

REFLECTIONS ON A SURVEY ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES FROM
SAINT PETERSBURG TO KAZAN

A THESIS

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Abstract:

Russia has suffered from environmental problems throughout history, but there were also periods characterized by environmental consciousness. From Stalinist times to Gorbachev, environmentalism was at times banned, and at times encouraged. This study investigates the perspectives of university educated Russians beliefs about environmental issues through a survey put out in 2015. 105 respondents participated in the survey across four Western Russian cities including Moscow, Kazan, Arkhangelsk, Saint Petersburg, and an additional group labeled as “other” cities. Results suggest that respondents show concern about ecological environmental issues. Respondents believe that people must start to make changes in their personal lives to better environmental conditions.

Экологические перспективы от СПб до Казани: анализ результатов опроса

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Краткий Обзор:

Россия пострадала от ухудшений окружающей среды в прошлом но, также было и время волн энвайронментализма. От Сталина до Горбачева энвайронментализм временами поддерживался, временами нет. Этот диплом изучает взгляды людей западной России с высшим образованием на проблемы окружающей среды посредством опроса в 2015 году. 105 респондентов участвовали в опросе из четырех городов западной России включая Москву, Казань, Архангельск, Санкт Петербург, а также из других городов (были отмечены в опросе как «другие»). Результат показывает, что респонденты озабочены экологической проблемой и уверены, что люди должны начать менять свою частную жизнь, чтобы улучшить экологическую ситуацию.

Introduction

Russia is the world's largest country containing over 30% of the world's natural resources (Korabik), 4.89% of the world's forest (FAO) which includes the single largest expanse of forest in the world (BBC), and overall consisting of more than 12% of the world's uninhabited land (Seton-Watson et al.). Although Russia is known for its vast expanses of nature, the country has struggled with resource depletion and pollution among many other forms of environmental degradation which will be discussed in the coming pages. As one of the world's superpowers and as the world's largest country, it is essential that Russia participate in environmental stewardship as our world faces pollution, global climate change, loss of biodiversity, and resource depletion. This essay will explore what a self-selected group of university educated Russian's believe about environmental issues, their role as individuals and the role they believe the country has or should have in combating these issues.

What do western university educated Russian's believe about environmental issues? This question is the main topic of this essay and will be further analyzed and illustrated through graphs and written responses gathered from a set of survey questions that were distributed in fall 2015. Each survey question has the potential for many new and interesting questions to arise. For example, from the question "How do participants define nature," arises the question, "If a place is not considered nature by the people living in Western Russia then does it make it difficult to advocate for species residing in the area?" The main essay question and questions that stem from it are important in helping us understand what the educated population may believe about environmental issues both positively and negatively. Furthermore, this may help us to understand where local communities are headed in the future and what NGO's (Non-governmental

organization) can do differently to appeal to, or better educate the population regarding ecological environmental issues.

The respondents of this survey were selected at random based upon the limited resources available to the author. All respondents were voluntary and mostly consist of those connected to universities that the author had access to. Due to the topic of the survey, many, but not all, of the people who chose to respond had some concern for environmental issues. Additionally, approximately 74 percent of the population of Russia resides in the western portion of the country (“Geohive: Russia”) where there has also been heavy influence from national and international NGOs working to protect the ecological environment in the area. The author fully recognizes that though this study uses the data from a survey it does not pretend to be a sociological study; rather, it is an investigation based on the authors interest and background in Russian studies and the Russian language.

The essay will be laid out as follows: an environmental history of Russia, pages 5-12, will give a brief overview of environmentalism in Russia. Next the survey will be introduced and presented by a selection of questions in pages 13-14 and 17-52. Finally the conclusion of the findings of the survey and essay will be presented in pages 73-78. Pages 3-4 is the introduction written in Russian. Pages 15-16 and 53-73 is the survey introduction and presentation of the selected questions written in Russian, and pages 78-84 is the conclusion written in Russian. The appendix, which shows all data not included in text can be found in pages 85-99 in English and 100-114 in Russian. Acknowledgements and bibliography can be found on pages 115 and 116.

Введение:

Россия – самая большая страна, с более чем 30% мировых природных ресурсов, 4.89% мировых лесов, которые включают в себя самый обширный лесной массив в мире и в целом содержит 12% необжитых земель мира. Хотя Россия известна обширными землями, она испытывает трудности в освоении природных ресурсов из-за загрязнения окружающей среды и других форм нарушения экологии окружающей среды. Так как Россия – один из мировых лидеров и самая большая страна в мире, очень важно, чтобы Россия работала совместно с другими странами по вопросам окружающей среды в таких областях как: загрязнение, глобальное изменение климата, потеря биоразнообразия и воспроизводство ресурсов. Этот диплом расскажет о том, что думают о проблемах окружающей среды и роли страны в исправлении ситуации население западной России.

Что думают люди на западе России с высшим образованием о проблемах окружающей среды? Этот вопрос – главная тема этого диплома и он будет проанализирован посредством графиков и результатов опроса, который был проведен в 2015 году. Каждый вопрос исследования имеет потенциально много новых и интересных тем для изучения. Например, вопрос "Как участники определяют природу?" поднимает новый вопрос: «Если место не определяется как природа людьми в западной части России, будет ли трудно защитить виды животного мира, обитающие в этом ареале?» Главная тема диплома и вопросы, которые возникают, важны, чтобы помочь нам понять, что думает образованное население о проблемах окружающей среды в позитивных и негативных аспектах. Также это может помочь нам понять, куда местные сообщества направлены в будущем и что НПО (неправительственная организация) может сделать по-

другому, чтобы обратиться к населению или чтобы лучше информировать и обучать население в отношении проблем экологии и окружающей среды.

Респонденты этого опроса были выбраны случайным образом на основании ограниченных ресурсов, имеющихся в распоряжении автора. Все респонденты были добровольцами и в основном состояли из тех, кто связан с университетами, в которые автор имел доступ. В связи с темой опроса многие, но не все, кто отреагировал, высказали некоторое беспокойство по вопросам экологии и окружающей среды. Кроме того, около 74 процентов населения России проживает в западной части страны ("Geohive: Россия"), где наблюдается также сильное влияние национальных и международных НПО, работающих в сфере защиты окружающей среды в этом районе. Автор полностью признает, что, хотя это исследование использует данные опроса, оно не претендует быть социологическим исследованием; скорее это исследование основано на интересе автора и опыте в исследовании России и русского языка.

Диплом будет составлен следующим образом: экологическая история и краткий обзор экологического движения в России, (на английском языке) – страницы 5 -12. Далее опрос с представленным выбором вопросов на страницах 15-16 и 53 -72. Наконец, выводы результатов исследования и эссе будут представлены на страницах 78-83.

A Brief History of Environmentalism in Russia

Economic, political and cultural factors have all played a hand in determining how nature and resources have been viewed throughout Russia's history. Due to Russia's unique history, environmentalism in Russia has oscillated with the changes in political regimes. Since Tsarist times, Russia has had some form of environmentalism yet has also exploited and largely mismanaged its resources. According to the authors of *An Environmental History of Russia* during the Romanov dynasty some scientists were "conservationist" thinkers, but largely failed to convince the government to manage and protect important resources (1). By Bolshevik times these same conservationists were embraced by the government and began projects to develop resources. Additionally, they created the first ever system of nature preserves in Russia-called zapovedniks (заповедники.) These preserves and projects brought about contradictory questions as to whether nature could and should be managed. Regardless of such early thinking, political and economic factors largely determined the changes that brought such turmoil and destruction to the Russian ecological environment (Josephson et al.).

Similar to the Western industrial revolution, Russia had its own developmental period, where the development of civil society and economy took precedence over any kind of environmental and resources management. Some may argue that this same outlook is again present today. Although socialism promised to protect resources for the sake of the people, environmental activism was largely silenced for a long period of time in the USSR, thus leading to greater environmental problems than in the west. Furthermore, scientists, advisors, and conservationists who pressed communist party officials on an environmentalist basis had to be very careful to express their concerns in a way that supported economic growth, still they faced the potential for arrest, loss of careers, and even execution at times. The state strongly believed

in economic development and leaders often believed that protection of the environment worked against their primary goals of development and were unnecessary, thus any laws that did exist for protecting nature were poorly enforced. Throughout Soviet history, government views around environmental issues evolved and discussions for protecting nature and resources became more open (Josephson et al.).

A review from 1918 to present day

Civil war, World War I, World War II, and the Cold War all put stressors on the economy and on agricultural lands that ultimately lead to destruction of the environment. During Lenin's time the debate for whether or not nature could and should be controlled began, as did the struggle between protecting nature and economic growth. From 1918-1921 the Bolsheviks struggle to hold onto power lead to War Communism (Военный коммунизм), a period in which all grains were confiscated-called *prodrazvyorstka* (Продразвёрстка). Soldiers, workers, and peasants were forced to raid all lands, including *zapovedniks*, for any sources of food and fuel they could find to survive. Even through such turmoil Lenin's government supported scientists in nature conservation efforts.

Throughout Lenin's time as leader of the communist party, he was in support of nature conservation, but ultimately war, famine, and economic distress created hardships that prevented success in this area. Lenin was known for being particularly supportive of forest conservation and fisheries research, but during the 1917 war with Germany, famine broke out forcing the people to raid and deplete fisheries. Even upon return of fisheries management, following the implementation of Lenin's New Economic Policy (1921-1927), there was an immense lack of education in the area and lack of funding which lead to further mismanagement regardless of good intentions (Josephson et al.).

With the exception of Stalin's unique approach to forestry management, which carried through from Lenin's governing period, Stalinist economic policies marked a period of setbacks in the conservation movement. Although there were environmental laws, for the most part environmentalists were attacked from all sides and the socialist economy was put first. During the Stalin period many discussions about management of the environment were quickly shut down unless they were framed in a way that supported the development of the economy. Speaking out in relation to conservationism could be perceived as a crime and had the potential to threaten ones' career or even life. Deforestation, pollution of land, rivers, and lakes all took place under the rapid industrialization and Stalin's effort to "master the empire's extensive natural resources" (Josephson et al.). Contradictory to many of Stalin's approaches towards environmentalism, Stalin was highly supportive of the mass movement for the reforestation of Southern Russia (Brian).

Khrushchev's economic reforms tended to be more environmentally thoughtful, but still rapid economic growth put great pressure on the environment and natural resources. Regardless of the Thaw, which allowed for publications and more open discussions, the Soviet government continued to prohibit any reporting about forest fires, industrial accidents, military accidents, or radioactive pollution. Although individual papers were allowed to be published, censors banned the publication of *The proceedings of a Conference on Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals and Unique Geological Sites*, claiming that the collection presented "too gloomy a picture." Still other conservation minded writings were published and conservation became more widely practiced and discussed in the Khrushchev era (Josephson et al.).

By Brezhnev's time, the USSR had more economic, political and social stability and the citizens were well educated and well read. On the surface, the government appeared to make a

concerted effort to uphold environmental legislation, establish protected areas and regulate polluting industries, but a continued refusal to acknowledge the true impacts of industries ultimately lead to further environmental degradation. Still, it was during this period that problems of the environment became a global issue and the USSR became a member of the United Nations Environmental Program. Efforts began to protect endangered species on the international level, though true efforts within the country itself were scarce. False reports to the international community were common and economic development still took precedence over environmental concerns (Josephson et al.).

By the mid 1980's, environmental thinking and informal citizen groups of environmentalists were beginning to form. The Chernobyl disaster of 1986 only further prompted these groups to speak out and become more active as Gorbachev came into power. Gorbachev's policies of restructuring- perestroika (перестройка) and openness- glasnost (гласность), allowed for the shocking realization of how much the Soviet development model had impacted the environment. Gorbachev's government is known for having pursued environmental policies much more actively than previous Soviet leaders and for allowing cooperation with the West, which is attributed to Gorbachev's policy of "new thinking" (новое мышление.) The shift in ideology during Gorbachev's time created true reforms and institutional changes, supported the ideal for a clean environment, and allowed for cooperation to learn from and work with the West (Josephson et al.). Dissatisfaction for environmental conditions was at an all time high for the Soviet Union. One survey conducted in 1990 in Moscow showed that more than 98 percent of citizens were more concerned with pollution than rising crime rates. Another survey conducted across 850 Russian cities showed that 54 percent of respondents were

unhappy about local environmental conditions and 96,000 Soviet citizens expressed psycho-ecological distress (Feshbach and Friendly, Jr.).

