 39 people), in third place is an estimate of 9 points (17.0%, 31 people). On average, the importance of Lahti being Finland's leading eco-city is rated 7.4 points by the respondents.

It should be noted that only 20.3% (37 people) of the respondents evaluate the importance of this fact as 5 points or less. The majority of respondents (79.7% of 145 people) highly appreciate this indicator.



Question 23. In Your opinion, is the amount of environmental work in Lahti...



In response to this question, 53.6% of respondents (97 people) noted that environmental work in Lahti is carried out in sufficient volume. 32.0% of respondents (58 people) indicated that the volume of such work is insufficient, 8.3% (15 people) consider the volume to be excessive, and 6.0% (11 people) find it difficult to answer.

Question 24. What actions would You like to be taken in the environmental city Lahti?

When answering this question, respondents could choose from 1 to 3 options from those offered, as well as offer their own options.

The final distribution of responses in accordance with popularity:

1. Increase guidance on waste sorting - 20,6% (98)
2. Increase the number of natural sites - 19,9% (95)
3. Increase guidance on natural sites - 11,8% (56)
4. Increase the amount of vegetarian food in schools - 11,6% (55)
5. Increase the number of bus shifts - 10,9% (52)
6. Improve bicycle infrastructure - 9,5% (45)
7. More second hand markets - 6,7% (32)

The most popular answers are options «Increase guidance on waste sorting» and «Increase the number of natural sites». The difference between these options is less than 1%.

Next most popular options are «Increase guidance on natural sites», «Increase the amount of vegetarian food in schools», «Increase the number of bus shifts». The difference between these options is also less than 1%. Respondents consider «Improve bicycle infrastructure» and «More second hand markets» as the least important options (less than 10% of the choices of each option of the total).

Additional comments of respondents are presented in tab. 20.

Table 20.

Additional comments of respondents to the question « What actions would You like to be taken in the environmental city Lahti?»

Nº	Ответ респондента	Перевод
1	heikennetään autoilukulttuuria ja autoilun mahdollisuuksia keskusta-alueilla	Уменьшение автомобильного движения и возможности вождения в центре города
2	järjestetään kouluille pkollisia ympäristösuivouspäiviä esim 4 kertaa vuodessa	в школах организуются обязательные экологические субботники, например, 4 раза в год
3	Lasketaan bussilippujen hintoja.	Расчет стоимости автобусных билетов.
4	lisää sähköautoja fossiilista käyttävien sijaan	больше электромобилей вместо ископаемых
5	Lisätä kierrätysroska-astioita	Добавьте мусорные баки
6	lisätään turvaväylä jalankulkijoille talvikunnossapito päivittäin	добавлена полоса безопасности для пешеходов для зимнего обслуживания ежедневно
7	Lisätään viheralueita ja tehdään rumasta torista vihreämpi istutuksilla ja puilla!	Добавьте зелени и озелените уродливые квадраты с помощью растений и деревьев!
8	Alennetaan julkisen liikenteen maksuja	Снизить стоимость проезда в общественном транспорте
9	Edistetään puhdasta (lue: ei polttoon perustuvaa) energiantuotantoa	Содействовать производству чистой (читай: без сжигания) энергии
10	edullisempi ja ystävällisemmin palveleva julkinen liikenne	более дешевый и удобный общественный транспорт
11	erilaisia jätteen lajittelupisteitä lähioihin, ei vain isojen kauppojen viereen	различные мусоросортировочные пункты в пригородах, а не только рядом с крупными магазинами
12	Huolehditään kaupungin siisteydestä, nurmien leikkuu, puistojen siisteys ja viihtyisyys tärkeää	Важна забота о чистоте города, стрижка газонов, чистота и уют парков.
13	Itse piti ostaa auto,kun linja-auto ei kulje enää Ala-Tonttilan kautta Ahtialaan. Lähetin sähköpostia ja pyysin edes yhtä vuoroa kulkemaan klo seitsemän jälkeen Ala-Tonttilankatua pitkin. Ei käynnyt. Eipä olisi isoa mutkaa tehnyt linjalle 2 tai 3	Мне пришлось самой купить машину, когда автобус перестал ходить через Ала-Тонттилу в Ахтиалу. Я отправил электронное письмо и попросил хотя бы одну очередь пройтись по Ала-Тонттиланкату после семи часов. Не работает. Не сделал бы большой изгиб на линии 2 или 3
14	Keskustan alueen autoliikenne pienemmäksi	Уменьшение автомобильного движения в центре города.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 15 | Lisää roskiksia | Больше мусора |
| 16 | Lisätään helppokulkuihin paikkoihin kierrätyspisteitä (esim. SER) | Добавьте точки переработки для быстрого доступа (например, SER) |
| 17 | Lisätään jät./roska-astioita. Siivotaan ympäristöä. Kaikkia mahdollisia käytännön toimenpiteitä | Добавьте мусорные баки/корзины для мусора. Давайте очистим окружающую среду. Все возможные практические меры |
| 18 | Lisätään kartonkien, muovien jne kierrätyspisteitä ja biojätteen keräystä omakotialueille. | Увеличить пункты переработки картона, пластика и т. д., а также собрать биоотходы на обособленных территориях. |
| 19 | Lisätään kierrätyspaikkoja eri alueille, jotta ne olisi helpommin saavutettavissa | Добавьте сайты по переработке отходов в разные районы, чтобы сделать их более доступными |
| 20 | lisätään ympäristötietoisuutta ja puhtaan luonnon merkitystä | повышение экологической осведомленности и важности чистой природы |
| 21 | LOPETETAAN KOULUTOIMESSA VÄLITTÖMÄSTI JATKUVA PAPERILOMAKESHOW!!!! Ei odoteta jotain Digionea, me olemme ympäristöpääkaupunki NYT! | НЕМЕДЛЕННО ЗАКРЫТЬ БУМАЖНОЕ ПРАЗДНИЧНОЕ ШОУ В ШКОЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ!!!! Никакого Digione не ожидается, мы СЕЙЧАС экологическая столица! |
| 22 | Opetetaan kouluissa ilmastomuutoksesta enemmän ja miten sitä voidaan hidastaa | Преподавать школам больше об изменении климата и о том, как его замедлить |
| 23 | Osallistetaan ja tiedotetaan kaupunkilaisia ympäristökaupungin asioista mm. älypyörätien toiminnasta ja sen hyödyistä | Участие и информирование граждан о делах экологического города, т.е. работа умной велосипедной дорожки и ее преимущества |
| 24 | Panostetaan monipuolisesti energian kulutusta vähentävään ja luonnon monimuotoisuutta tukevaan infrastruktuuriin ja tehdään pienten eleiden sijaan ratkaisuja, joilla on ison mittakaavan vaikutuksia. | Инвестирование в широкий спектр инфраструктуры, которая снижает потребление энергии и поддерживает биоразнообразие, и будем предлагать решения, которые будут иметь масштабное воздействие, а не небольшие жесты. |
| 25 | Parannetaan pusikoista puistoja, esim. Mukkulassa Merrasojan varrella. Tulisi erimittaisia (lyhyitä ja pidempiä) ulkolureittejä niille, jotka eivät pääse kauemmaksi retkeilykohteisiin. | Из кустарников будут благоустроены парки, например в Муккуле вдоль Меррасойи. Должны быть разные (короткие и длинные) маршруты на открытом воздухе для тех, кто не может пройти дальше, к местам для пеших прогулок. |
| 26 | Parannetaan vesiensuojelua | Улучшение защиты от воды |
| 27 | Puiden ja kasvien istuttaminen keskustaan, liian vähän nykyään. Kiertotalouden edistämiseksi jokin julkinen kuljetuspalvelu jolla saa esim.kirpputorilta huonekalun kotiin jos ei itse omista autoa | Посадки деревьев и растений в центре сегодня тоже мало. В целях продвижения экономики замкнутого цикла услуга общественного транспорта, с помощью которой вы можете получить мебель на блошином рынке, например, если у вас нет автомобиля. |
| 28 | rajoitettava täydennysrakentamista. Sairaalanmäkeä tuhotaan urakalla | ограничить подсобное строительство. Больничный холм будет уничтожен по контракту |

29	Rakennetaan kestävästi, puretaan vain aiivan pakosta	Построен устойчиво, только полностью демонтирован
30	Siirrytään aitoon ihmislähtöiseen toimintaan organisaatiolähtöisyyden sijaan	Давайте перейдем к подлинным операциям, ориентированным на людей, а не на организацию.
31	Tavaroiden huolto- ja korjausmahdollisuuksia saataville ja tietoisuuden lisääminen, lainaamot	Доступность и повышение осведомленности о товарах, Кредитные компании
32	Tehdään vihreämmän vaihtoehdon valitseminen helpoksi mahdollisimman monessa asiassa	Максимально упростите выбор более экологичного варианта

Question 25. Which of the following goals would You like to be improved in Lahti?

When answering this question, respondents could choose from 1 to 3 options from those offered, as well as offer their own options.

The final distribution of responses in accordance with popularity:

1. Water protection - 19.5% (99.)
2. Promoting circular economy - 16.9% (86.)
3. Nature concervation - 16.7% (85.)
4. Climate change mitigation- 15.6% (79.)
5. Preserving quiet areas - 14.8% (75.)
6. Improving air quality - 8.3% (42.)
7. Noise abatement - 7.0% (36.)

Respondents consider «Water protection» to be the most important option.

Answers "Promoting circular economy", "Nature concervation", "Climate change mitigation" and "Preserving quiet areas" are considered by respondents to be approximately equal in importance (difference within 2%).

The least important answers are " Improving air quality ", " Noise abatement" (less than 10% of the choices of each option).

Additional comments of respondents are presented in tab. 21.