By the collapse of the USSR many industries were shut down which decreased the drastic destruction and pollution caused by the Soviet economic model. New technologies, international environmental regulations, and help from the West had created limited changes to improve the environmental impact of harmful industries across former Soviet states. Still many of these countries have had to survive economically, and severely lack funds for environmental cleanup; therefore, have relied heavily on their natural resources including oil, gas, and mining for precious materials (Josephson et al.; Feshbach and Friendly, Jr.).

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union a large majority of environmental activism has diminished under the weight of new political and economic problems. International organizations have provided a framework for local organizations within Russia, regardless of a decline in funding, but even the international support has not been enough to keep many organizations active. In 2000 there were approximately 3,600 registered environmental groups throughout the Russian Federation. By 2008 political leader Aleksei Yablokov estimated that there were between five hundred and a thousand active environmental organizations left in the country (Henry).

According to article 42 of the Russian constitution each citizen has “the right to a favorable environment, reliable information about its condition and to compensation for the damage caused to his or her health or property by ecological violations.” This article brought hope to environmentalists at the start of Yeltsin’s presidency and again when Putin took office, but has ultimately only caused further frustration. During Yeltsin’s presidency, environmentalists were hopeful to have a voice within the new democratic system, but soon realized that the

collapsing economy and general chaos of the times were not in their favor. Putin's rise to power provided a new false hope. Once again the states power and economic focus has made it difficult for environmentalists to work alongside the government (Henry). President Putin has clearly stated his warning against "foreign agents" including many non-governmental organizations (Ryzhkov). In one such meeting in 2006 Putin stated,

I personally... have only one concern. I will always speak and fight against foreign governments financing political activity in our country, just as our government should not finance political activity in other countries. This is a sphere of activity for our public and our public organizations. They should function on the money of our people, our public or financial organizations.

(Henry)

In the context above, Putin shows concern that "foreign agents" are meddling in Russia's political business even through support for social activism and support for environmental conservation (Henry).

Some organizations have found ways around being labeled a "foreign agent" and have continued to work within Russia, while other local organizations have formed. Environmental organizations that currently reside in Moscow include international organizations such as Greenpeace Russia, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Russia, and Biodiversity Conservation Center (BCC). Russia's national organizations that reside in Moscow include: the Institute of Natural Resource Management (INRM) and ROSHYDROMET (MoscowCity.com). In Saint Petersburg, environmental organizations include: "Green World," Baltic Fund for Nature of Saint-Petersburg Naturalists Society, and the Transboundary Environmental Agency (ST-PETERSBURG.NET).

In smaller cities such as Arkhangelsk, local environmental organizations such as Aetas have formed.

In addition to the challenges that activist organizations may have, Putin's government has made it increasingly more difficult for new political parties to rise up and take part in governmental decisions. In 2005 the new political party, the Union of Greens (*Союз зелёных России*), began to form in Russia as the first ever party advocating for the environment. In Russia, each party is required to have fifty thousand members to register as an official political party allowing for them to run in elections. Due to inadequate numbers, the Union of Greens only lasted independently for one year, but is now nestled under the Russian United Democratic party "Yabloko" (*Российская объединенная демократическая партия «Яблоко»*)(Henry). As of the 18 September 2016 elections, Yabloko no longer holds any seats in the State Duma (Russian parliament) (Pike).

The *World Values Survey* website run by the *Institute of Comparative Survey Research - ICSR* based out of Vienna, Austria provides more recent information regarding citizen perspective related to environmental issues and involvement in Russia. In a survey conducted in 2011, participants were asked about their confidence in environmental organizations. Out of 2,500 respondents across Russia, 40.6% answered that they had quite a lot of confidence in environmental organizations, 15.3% did not know, and 11.2% had no confidence in environmental organizations. In another question, citizens were asked if they were active members, inactive members, or not members of an environmental organization. 98% of the 2,500 people asked, answered that they were not members of an environmental organization. When asked if they agreed with the statement: "protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it caused slower economic growth and some loss of jobs," 50.2% of respondents agreed.

36% of respondents instead agreed with the statement: “Economic growth and creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent.” When asked to express if their views were similar or different to a person whose view is: “looking out for the environment is important to this person; to care for nature, and safe life resources,” 31.5% of respondents answered “very much like me,” and none answered “not like me” or “not at all like me.” The responses to these questions show that regardless of changes in the political arena citizens have faith in environmental organizations and find environmental protection to be a priority (“World Values Survey Wave 6: 2010-2014”). The responses presented from the selected questions from the *World Values Survey* as well as the overview of the environmental history of Russia lay a groundwork for the basis of the questions asked in the survey presented in the next section of this essay.

The Survey: Environmental Issues in Russia

I created the following survey with the help of many professors and peers from both Russia and the United States (please refer to acknowledgments). The original survey contains 49 questions including verification of age, region, and study or work place. Each respondent was required to be at least 18 years of age and a citizen of Russia. The questions are intended to give comprehensive insight into the involvement of each respondent regarding interest in the conservation of ecological environment, what issues each respondent believes exists and to what degree these issues are a problem, how important environmental issues are and why, if respondents have the ability to improve upon environmental issues, and whose responsibility it is to confront any environmental problems that do exist.

It is important to note that there are specific words and phrases that should or must be clarified based on context and/or language. For the sake of this essay “problem” is defined as something negative that is happening, whereas an “issue” is regarded as either positive or negative depending on a person’s opinion. The word “environment” is specified as “ecological environment” in this survey.

Out of the 49 survey questions only 15 have been chosen for discussion and analysis in this essay. The chosen questions are considered the most relevant and crucial for answering the primary question of the essay: What do university educated Russians believe about environmental issues? The purpose of answering this question is to better understand what people believe and are currently doing to prevent further environmental degradation in order to inform environmental NGO’s (non-governmental organization) in the area about what they can be doing to create effective change in local communities. The survey is limited to the university

educated because this is the most influential group of people for creating change in communities through education, business, and social groups.

The respondents surveyed were from Arkhangelsk, Kazan, Moscow, and Saint Petersburg. Participants from all other Russian cities are grouped together as “other.” Arkhangelsk, Kazan, Moscow, and Saint Petersburg were selected as the main regions due to being some of the largest and most influential cities in Western Russia and because they were the cities most available to me at the time the data was being collected. Moscow and Saint Petersburg are the most influential centers of political, economic, and scientific power in Russia. Kazan is influential due to the size of the city as well as being home to the Institute of Environmental Sciences. Kazan is known for energy development, agriculture, and environmental ranking. Arkhangelsk is home to local environmental initiatives, and is historically a significant port for Russia’s scientific research.

The following survey has a relatively small sample size of only 105 respondents across four cities and a grouping of other cities. The original survey was intended to be broken down into responses from students and non-students for each city, however the sample size is too small to make any conclusions. For this reason I have chosen to, by and large, present the data showing the general percentages by city. I fully recognize that the conclusions of this survey are limited to the small population that answered the survey and that a majority of respondents are active in environmentalism to some degree, however the results still have merit in showing what a small portion of people think. Furthermore, the survey allows for further questions to develop a more comprehensive study for the future.

Опрос: Вопросы окружающей среды в России

Настоящее исследование проведено автором с помощью многих профессоров и коллег из России и Соединенных Штатов Америки (имена перечислены в приложении). Опрос содержит 49 вопросов, включая подтверждение возраста, места жительства и учебы или места работы. Каждый респондент должен был быть в возрасте по крайней мере 18 лет и быть гражданином России. Эти вопросы предназначены для того, чтобы дать полное представление об участии каждого респондента и заинтересованности в обсуждении экологической среды. Этот опрос выясняет, какие темы каждый респондент считает важными и в какой степени эти темы являются проблематичными, насколько важны вопросы экологии и почему, насколько возможно для участников улучшить экологическую ситуацию, и кто несет ответственность за разрешение любых экологических проблем в настоящем.

Важно отметить, что в дипломе используются конкретные слова и фразы, которые нуждаются в объяснении. В контексте диплома слово “проблема” имеет негативное значение, а слово “вопросы” может иметь негативное или позитивное значение в зависимости от мнения респондента. Слово “экология” определяется как “экологическая среда” в этом опросе.

Из 49 вопросов для анализа были выбраны 15 как наиболее важные и решающие для ответов на основной вопрос диплома: «Что русские люди с высшим образованием думают о проблемах окружающей среды?» Цель этого вопроса заключается в том, чтобы лучше понять, что люди думают о проблемах окружающей среды и что они могут сейчас сделать для предотвращения её ухудшения. Эта информация в свою очередь важна для того, чтобы донести ее до негосударственных организаций местных регионов с целью

внесения эффективных изменений по данному вопросу в своих регионах. К участию в опросе допускались только люди с высшим образованием, потому что они теоретически наиболее информированы и являются наиболее влиятельными в создании изменений через образование, бизнес и социальные группы.

Presented Survey Questions

Question 1: What does “a pristine natural site” (or nature) mean to you? Please select from the following choices:

- Small park or garden
- Forest
- Lake
- Beach
- Any place where there are trees and no buildings
- River
- Canal
- Mountains
- Other
- Not applicable

Under the assumption that it is important to involve common people in promoting environmental conservation or in the conservation of nature, it is important to understand what people consider to be nature. The question presented above is intended to help us understand what the general Russian population considers to be a natural site. The original question was meant to ask “what does nature mean to you?” Due to the typo in the question, which has changed the question to specify a pristine natural site, it helps us to further understand what types of sites are still considered pristine and natural to the general population in question. Due to the way the question was written each participant was able to interpret the question as they wished. Although the survey does not allow for each participant

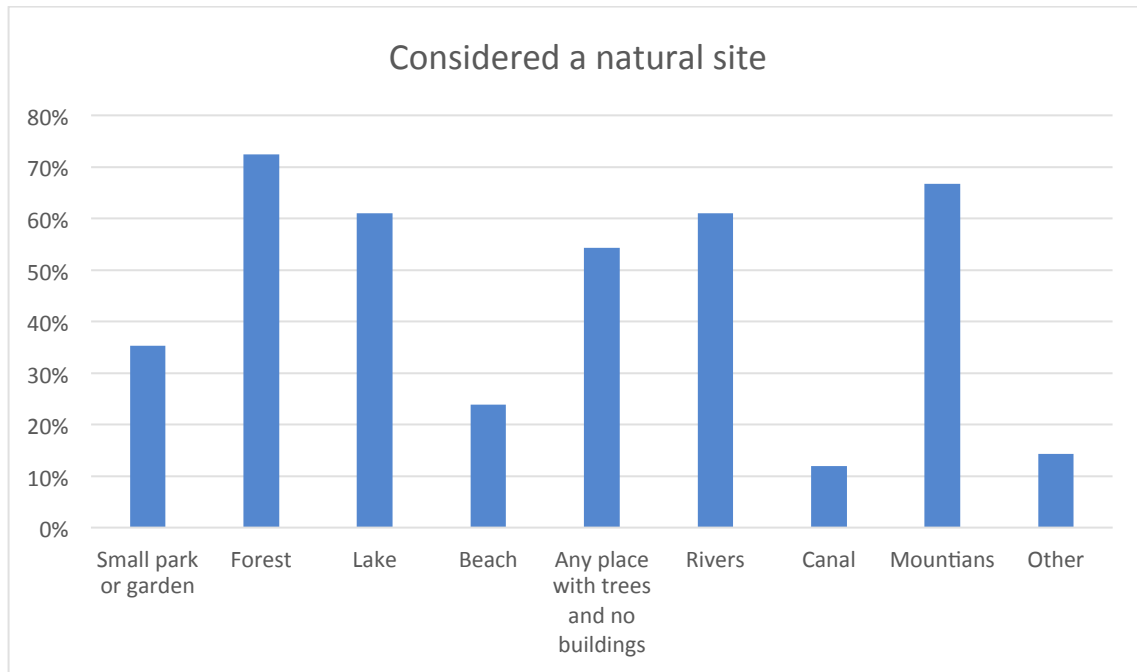
to define the word “nature” themselves, we can compare the sites that participants consider to be natural to those that may be considered natural based on the definitions provided below.

The Cambridge Dictionary defines nature as: *All the animals, plants, rocks, etc. in the world and all the features, forces, and processes that happen or exist independently of people such as the weather, the sea, mountains, and the production of young animals or plants, and growth.*

For the purpose of conservation, the Dictionary of Environment and Conservation by Chris Park defines a natural area as: *An area identified as having significant or unique natural heritage features, with boundaries based upon the distribution of wildlife and of natural features rather than administrative borders. The term is used in the UK, the USA, and Canada (Park).*

When looking at the definitions provided above there are still certain discretions that must be made when defining a site as natural. For example, based on the first definition a canal may not be considered a natural site, however due to the wildlife found in canals they may be considered natural under the second definition. Since there is no solid definition of nature found in a dictionary, it makes it all the more important to understand the definition provided by society.