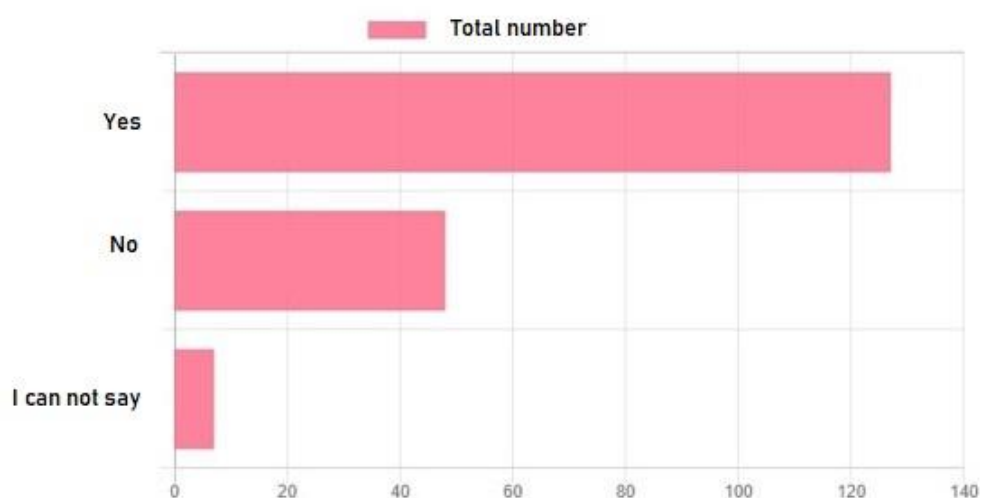
Table 21.

Additional comments of respondents to the question « Which of the following goals would You like to be improved in Lahti?»

Nº	Answers	Translation
1	Pyörä- ja kävelyteiden parantaminen muuallakin kuin keskustassa.	Улучшение велосипедных и пешеходных дорожек за пределами центра города.

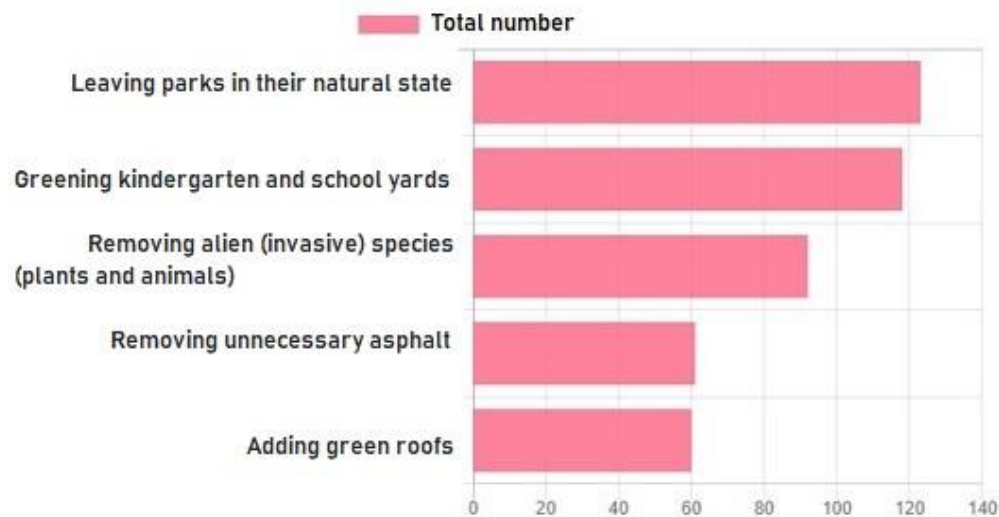
2	Ympäristökasvatus	Экологическое образование
3	Siirtyminen aitoon kevytliikenne lähtöiseen liikennejärjestelmään nykyisestä autokeskeisestä järjestelmästä/	Переход к настоящей системе легкого движения от нынешней системы, ориентированной на автомобили /
4	Ilma on makea, ilmeisesti hiivatehtaan tai leipätehtaan ansiosta. Ilman tulisi olla raikas	Воздух сладкий, видимо, благодаря дрожжевой фабрике или хлебозаводу. Воздух должен быть свежим
5	Keskikaupungissa voisi hillitä valaistusta hyvinkin paljon	В центре города освещением можно было очень сильно управлять

Question 26. The geological heritage is internationally significant in Lahti. Have You heard about Salpausselkä Geopark? (Salpausselkä Geopark)?



69.8% of respondents (127 people) noted that they were aware of the Salpausselkä Geopark.

Question 27. How would You like to improve biodiversity?



When answering this question, respondents could choose from 1 to 3 options from those offered.