The researcher assumes that if there is a consensus of greater than 50% a site can be considered a natural pristine site by definition of the people. The following graph depicts what the participants considered natural places to be:



Overall an average of 35% of the participants consider a small park or garden a natural pristine site. Interestingly, in Saint Petersburg and “other cities” only 18% of the participants considered a small park or garden to be a natural pristine site, whereas 59% of Moscow participants answered that they considered this a natural pristine site. 31% of participants from Kazan and 33% of participants from Arkhangelsk considered a small park or garden as a natural pristine site. Based on the definition of the people small parks and gardens cannot be considered natural pristine sites.

Regardless of the city, over 67% of the population considered forests and mountains to be pristine natural sites thus they can be defined as “pristine” nature.

Over 61% of participants in all cities except for Saint Petersburg agreed that lakes and rivers are pristine natural sites. Only 47% of participants in Saint Petersburg consider them to be natural pristine sites. We can conclude that lakes and rivers are defined by the people as pristine natural sites.

Overall 24% of participants considered beaches to be a natural pristine site, however these percentages are lowest and highest in the two cities which have beaches. In Arkhangelsk only 17% of participants considered beaches to be pristine nature whereas 41% answered the same thing in Saint Petersburg. This raises the question why the answers are so different between the two cities with beaches, and would the answers be more similar if the question had not specified pristine nature, but simply asked if beaches were considered nature? There is a general agreement that beaches cannot be considered pristine natural spaces.

Overall an average of 12% of participants answered that a canal was considered a natural pristine site, thus canals were not defined as natural pristine sites. A canal may not be considered pristine nature by a majority of people because it is man made, nonetheless this does not exclude it from being nature per other definitions. The answer may have been different if the question did not specify “pristine,” however based on further personal discussion between the researcher and participants this seems unlikely. If it is not considered nature by the people living in Western Russia then does it make it more difficult to advocate for species residing in canals?

When asked if any place where there are trees and no buildings is considered nature 54% of all respondents answered “yes.” There were some differences between cities in the percentage of respondents that considered any place with trees and no buildings to be pristine nature. On the upper end 70% of Muscovites answered “yes,” whereas only 44% of respondents from Kazan answered “yes” to it being considered pristine nature. Although we cannot be certain, this may be due to Kazan being a center for agricultural studies where more people may consider planted trees as “nature” rather than “pristine nature.” 36% of

respondents from other cities answered “yes”, and 61% from Arkhangelsk and 53% from Saint Petersburg answered that any place with trees and no building was considered an pristine natural site. Overall we can conclude that any place with trees and no building was defined by the people as pristine nature.

An average of 14% of all respondents from all cities answered that they considered a place not mentioned as a choice to be pristine nature. In Arkhangelsk 17% of respondents considered somewhere not mentioned to be an pristine natural site, 13% in Kazan, 24% in Saint Petersburg, 11% in Moscow, and only 9% in other cities expressed the same thing.

To reiterate, each site is defined as a pristine natural site following the designation by 50% or more respondents. Under this assumption this survey concludes that forests, lakes, rivers, mountains, and any place with trees and no buildings are defined as pristine natural sites. Beaches, small parks and gardens, canals, and other sites are not defined as such based on the limited sample size presented in this survey. This information should be considered throughout the duration of this essay and when discussing the protection of nature from the Western Russian perspective.

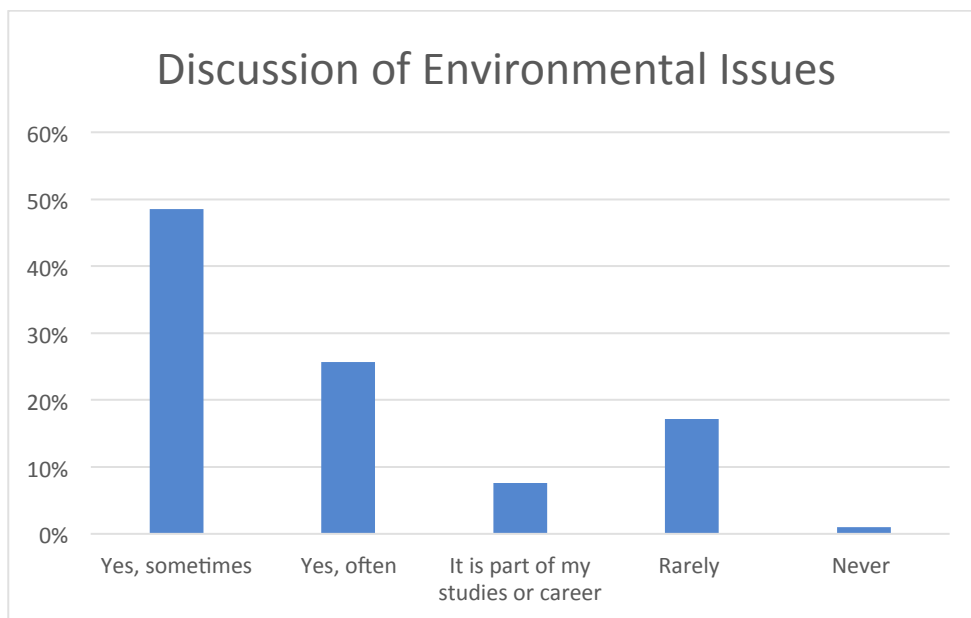
Question 2: Do you ever discuss environmental problems? Please select from the following choices:

- Yes, sometimes
- Yes, often
- It is part of my studies or career
- Rarely
- Never

This question is followed up with question 3: If you answered “yes” to the last question, where and with whom do you discuss these issues? Please select from the following:

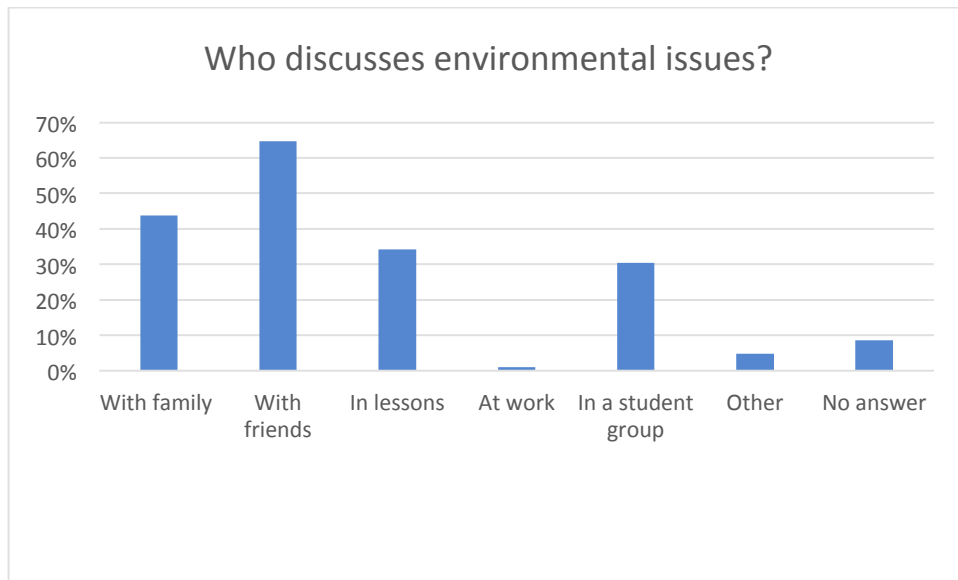
- With family
- With friends
- In lessons
- At work
- In a student group
- Other
- No answer

Together these questions are aimed to determine whether or not environmental issues are discussed among people along with whom and where these issues are discussed. Although the results are reviewed below please see table 2 and 3 in the appendix for the full data outlining responses from all regions, students and non-students.



An overall average of 49% of respondents answered that they sometimes discuss environmental issues. 26% responded “often,” 8% said it was part of their work or school, 17% said they rarely discuss it, and 1% answered that they never discuss environmental problems. When broken down by city, the results show some cities discuss environmental issues more than others regardless of the number of respondents who worked or studied in the field being higher or lower for each city.

Now getting to the secondary question: where and with whom do respondents discuss environmental issues? Please refer to table 3 in the appendix and the chart below for the discussion.



Across the board the trend seems to be that discussions about environmental issues was highest among friends with an average of 65%. In Saint Petersburg this number was similarly high at 53% for discussing environmental issues with family members whereas these discussions were least common among families of “other cities.” The average for discussing environmental issues with family members was 44% across all cities and groups. Interestingly enough only 1%

of respondents overall said that it was a part of their work, but an overall 30% of respondents said that they discussed environmental issues in a student group. These student groups were shown to be comprised of students and non-students from all different academic backgrounds. This information tells us that the population in question is largely involved in discussing environmental issues even if it is not part of their work.

Furthermore while all cities had respondents that answered that environmental discussions happened in lessons, Moscow showed the highest rate for class discussions on environmental issues (52%). This is particularly interesting because 0% of Muscovites said that they discussed these issues at work, and only 44% said that they discussed it in student groups. Looking back at the previous question we know that only 7% of the respondents from Moscow said that environmental issues were part of their studies. From this information we can extrapolate that students discussed environmental issues in Moscow universities even if they were not a part of a related student group and/or a direct part of their studies. Since only 5% of respondents overall answered that they discussed environmental issues in other settings it raises the question for why? Are environmental issues typically only discussed in “safe” or structured setting? How does the media and societal norms around the subject effect where and with whom these types of discussions take place?

We can conclude that it is most common for the respondents to discuss environmental issues among their friends, and secondly among their family. Out of all cities, Moscow appears to be most active in discussing these issues followed by Kazan. “Other” cities were least active in discussing environmental issues.

Question 4: Do you think that there are environmental problems in Russia? Please select from the following choices:

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

This question aims to understand if the group surveyed believes that there are environmental problems in Russia. This is important to understand for further educating Russians on environmental issues. It can tell NGO's and other environmental advocates where they need to start educating the public on environmental issues. The results to this question can be found in table 4 in the appendix.

Overwhelmingly, the response to question four was “yes, there are environmental problems in Russia.” This is not surprising, particularly when keeping in mind that 99% of respondents said that they discuss environmental issues to some degree. Still 4% of respondents were unsure if there were environmental issues in Russia. Across all non-students and for students in Arkhangelsk and Moscow there was 100% certainty that there are environmental issues in Russia. When broken down by city, and students and non-students, we can see that Kazan had the highest percentage (14%) of students respondents that they were unsure if there are environmental issues in Russia. This is less surprising because Kazan also had the most amount of respondents that never discussed environmental issues. These responses prompt the question why are some cities respondents more certain that there are environmental issues in Russia than others? Does this effect how NGO's and other environmental advocates should be approaching the education of the citizens and the protection of the environment in each of these

areas? This all leads to the larger question: Can there be a uniform system for educating citizens across all cities and for protecting ecological environments when there are differences in thought and understanding between cities?

Question 5: Please order by priority the environmental issues in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." The environmental issues are:

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Ocean pollution
- Forest pollution
- Lake pollution
- River pollution
- Global climate change
- Deforestation
- Overpopulation
- Loss of Biodiversity
- Nonexistence of an adequate recycling system
- Destruction of ozone
- Genetic engineering
- Health issues

The results have been regrouped in the following way:

0 = No priority

1-3 = Low priority

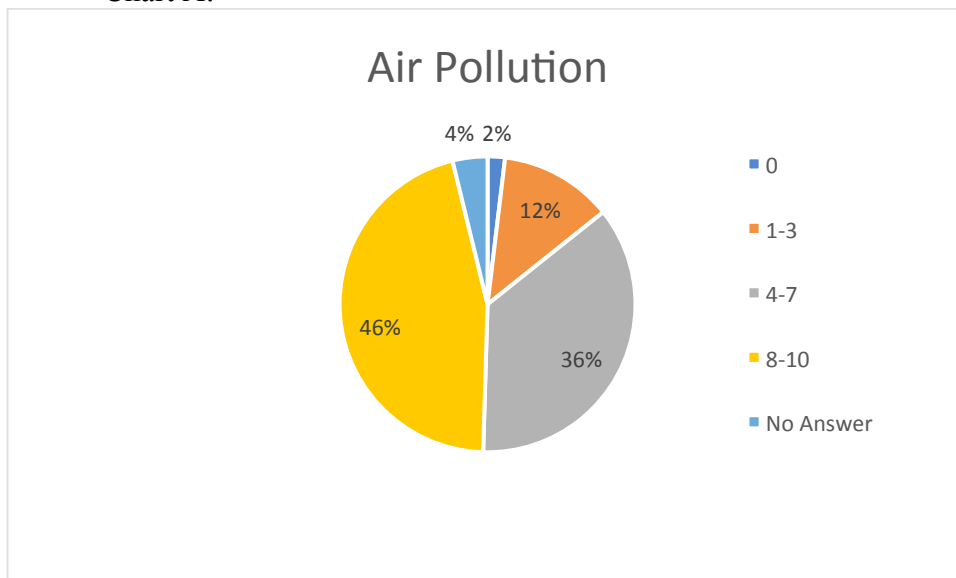
4-7 = Medium priority

8-10 = High priority

Unless otherwise stated, the general consensus for the assigned priority by respondents is stated next to each issue presented below followed by a chart showing the overall results.