The final distribution of responses in accordance with popularity:

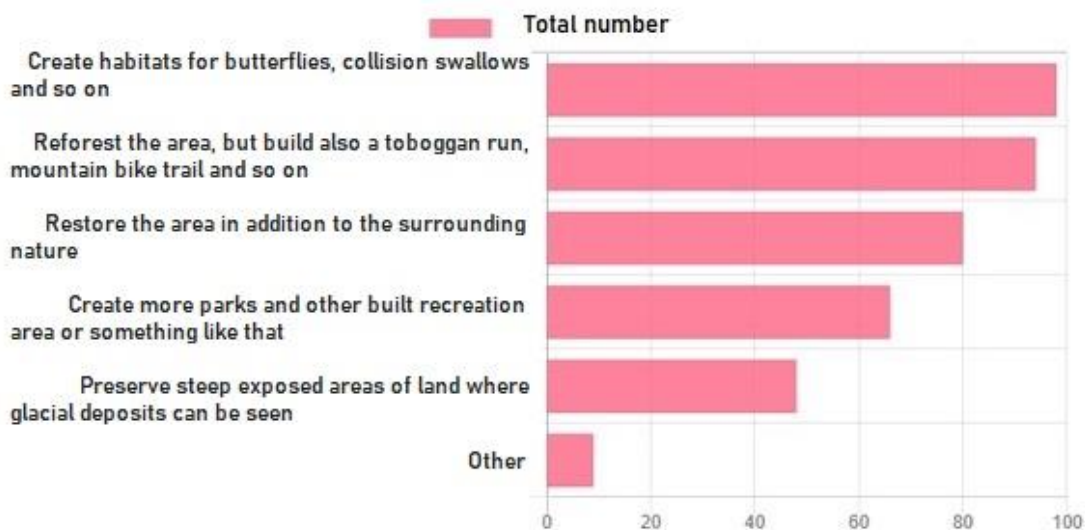
1. Leaving parks in their natural state - 27.1% (123 marks)
2. Greening kindergarten and school yards - 26% (118 marks)
3. Removing alien (invasive) species (plants and animals) - 20.3% (92 marks)
4. Removing unnecessary asphalt - 13.4% (61 marks)
5. Adding green roofs - 13.2% (60 marks)

The respondents consider the options “Leaving parks in their natural state” and “Greening kindergarten and school yards” as the most important actions. The number of choices of these options differ by less than 2%.

Respondents consider the answer " Removing alien (invasive) species (plants and animals) " to be the third most important.

Respondents consider “Removing unnecessary asphalt”, “Adding green roofs” as the least important answers. The number of choices of these options differ by less than 0.5%, while the share of choices of each of these options is more than 10%.

Question 28. Gravel removal in the Renkomäki is ending. What would You like from the future of Renkomäki?



In this question, respondents could choose from 1 to 3 different answers. The final distribution of options looks like this:

1. Create habitats for butterflies, collision swallows and so on 24.8% (98 marks).
2. Reforest the area, but build also a toboggan run, mountain bike trail or something like that in part of the area 23.8% (94 marks).
3. Restore the area in addition to the surrounding nature 20.3% (80 marks).
4. Create more parks and other built recreation area or something like that 16.7% (48 marks).
5. Preserve steep exposed areas of land where glacial deposits can be seen 12.2% (48 marks).

1% of respondents (4 people) indicated that they were at a loss to answer this question, 5 people offered their solutions, presented in Table. 22.

Table 22

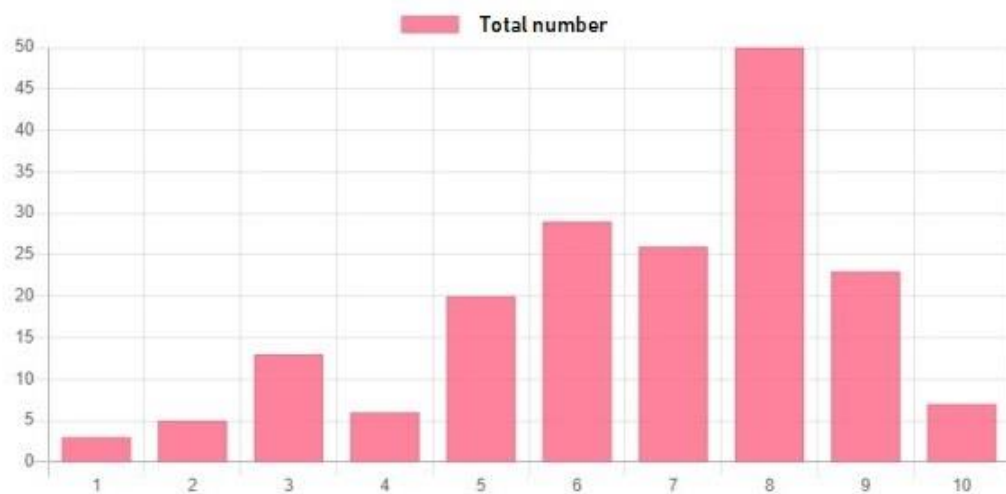
Additional comments of respondents to the question « What would You like from the future of Renkomäki?»