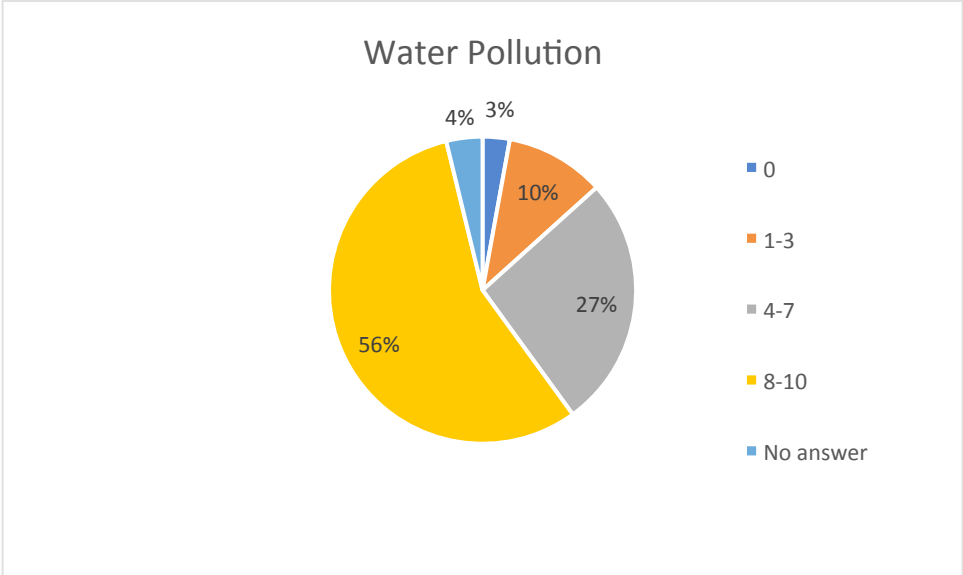
Air pollution: High priority. Results shown in table 5 in the appendix.

Chart A:



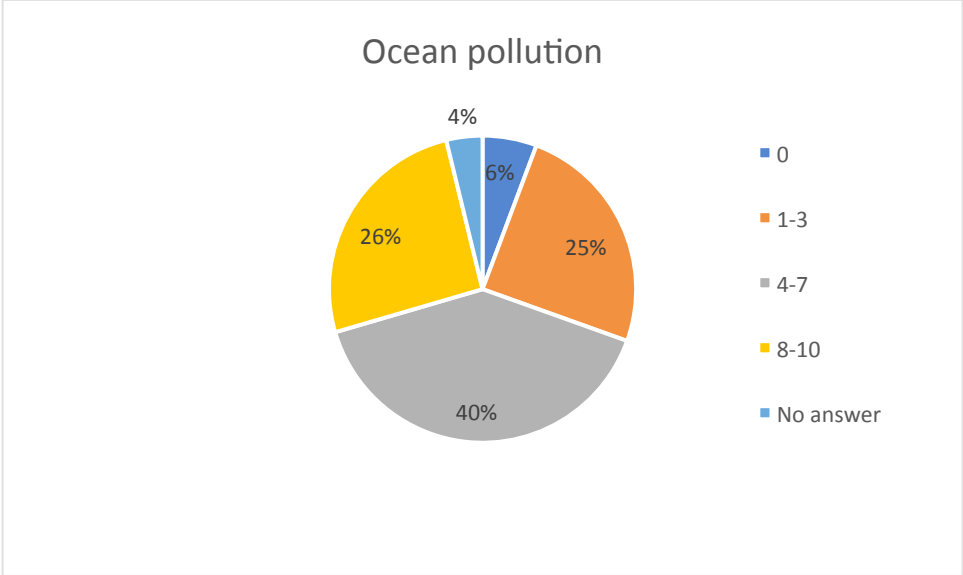
Water pollution: High Priority. Results shown in table 6 in the appendix.

Chart B:



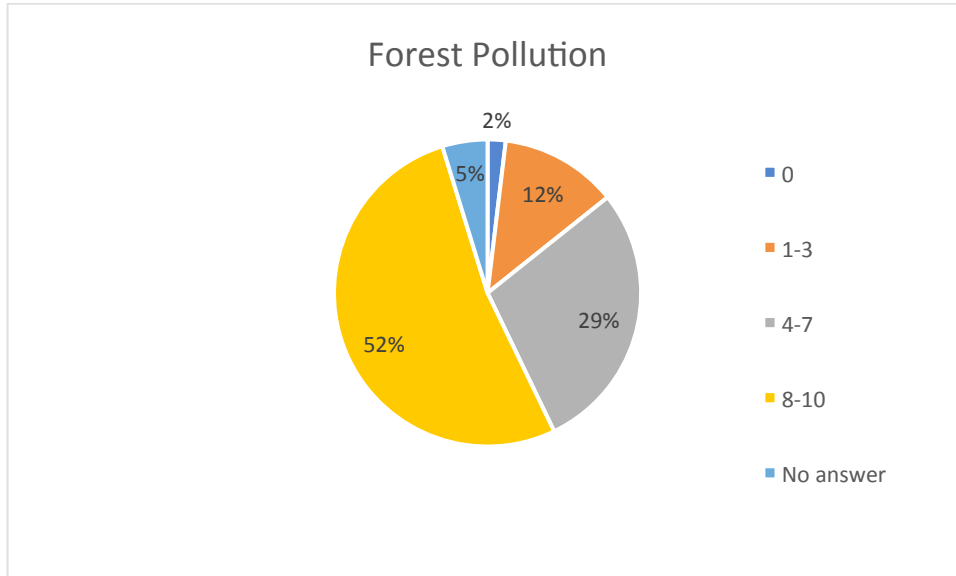
Ocean Pollution: Medium priority. Results are shown in table 7 in the appendix.

Chart C:



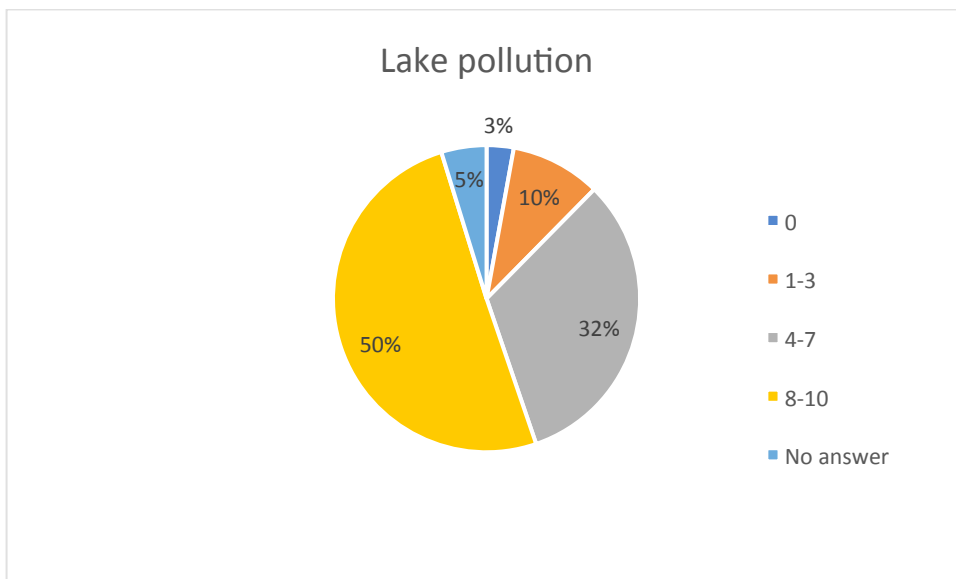
Forest pollution: High priority Please refer to table 8 in the appendix for the full results.

Chart D:



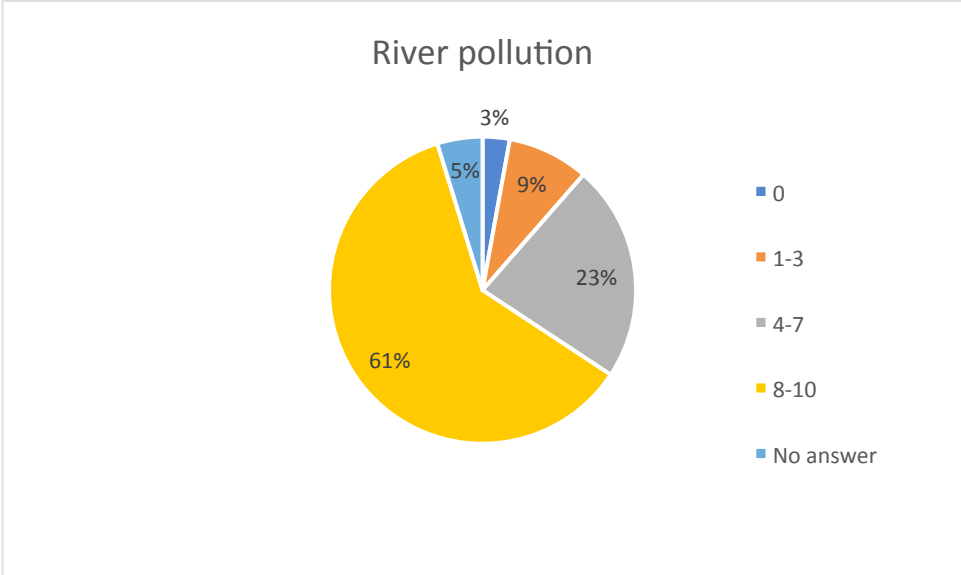
Lake pollution: High priority. Please refer to table 9 in the appendix for full results.

Chart E:



River pollution: High priority. Please refer to table 10 in the appendix for full results.

Chart F:



Global climate change: Priorities are divided. Please refer to table 11 in the appendix for full results.

Chart G:

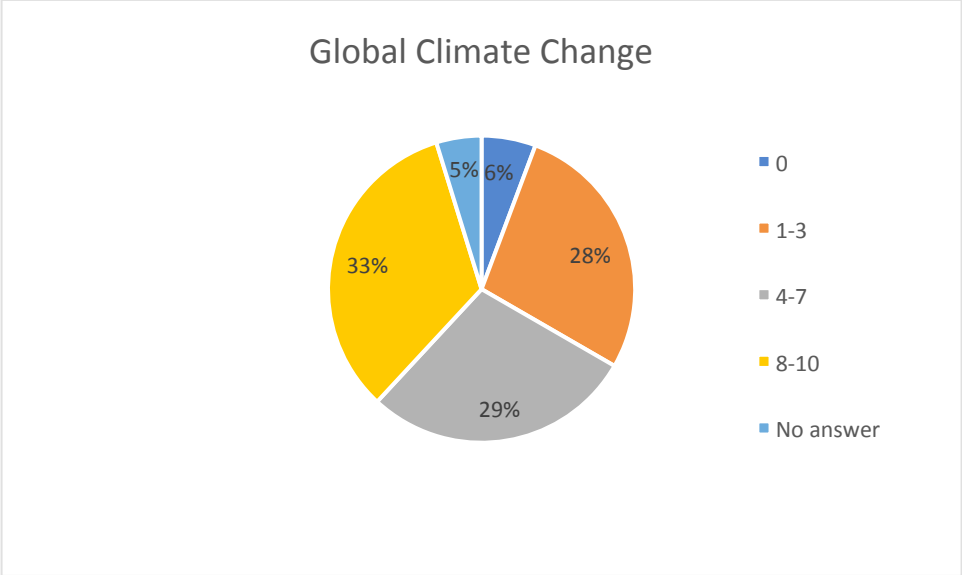
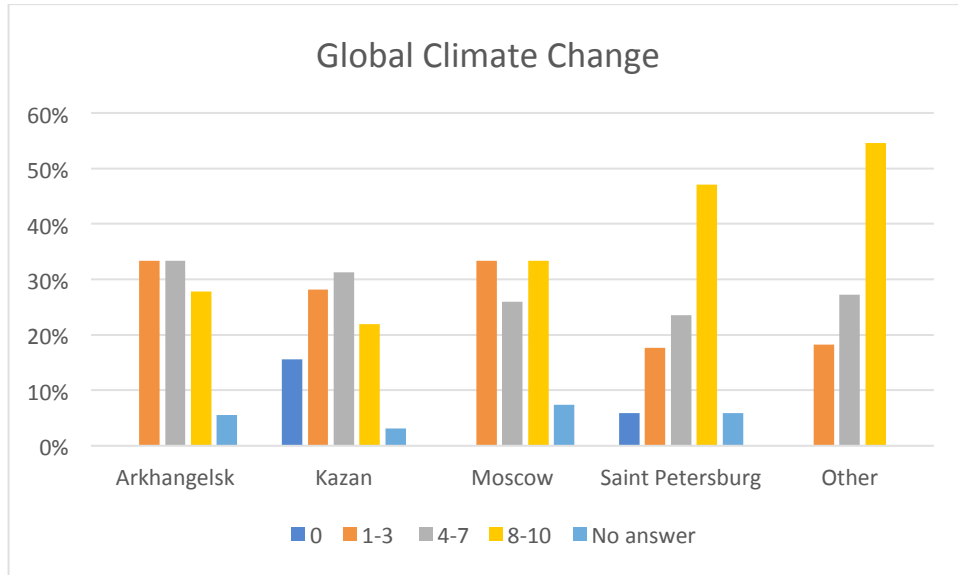