№ Answers

Translation

	Moottorirata.		Tasapuoliset	Автодром. Должны быть обеспечены равные
1	harrastusmahdollisuudet on työväestölle.		turvattava	возможности для работающего населения.
2	Kaikki vaihtoehdot kannatettavia			Поддерживаются все варианты
3	Koirapuisto			Собачий парк
4	Pieni rakennettu virkistysalue			Небольшая построенная зона отдыха
5	Uimapaikka			Место для купания

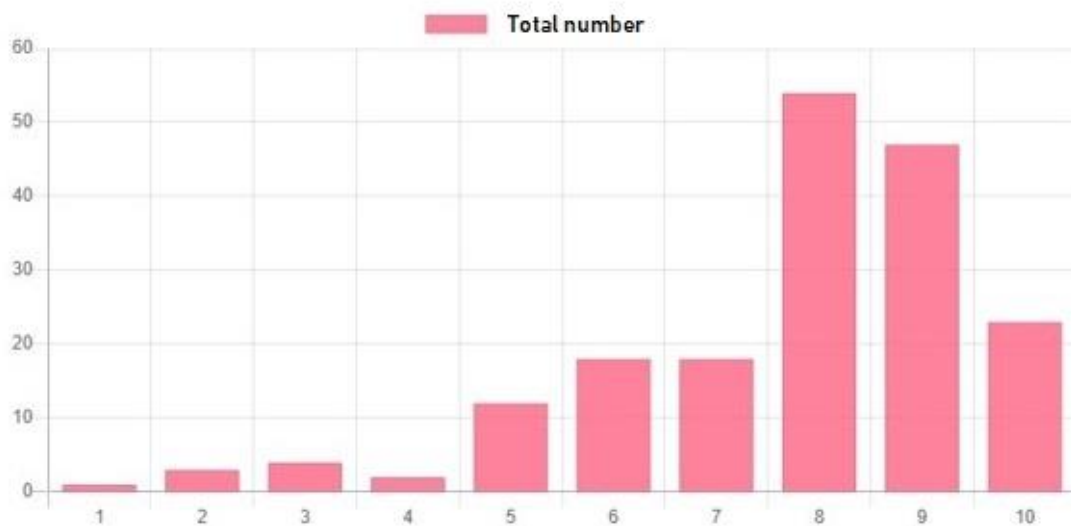
Question 29. How do You consider the public transport works in Lahti?



The most popular answer is an estimate of 8 points (27.5%, 50 people), the second most popular answer is an estimate of 6 points (15.9%, 29 people), in third place is an estimate of 7 points (14.3% , 26 people). On average, satisfaction with public transport in Lahti is estimated by respondents at 6.6 points.

It should be noted that only 25.8% (47 people) of respondents rate their satisfaction with public transport at 5 or less points. The majority of respondents (74.1% of 135 people) highly appreciate this indicator.

Question 30. How satisfied are You with Your life as a whole in Lahti?



The most popular answer is an estimate of 8 points (29.7%, 54 people), the second most popular answer is an estimate of 9 points (25.8%, 47 people), in third place is an estimate of 10 points (12.6% , 23 people). On average, satisfaction with their life in Lahti is estimated by respondents at 7.7 points.

It should be noted that only 12.0% (22 people) of respondents rate their satisfaction with their life in Lahti at 5 or less points. The majority of respondents (87.9% of 160 people) highly appreciate this indicator.

FINAL RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The conducted socio-pedagogical study aimed at determining the level of formation of environmental culture (literacy) among Russian and Finnish citizens allows us to state a number of general trends and a number of comparative results that take into account the specifics of environmental education and enlightenment in Russia and Finland.

1. 684 respondents of different ages took part in our study: 121 respondents (18.2%) were classified as "baby boomers", 282 respondents (41.2%) were representatives of the X generation, 156 respondents (22.8 %) - representatives of the Y-generation (millennial generation) and finally 125 respondents (17.7%) - representatives of the Z-generation. We can state sufficient representativeness of young and mature people, people of the "silver" age.

Not surprisingly, by gender, 69.1% of female representatives, 27.6% of male representatives took part in the study, 3.4% did not answer the question.

In total, out of 685 respondents, the following answers were given to the questionnaire: in Russian - 53.6%, in Finnish - 38.4%, in English - 8.0%.

2. The values of the *environment (environmental values)*, according to the results of our study, are among the top five human values:

1. *Health* - 22,0 %.
2. *Family* – 21,7 %.
3. *Environment (nature)* – 13,0%.
4. *Life* – 10,0%.
5. *Freedom* – 9,4%.

The fact that health and family received the same number of positive responses is quite natural and coincides with the results of many similar studies conducted in St. Petersburg and in Russia as a whole.

The top ten values also include: - love (7.4%), (7.5% Russian and 7.6% Finnish respondents); - friendship (4.8%), (4.1% Russian and 5.8% Finnish respondents); - finance (4.5%), (6.2% Russian and 2.3% Finnish respondents: oddly enough, the attitude to finances

among Russians is more attentive and more demanding than among Finnish citizens); - work (4.4%), (5.1% Russian and 2.8% Finnish: similarly to finance, the attitude of Russians to work is more demanding than that of Finnish citizens); - creativity (3.0%), (4.1% Russian and 1.7% Finnish respondents).

3. *Nature* is perceived by the majority of citizens of both countries:

- as a source of positive emotions (total - 97.6%; 85.2% - Russian and 100% - Finnish respondents); as a condition for maintaining human health and ensuring one's own well-being (total - 96.1%; 97.6% - Russian and 94.8% Finnish respondents);
- as a necessary condition for maintaining biological diversity (animals, plants) (total - 93.4%; 96.8% - Russian and 89.5% - Finnish respondents).

Natural areas are the favorite resting places of citizens. 66.2% of all respondents rest at least once a week in the parks of their city. The share of such citizens is 10.3% higher among Finnish respondents.

- citizens of both regions are aware of *the value of nature and natural objects* that must not only be preserved, but also developed in the urban environment:
- it is necessary to take better care of the well-being of water bodies (in total - 95.3%; 97.6% - Russian and 92.7% - Finnish respondents);
- it is necessary to reduce forestry activities as much as possible in order to preserve plants and animals (86.3% in total; 92.1% - Russian and 78.7% - Finnish respondents).

4. In general, for the entire sample, *the responsibility for the state* of the environment and nature is rated by the respondents the highest (5.6 points), then the level of environmental knowledge is noted: their own - 4.9 points and those of the surrounding people - 3.6 points. The rating of these indicators for Finnish respondents is approximately the same level: 3.1-----3.9. Russian respondents highly appreciate responsibility for the state of nature - 7.0, quite highly assess their own knowledge in the field of the environment (5.7 points) and the ecological knowledge of people around them (4.0 points).

47.9% of Russian and 54.7% of Finnish respondents answered that they are *well informed* about the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) developed by the UN General Assembly in 2015 and can discuss them with a friend, family member, colleague or child (agree and rather agree).

5. Respondents expressed their *attitude to the global environmental problem of climate change* (score on a 5-point scale):

- the overall level of assessment of concern about this environmental problem is 3.8, i.e. above average (3.7 Russian and 3.9 Finnish respondents);
- Russian respondents rated the contribution of anthropogenic factors at 3.7; Finnish respondents have this indicator - 4.0 - they note the influence of anthropogenic factors, human economic activity to a greater extent;
- slightly (+0.3), but still Finnish respondents see the possibility of their own contribution to climate change mitigation to a greater extent (3.5 Russian and 3.8 Finnish respondents); Finnish respondents also pay more attention to the choice of transport for their movement in terms of the impact on climate change (+0.7): 2.7 Russian and 3.4 Finnish respondents..

6. Among the Finnish respondents (compared to the Russians) there is a better fixation of knowledge about the *cyclical economy*, a higher motivation for action and direct activity as consumers in solving the problems of the cyclical economy at the level of their region and state. Finnish respondents are more optimistic (82.9%) compared to Russian respondents (73.8%) regarding the implementation of the principles of the circular economy. It can be assumed that in Finland the ideas of the circular economy are more widely disseminated in various forms of formal, non-formal and informal education.

7. *Knowledge of the role of the ozone layer* for our planet was shown by more than half of all respondents (59.4% in total; 61.1% of Russian and 55.8% of Finnish respondents).

8. The actions of the population in relation *to saving water* are generally supported by more than 95% of all respondents:

turn off the water when it is not being used by 95.5% of Russian and 94.5% of Finnish respondents; use the washing machine and dishwasher only when fully loaded (56.6% of Russian and 56.1% of Finnish respondents).

More environmentally literate behavior of Finnish respondents was reflected in the following: they take a shower instead of a bath (64.6% of Russian and 88.2% of Finnish respondents); use water-saving household appliances and devices (63.8% of Russian and 77.4% of Finnish respondents).

9. From the point of view *of household waste management*, Finnish respondents generally showed a greater level of environmental behavior than Russians. This conclusion is confirmed by the predominant indicators of Finnish respondents in the following positions:

- sorting of waste at the household level is carried out (95.5% - Finnish and 77.6% - Russian respondents; waste sorting at the household level has already become a habit (34.8% - Finnish and 9.0% - Russian respondents);
- the household has sufficient facilities for sorting and premises for this purpose (87.5% - Finnish and 41.8% - Russian respondents);
- residents strive to reduce the amount of waste generated in the house (85.3% - Finnish and 76.2% - Russian respondents);
- residents take care of hazardous waste, as well as electrical and electronic waste, delivering it to the appropriate collection point (difference 9.2%).

In general, the attitude towards waste sorting as concern for the environment is considered dominant (52.0%). At the same time, the share of choosing these options among Russian respondents (51.0%) is less than among Finnish respondents (54.7%).

10. In general, the idea of developing ecological transport is supported by 90.2% of Russian and 89.3% of Finnish respondents, which indicates their knowledge of the problem of environmental pollution due to vehicle emissions.

11. Respondents in Russia, Finland and other European countries *are well aware of the sign indicating that the product (packaging) is made from recyclable material and / or suitable for further processing* (total 94.3% of respondents; 95.2% Russian and 95.1 Finnish respondents). Most respondents from non-European countries do not know this sign well and, accordingly, a small number of people from these countries use this sign in everyday life.

12. From the point of view of *responsibility for the quality of the environment in the city*, the understanding of the responsibility of authorities at various levels and public services (Local authorities, Federal authorities and Special state environmental services) prevails. The total share of these options was 46.7%. In the answers of Russian respondents, options from this category were much more common (54.6%) than respondents from Finland (37.6%).