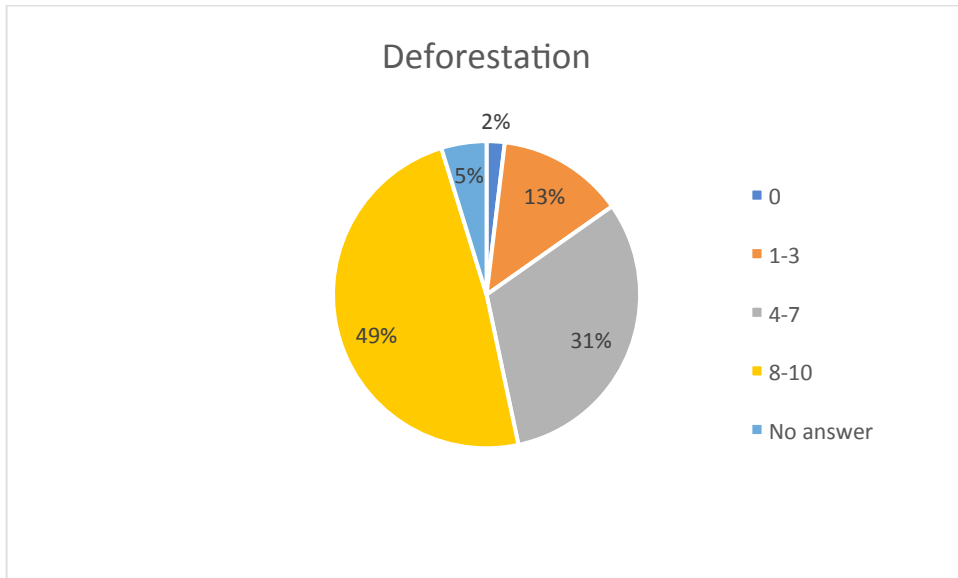
Chart H:



In the case of global climate change respondents answered fairly equally for all levels of priority. It can be concluded that though global climate change is considered to be a priority there is not a consensus among Russians for what level of priority it has. When broken down by city respondents from each city answered somewhat differently (refer to chart H.) Respondents from Arkhangelsk rated global climate change as being of low to medium priority, whereas Muscovites answered that global climate change was of equal priority between low and high. Those surveyed from Kazan answered that global climate change is of medium priority. In both Saint Petersburg and “other cities” global climate change was clearly of high priority. These results raise the question of whether or not there is different propaganda and/ education surrounding global climate change in different cities?

Deforestation: High priority. Please refer to table 12 in the appendix for full results.

Chart I:



Overpopulation: Priorities are divided. Please refer to table 13 in appendix for full results.

Chart J:

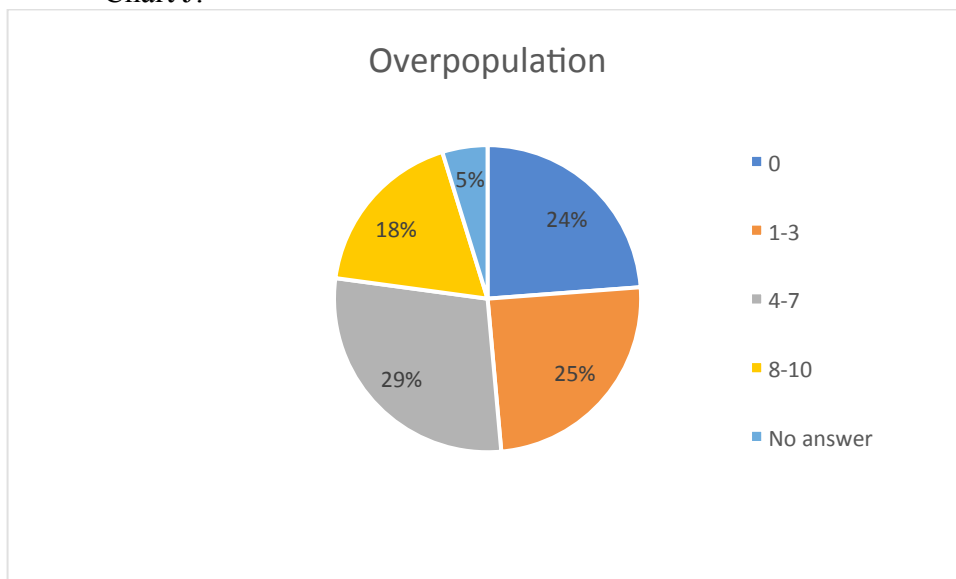
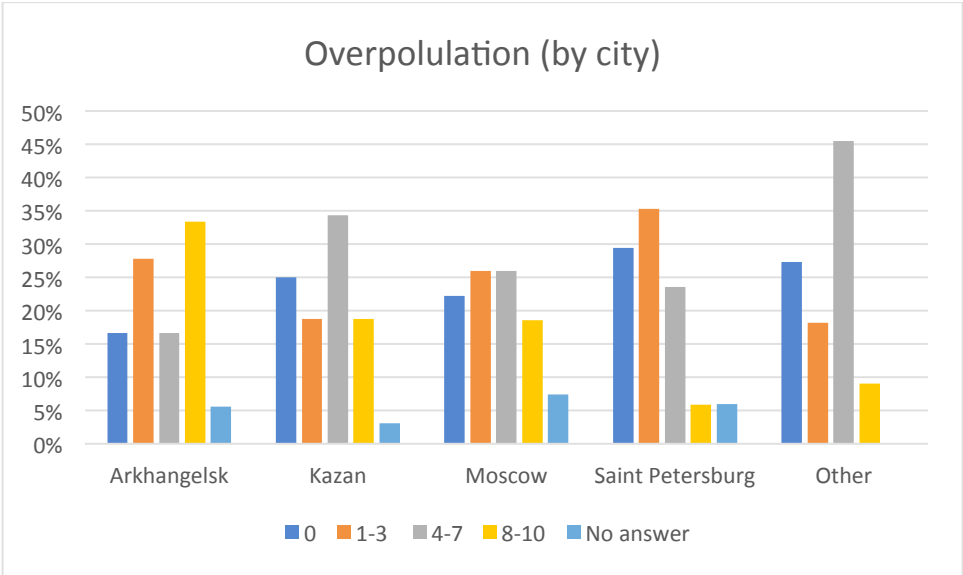


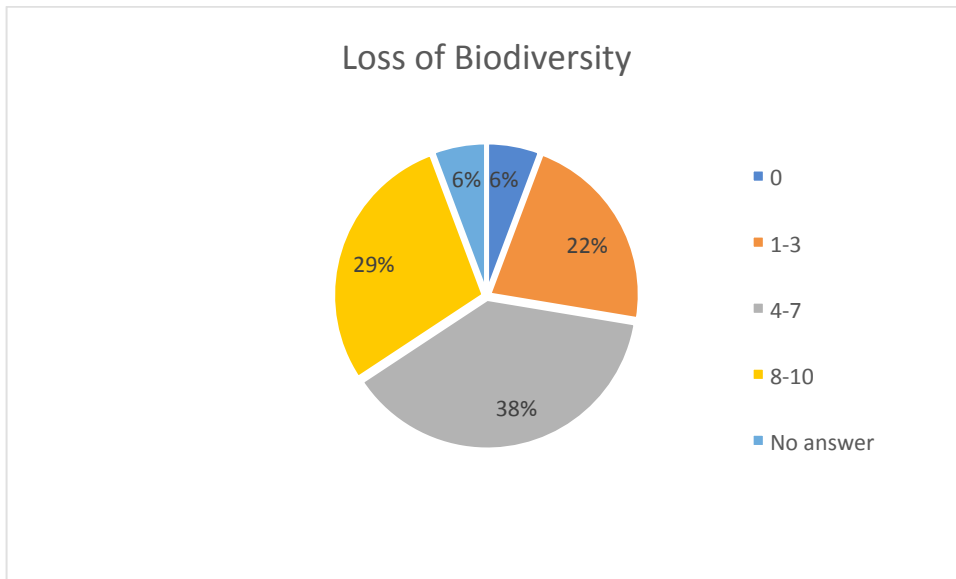
Chart K:



On average overpopulation is of medium priority to those surveyed, however the information presented also shows close percentages for low and no priority. When broken down by city it is apparent that Kazan and “other cities” find overpopulation to be of medium priority, Arkhangelsk finds overpopulation to be of high priority, Saint Petersburg finds it to be of medium priority, and Moscow’s participants agreed that it was between medium and low priority. Overall there is a relatively high percentage (24%) of respondents from all cities that agree that overpopulation is not a priority at all.

Loss of Biodiversity: Medium priority. Please refer to table 14 in the appendix for full results.

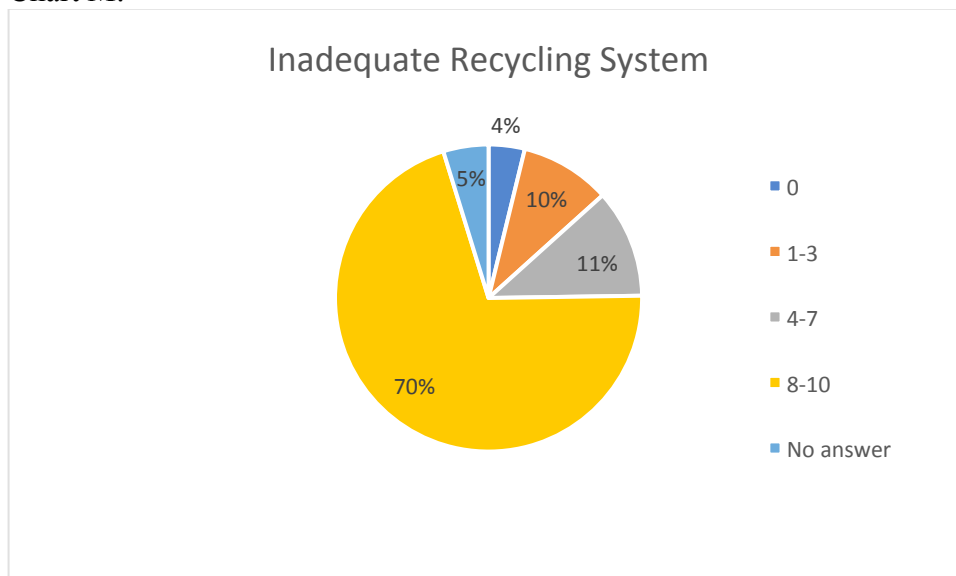
Chart L:



All cities except for Arkhangelsk agree that loss of biodiversity is of medium priority. An average of 33% participants from Arkhangelsk stated that loss of biodiversity is of low priority.