The share of answers reflecting personal responsibility (Directly each resident; I myself/myself) is 27.7%. At the same time, Finnish respondents place responsibility on themselves to a greater extent (32.1%) than Russian respondents (24.6%).

The share of responsibility of environmental organizations (Special State Environmental Services, Public Environmental Organizations and Commercial Environmental Organizations) is 22.7% (26.8% Russian and 15.8% Finnish respondents).

The total share of responses related to commercial organizations (Industrial enterprises; business and Commercial environmental organizations) is 16.2% (19.2% Russian and 13.0% Finnish respondents).

13. More than 80% of respondents in general show some *interest in the environmental strategy of their city*.

Among Finnish respondents, compared to Russians, there are 25.8% more of those who have some idea about the development strategy of their city, however, among Russian respondents there are 29.5% more than those who are not familiar with, but would like to learn about the environmental strategy of your city.

Only a tenth of all citizens who took part in the survey are well aware of the environmental strategy of their city. Approximately the same number of respondents are not interested in this issue.

14. An analysis of the rating of answers shows that there are both similarities and differences in the opinions of Russian and Finnish respondents on what an *environmentally cultured person* should be.

The top positions of the overall ranking are quite important for respondents from both countries. The answer “I am not indifferent to everything that happens to nature and the environment”, which received the largest number of votes, is in 1st place among Russian respondents and 3rd among Finnish ones. The answer “He monitors the saving of water and energy in the house” is in 2nd place in the rating among Russian and 1st among Finnish ones. “Promotes the idea of sorting waste among their friends” is more important for Finnish respondents (2nd place), while for Russian respondents it ranks only 4th due to the fact that at present there is no separate waste collection system in the Russian regions. At the same time, the point “Complies with sanitary and hygienic standards of behavior” (3rd place), which is important for Russian respondents, is only in 6th place in the rating of Finnish respondents.

There are complete matches in positions in the rating only for 2 qualities: “Participates in environmental campaigns, community work days, etc.” and “Works in an environmental organization” – 5th and 8th respectively.

It is noteworthy that low places in the overall rating were given to items related to the availability of environmental knowledge and work in environmental organizations. This may indicate that, according to the respondents, an environmentally cultured person, first of all, should show appropriate behavior at home, at school and at work, while on vacation in nature.

15. Among activities *to raise environmental awareness*, the most popular response among Russian respondents is “Excursions to sewage treatment plants, waste treatment plants, etc. (enterprises that are usually open to organized groups)” – 18.7%, while the share

of this answer among Finnish respondents is 15.8%. The option “Volunteer cleaning of coastal/forest areas”, accounting for 17.6% of the total share of all answers, is the most popular among Finnish respondents (18.9%), while among Russians it is the 2nd most popular one (17.6 %). Option "Practical exercises on separate collection of waste, making a birdhouse, etc." (16.6% of the total share) in third place in popularity among Russian respondents (17.4%) and second among Finnish (15.8%). Finnish respondents (8.8%) chose low indicators for such an answer option as “Scientific conferences, forums” twice as often as Russian (4.2%), and the option “Interactive gaming events (quests, board games, etc.)” Russian respondents (9.4%) chose twice as often as Finnish (4.3%).

It is worth noting that 4.6% of Finnish respondents indicated that they do not consider any of the proposed options attractive, while the share of Russian respondents who indicated this answer is only 0.8%.

16. All variants of *sources of environmental information* proposed for respondents are popular among respondents and did not receive values less than 50%. Rating of the most popular sources among respondents:

- websites and social networks of public organizations (84.4%);
- information channels in social networks (83.1%);
- watching TV (81.9%);
- websites and social networks of official environmental organizations (79.9%);
- websites of scientific and popular science magazines (77.2%).

Only 42.9% of Russian respondents named such a source of information as printed materials (newspapers and magazines, booklets, etc.) to obtain fresh and relevant environmental information, and 48.1% of Finnish respondents indicated blogs and accounts of eco-activists/eco-specialists.

17. 16.1% of the respondents in the “Employed” category are aware of the activities of the International Independent Non-Governmental Organization “Greenpeace”. So far, none of the Russian public environmental organizations has reached such popularity among

the respondents, for example, from Russian organizations, respondents noted the Public Movement "Separate Collection" (3.7%), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) - 6.3%, the Ecological human rights center "Bellona" - 2.1%, Public Movement "Clean Games" - 1.1%. All other public organizations scored less than 1.8%. There is no clear leader among scientists, politicians, and public figures; there are often single mentions of the names of leaders of public organizations or environmental professionals who carry out their activities in those regions where social research has been carried out. 14.3% of respondents do not know among scientists, politicians, public figures, or among the leaders of public environmental organizations, those who are leaders in the environmental movement and the movement for sustainable development. Among scientists, politicians and public figures, the respondents noted, for example, Greta Thunberg (Swedish schoolgirl - 4.2%), Nikolai Drozdov (Russian scientist - zoologist - 1.4%).