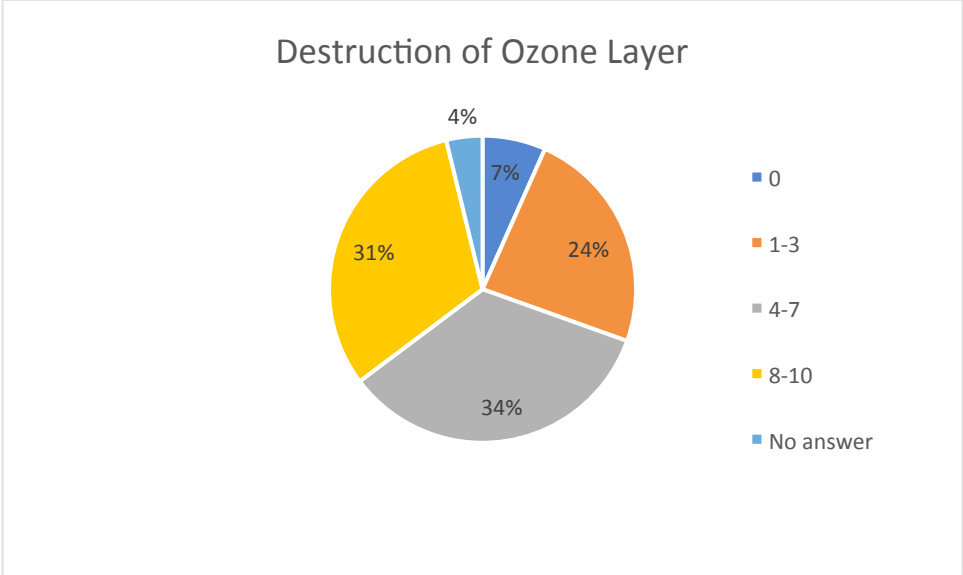
Nonexistence of an adequate recycling system: High priority. Please refer to table 15 in the appendix for full results.

Chart M:



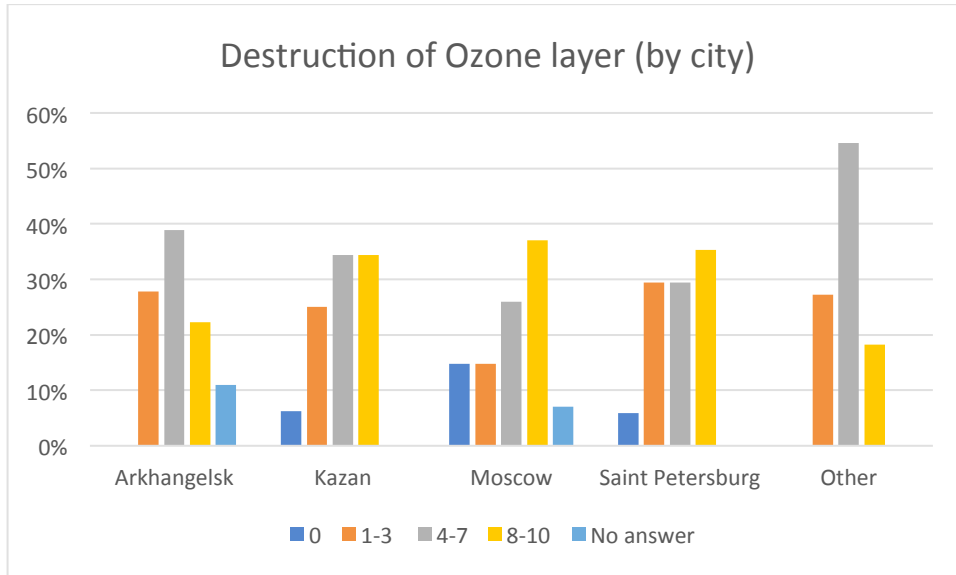
Destruction of ozone: Medium to high priority. Please refer to table 16 in the appendix for full details.

Chart N:



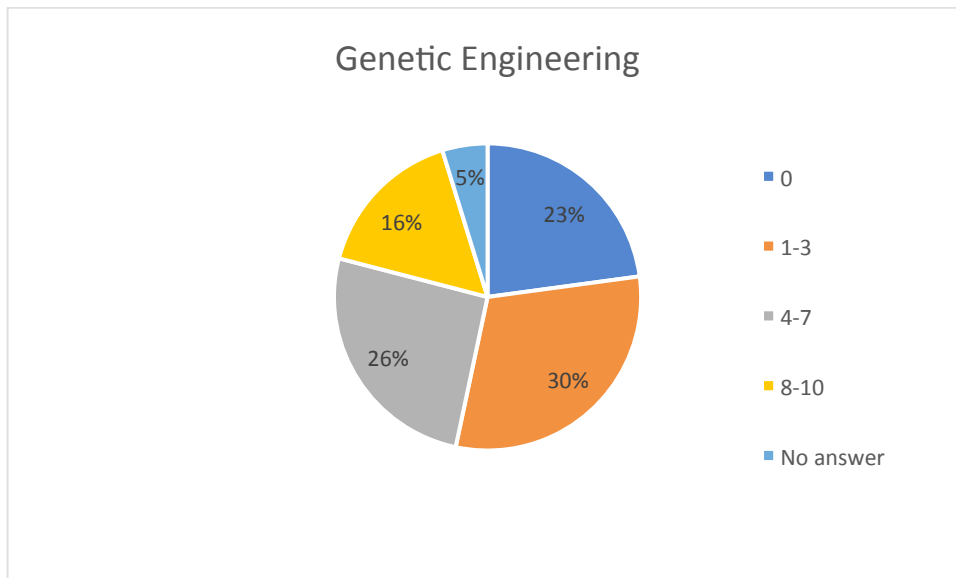
On overall average puts the destruction of the ozone layer as medium priority, however some cities consider this to be of high priority including the two largest cities, Moscow and Saint Petersburg.

Chart O:



Genetic engineering: Low priority. Please refer to table 17 in the appendix for full details.

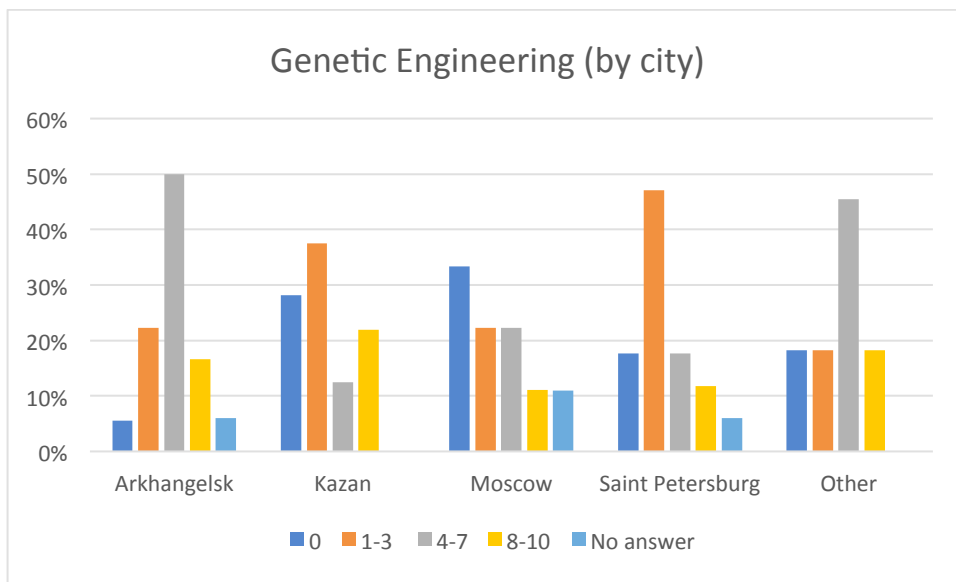
Chart P:



The differences in the responses draws the averages closer to show genetic engineering as having a low priority to the majority of respondents, however due to the closeness of numbers it is important to look at responses from each city. Please refer to chart Q below.

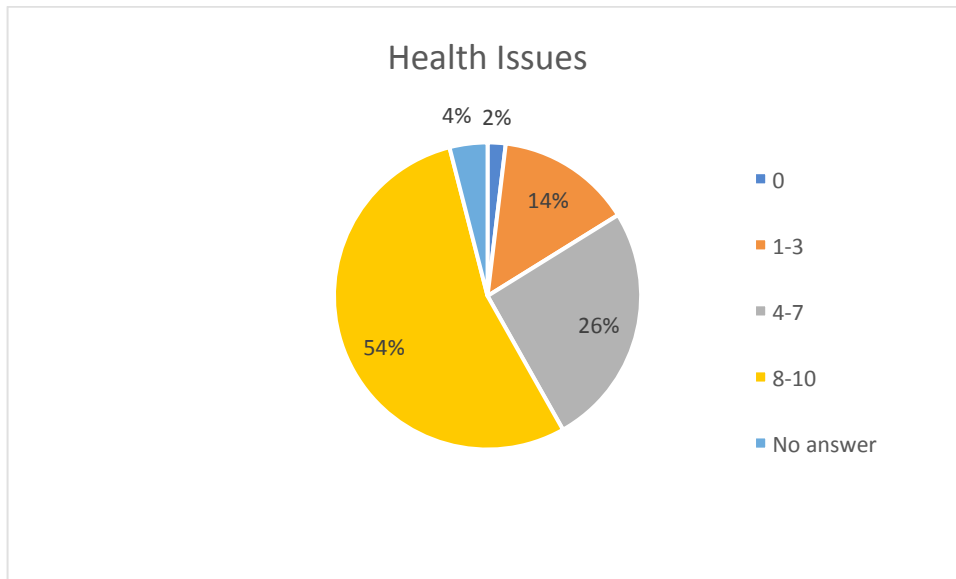
50% of respondents from Arkhangelsk and 45% of respondents from “other cities” answered that genetic engineering is of medium priority, whereas 47% of Saint Petersburg respondents said that it is of low priority. 23% of respondents overall answered that genetic engineering had no priority for Russia at all.

Chart Q:



Health issues: High priority. Please refer table 18 in the appendix for full details.

Chart R:

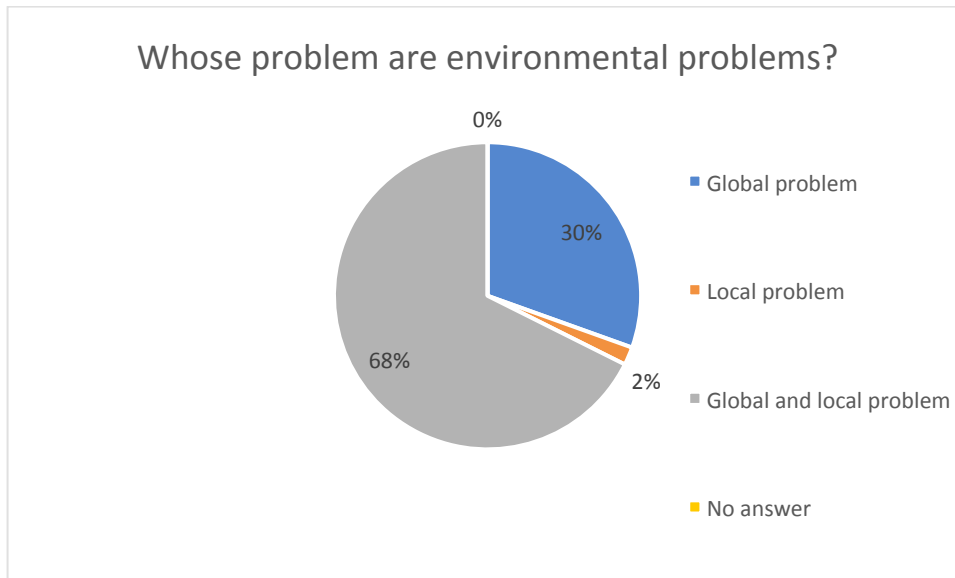


An average of 54% of respondents said that health issues were of high priority.

Question 6: Problems of the environment are they:

- Global problems
- Local problems
- Global and local problems

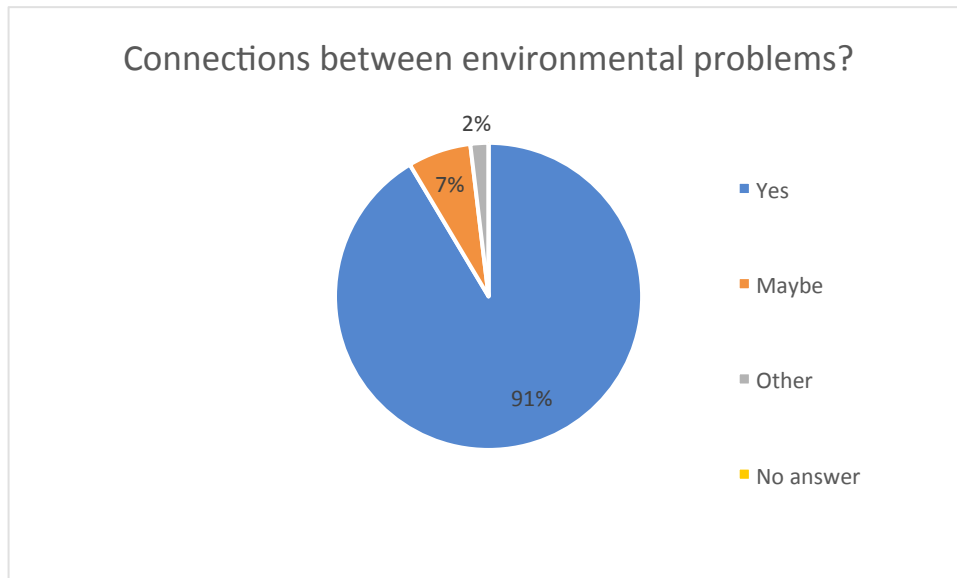
This question is intended to identify to what extent the population surveyed believes that environmental problems are of global or local responsibility. If the population believes that that these problems are solely global or local problems, then does it change how the community confronts or does not confront environmental problems? The full results for this question can be found in table 19 in the appendix. An overall average of 68% of respondents said that Issues of the environment are both global and local problems.



Question 7: Are there connections between environmental problems? Please select from the following:

- Yes
- Maybe
- Other
- No answer

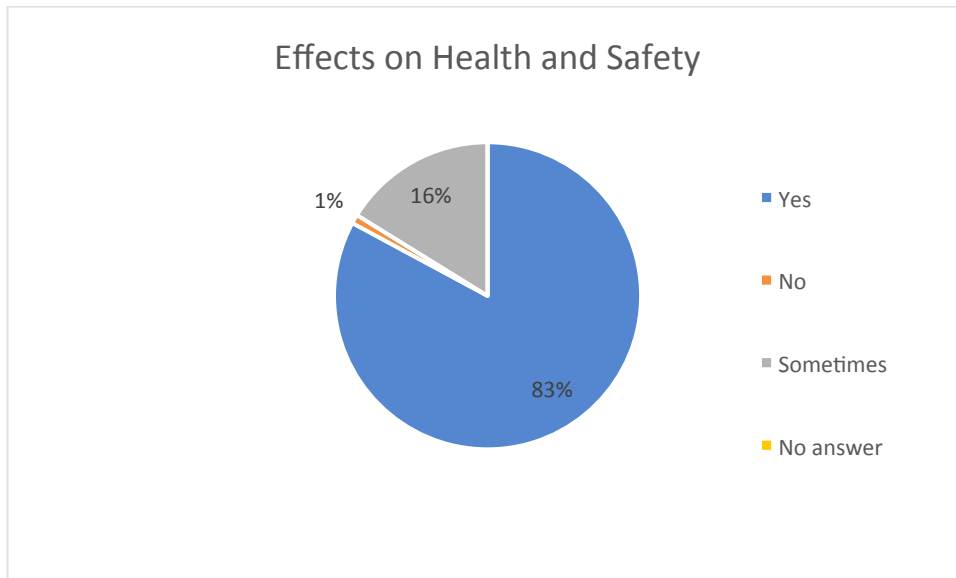
The purpose of this question was to determine if those surveyed believed there were connections between environmental problems. Those surveyed overwhelmingly answered (91%) that there were connections between environmental problems. Since the data shows that people do believe that there are connections between environmental problems then does it make it less overwhelming for them to support changes knowing that it could have a positive effect on more than one problem? Does this response make people more likely to support some environmentally oriented changes than others? The chart below shows the responses, however for a full view of the data please refer to table 20 in the appendix.



Question 8: Do you think that environmental issues effect your health and safety? Please select from the following:

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes
- No answer

This questions aims to better understand whether or not respondents believe that environmental issues can and do effect their health and safety. Overall the average response was 83% for “yes, environmental issues effect my health and safely.”



This response prompts the question whether or not people are more inclined to make or promote changes for a healthier ecological environment if they believe it directly effects their health?

Please view table 21 in the appendix for full data.

Question 9: How important are environmental issues for Russian Citizens? Please select from the following options:

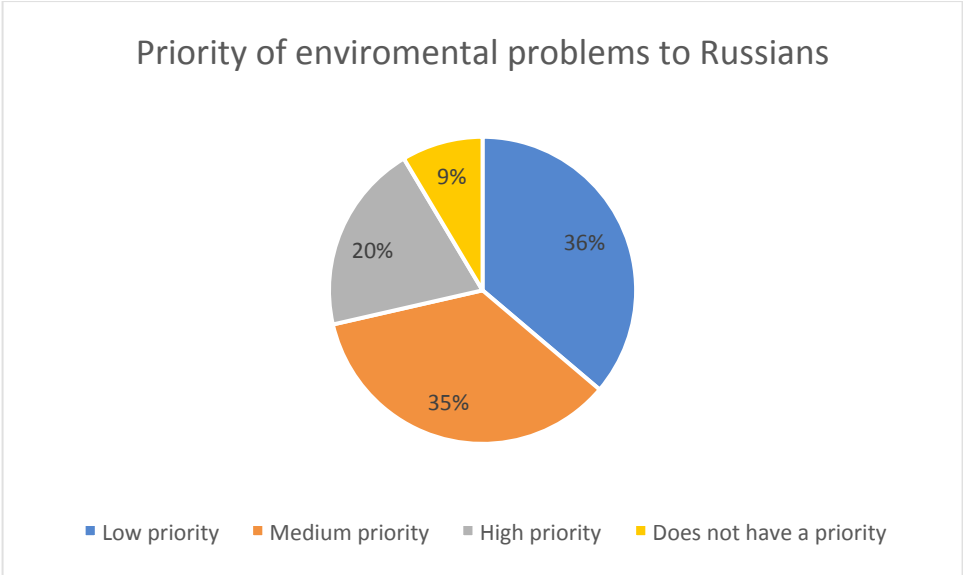
- Low priority
- Medium priority
- High priority
- It does not have a priority

This question is meant to be compared to question 10: How important are environmental problems for you? Please select from the following options:

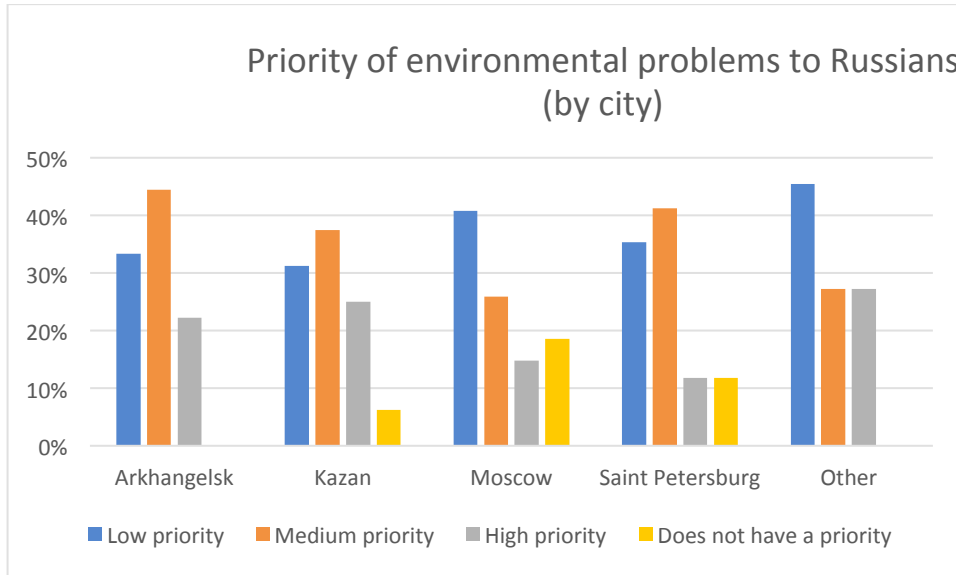
- Low priority
- Medium priority
- High priority
- It does not have a priority

Together these questions are meant to compare the importance that respondents believe environmental issues have for Russian citizens in general verses how they personally feel about environmental issues. This question compares how citizens believe their peers view environmental issues verses the reality of how ordinary citizens view these issues. Since we know from other survey questions that the population surveyed tends to be more active in environmental issues these results may be somewhat skewed. Due to the population being more active it can also help to explain how important these issues are even amongst environmentally active citizens. The full results for both of these questions can be found in tables 22 and 23 in the appendix. Please view the charts below for overall results.

Question 9: Overall Priority

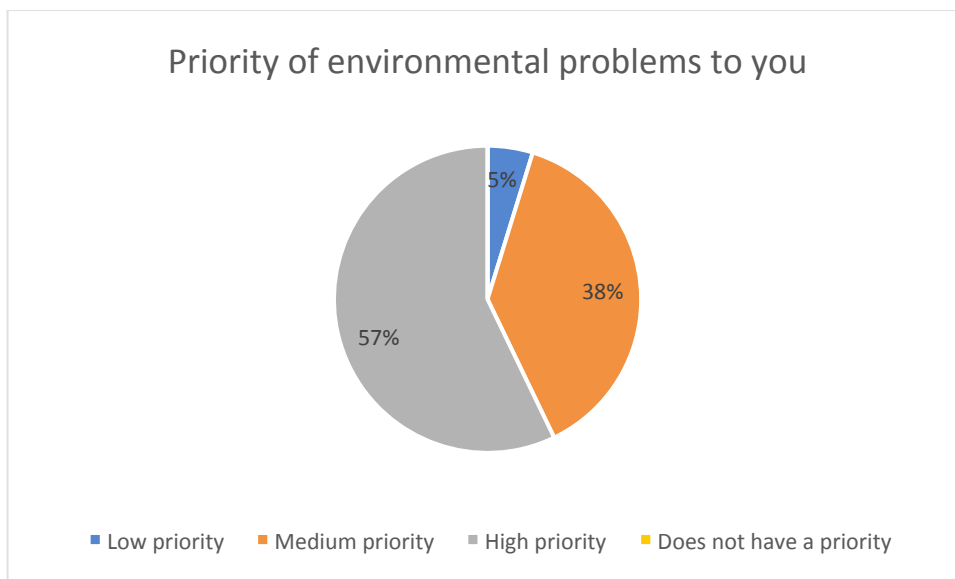


Question 9: Overall Priority by City:

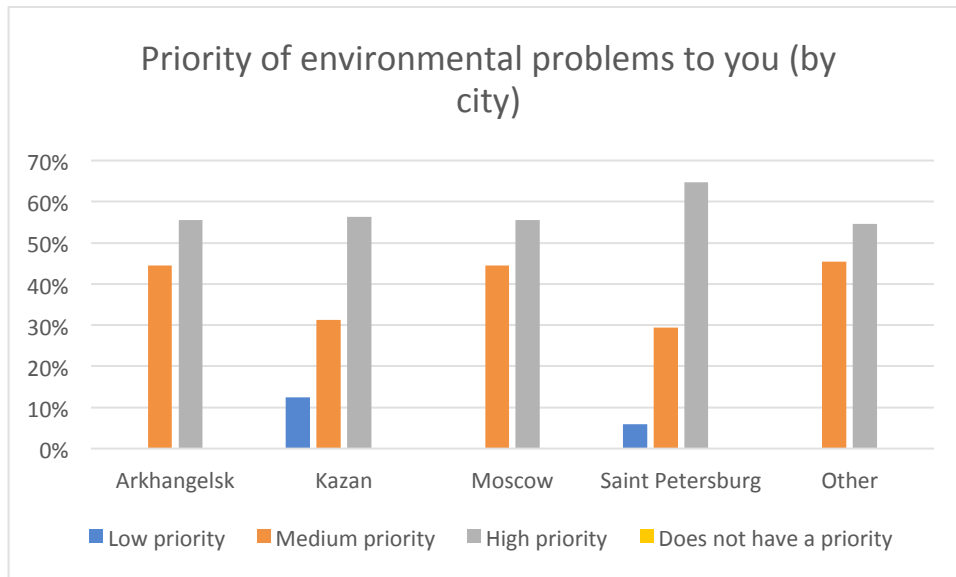


In looking only at question nine respondents replied on average (36%) that environmental issues were of low priority to Russian citizens. This average was only a 1% difference from those that answered that environmental issues were of middle priority (35%) for Russian citizens. When broken down by city there is not a great difference between cities for how they answered.

Question 10: Overall priority



Question 10: Overall priority by city



When looking at the data provided from question ten the average participant answered that environmental problems were of high priority (57%) to them. This, along with answers from other questions, confirms that the population of respondents was likely more concerned with environmental issues than most citizens. Still when comparing the responses from questions nine and ten it appears that citizens may be more concerned with environmental issues than participants believe, however the sample size is too small to make any conclusions.