18. To the question "Do you take into account the requirements of international environmental standards in your professional activities?" 35.1% of respondents from the "Employed" category answered positively, while among Finnish respondents these figures are higher - 72.2% (among Russian respondents only 30.1%).

39.4% of respondents found it difficult to answer this question. At the same time, these figures are higher among Russian respondents - 41.8% (among Finnish respondents - 22.2%).

24.0% gave a negative answer to this question - "They do not take into account the requirements of international environmental certificates in their professional activities" (Russian respondents - 25.9%, Finnish respondents - 5.6%).

Thus, in general, only more than 1/3 of the respondents (35.1%) take into account the requirements of international environmental certificates in their professional activities.

19. To the question "Are you aware of environmental responsibility when making decisions in your production area?" 47.0% of respondents believe that "Yes, and I'm trying to influence it", thus about half of the respondents are environmentally conscious while working in the manufacturing sector, and, most importantly, consider it necessary to

personally try to influence the adoption of environmentally oriented decisions in the performance of their professional duties (among Russian respondents - 47.4%, among Finnish - 33.3%). 7.2% believe that “No, this is not my responsibility”, taking either a passive position on this issue, or insufficient knowledge in the field of environmental protection does not allow them to correctly navigate this issue (among Finnish respondents, these figures are higher - 22.2 %).

In general, about half of the respondents believe that they are aware of environmental responsibility in their decision-making in their production area and are trying to influence this, which is not a good enough result for people working in various fields in the 21st century.

20. Analyzing in general the answers of the respondents in the “I am studying” category, we can draw a number of conclusions.

Young people consider it important to acquire environmental knowledge and skills not only for their future profession, but also for their use in everyday life (97.1%); are interested in environmental issues and read publications in the media (75.3%).

More than 60% of respondents are familiar with the concept of an ecological footprint, but only 23.2% are familiar with the assessment methodology. Also, almost half of the respondents do not have a clear understanding of the contribution of various life activities to the ecological footprint.

Students among the forms of environmental education and enlightenment that had the greatest impact on them put social networks in first place (86.9%). 72.4% of respondents noted the positive impact of environmental projects, 66.6% - environmental studies and various excursions.

When choosing the most promising energy sectors, the largest number of respondents (53.6%) named solar energy. This answer indicates that their ideas about the real picture and the prospects for the development of modern energy are not well formed.

The environmental component is clearly present in the professional plans of young respondents: more than half of young people (55.1%) want to connect their future profession

with nature, nature protection and the environment. 69.6% of respondents pay some attention to the discussion of environmental problems among friends.

There is a certain potential for involving young people in environmental campaigns, such as bookcrossing: only 18.8% of respondents participate in the book exchange, but 58.0% of the students surveyed are ready to join this movement. In general, readiness for public (volunteer) environmental activities was expressed by 49.3% of respondents.

21. It is interesting to note that in the "I do not work and do not study" category, almost all respondents noted the importance of meeting quality standards when choosing food products; to a lesser extent, people know and use environmental labeling of goods (41.2%), 31.4% know, but do not use in practice, environmental labeling of goods.

22. Respondents who are free from study and work often discuss environmental problems in their families (35.3%); sometimes they discuss environmental problems - 47.1%. Thus, environmental problems are in the field of family discussions - 82.4%.

23. Despite the fact that respondents from Laapenranta noted their awareness of the terms "Greenreality" and "Green Leaf" (79.8% of respondents indicated that they had heard of one or two terms), only a small part of the respondents were able to accurately describe what these terms mean. (3.8%). At the same time, 49.0% of respondents visited at least one Greenreality or Green Leaf event in the last year.

24. Among the actions necessary for the development of the center of Lappeenranta, respondents-residents of this city highlight areas related to the improvement and landscaping of territories (17.3% of respondents), the addition of various public spaces, including for young people (11.5%), the development of accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists (10.5%), transport infrastructure improvements (6.7%)

25. Respondents living in Lahti consider it important that Lahti is Finland's leading eco-city (average score 7.4 out of 10). At the same time, only half of the respondents (53.6%) believe that environmental work in this city is carried out in sufficient volume. Respondents indicate waste sorting (20.6%) and increasing the number of natural objects (19.9%) as the main areas of necessary environmental work in Lahti. The main goals, according to

respondents, should be "Protection of water areas" (19.5%), "Promotion of the circular economy" (16.9%), "Preservation of nature" (16.7%). Respondents propose to improve biodiversity by preserving the natural state of parks (27.1%) and planting greenery in the yards of kindergartens and schools (26%).

26. In general, respondents-residents of the Finnish cities of Laapeenranta and Lahti quite highly assess the work of public transport (7.0 points out of 10 - Lappeenranta, 6.6 - Lahti), leisure (7.6 - Lappeenranta) and satisfaction with life in their city (8 ,1 - Lappeenranta, 7.7 - Lahti).

More detailed conclusions and recommendations on the further development of the system of formation of environmental culture (literacy, awareness) will be presented in the Analytical report on the project.