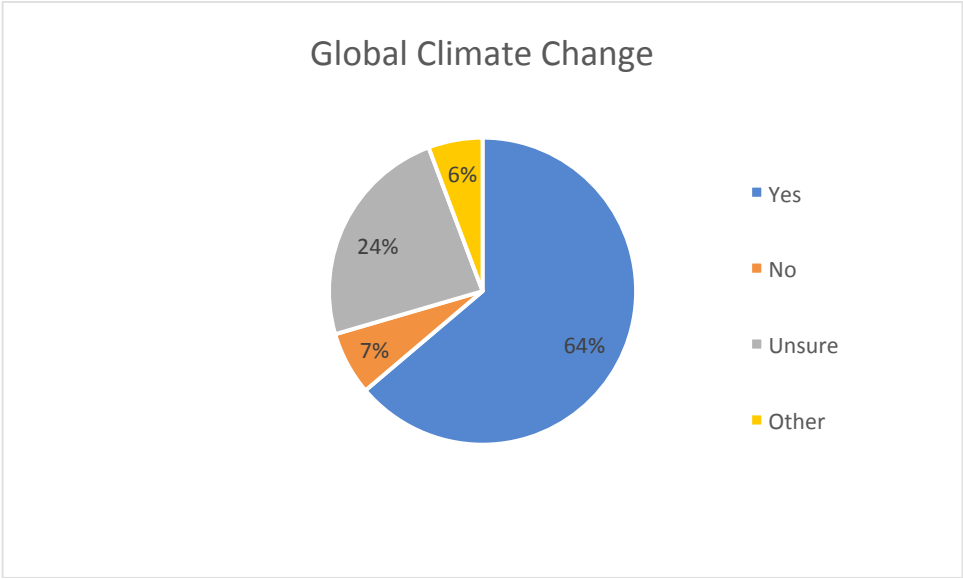
Question 11: Do you believe in global climate change? Please select from the following:

- Yes
- No
- Unsure
- Other

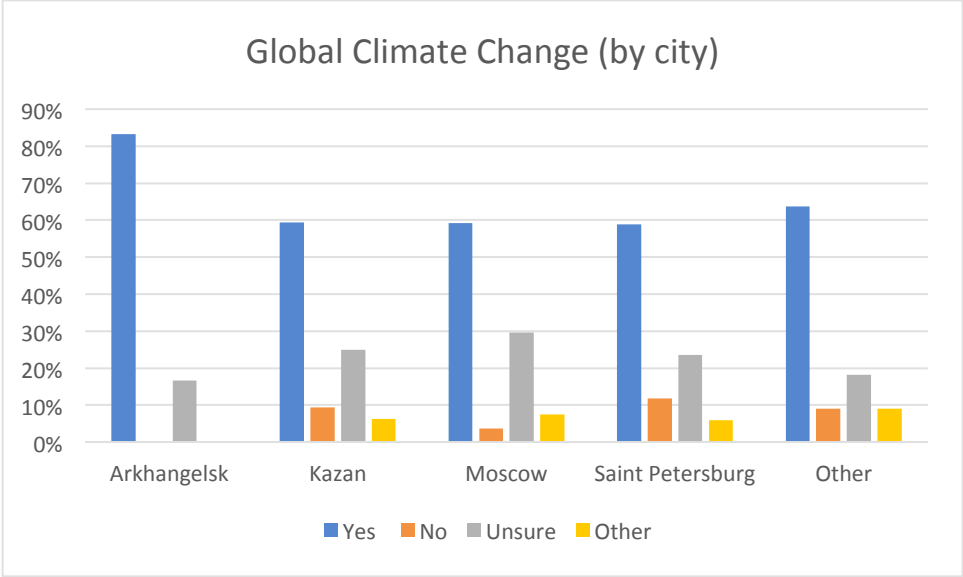
Global climate change is a highly controversial topic, yet essential in discussions relating to environmental conservation. Many environmental organizations including those that are based

out of Moscow, Saint Petersburg, and Archangelsk focus on the effects of global climate change. This question is important for understanding the general consensus around whether or not global climate change is real. Furthermore it can convey how effective NGO’s propaganda relating to global climate change has been in the cities questioned. Below are the overall results, for the full results please refer to table 24 in the appendix.

Question 11: Overall



Question 11: Overall by city



Although there is not a large difference in answers across cities it is interesting to observe how some cities had more respondents that were unsure or did not believe in global climate change. Archangelsk, the northern most city and home to much of Russia's arctic research, was the only city where over 80% of respondents were sure about global climate change and none did not believe in it. Regardless of small differences between cities, overall 64% of respondents said that they believe in global climate change.

Question 12: Do people have to do something to stop pollution of the environment? Please select from the following choices:

- Yes, ordinary people have to make changes in their lives
- Yes, ordinary people should promote social change
- Ordinary people cannot change pollution of the environment
- No, it is a part of life
- Other

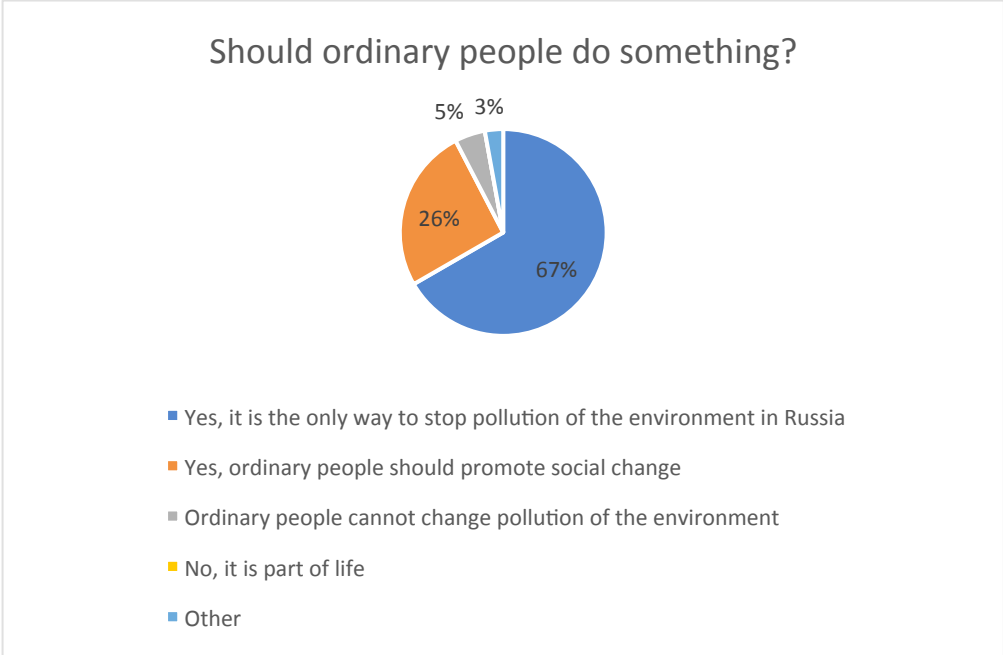
Question 12 is related to question 13: Does the government have to do something to stop the pollution of the environment? Please select from the following options:

- Yes, it is the only way to stop pollution of the environment in Russia
- Yes, it will help to create social change
- No, it is part of economic growth
- No, it is not the responsibility of the state
- Other

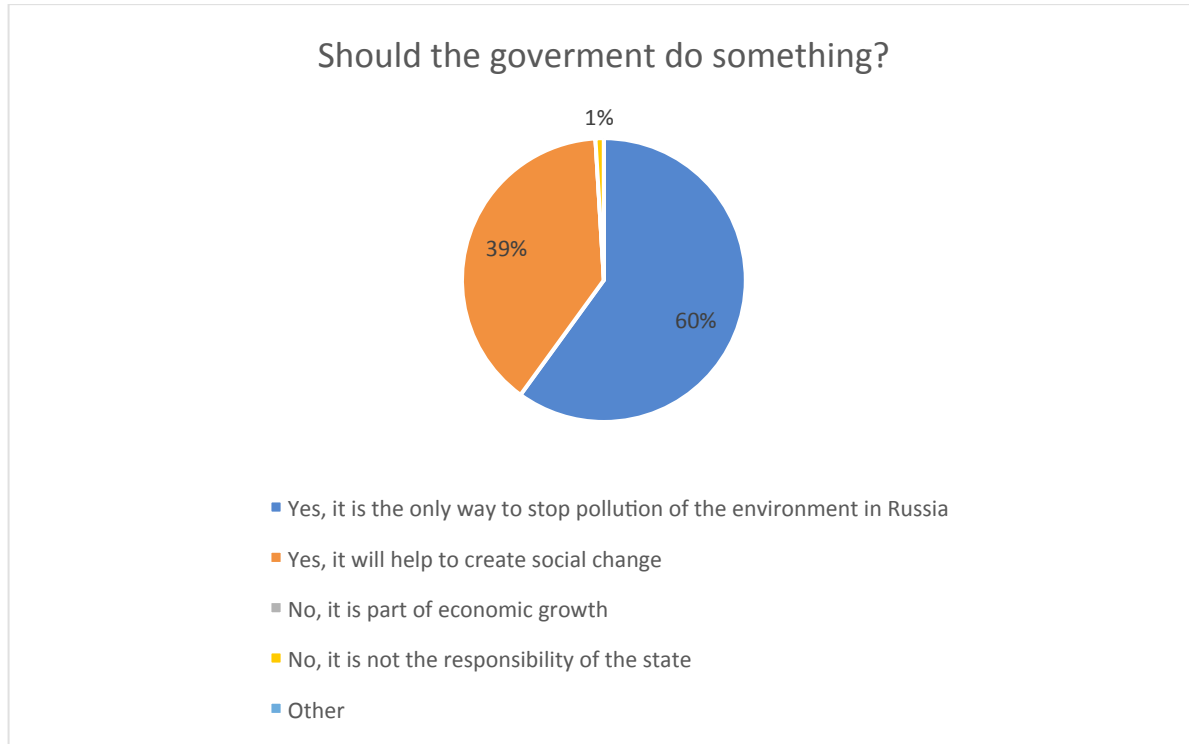
Together these two questions are asking whose responsibility it is to stop pollution of the environment and what role should the people play, as well as what role does the government play

in limiting pollution of the environment. Below are the general results; full results for both questions can be found in tables 25 and 26 in the appendix.

Question 12: Overall



Question 13: Overall



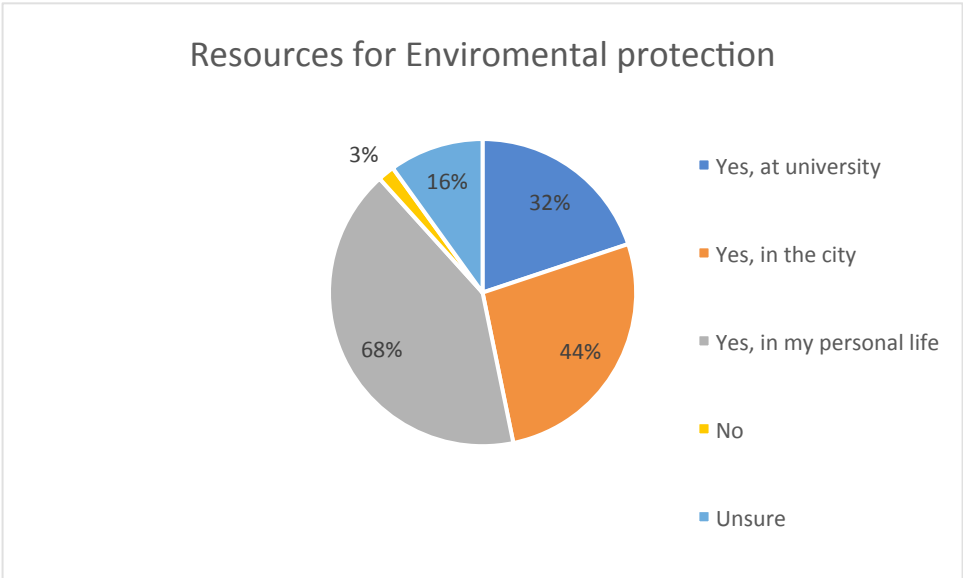
Overall the data shows that 67% of respondents believe that people must make changes to their own lives and that 60% believe that the only way to limit pollution of the environment in Russia is through the government. This raises the question as to how empowered the people feel to create change within their government to limit pollution and whether they feel the government must promote change by enforcing laws? This is very tricky in Russia due to the massive amount of corruption within the government and among companies that create pollution such as oil and gas companies. For this reason many NGO's, including World Wildlife Fund Russia, have been involved in promoting enforcement of laws and creating assessments that limit pollution. Due to the limitations put on NGO's, environmental law enforcement and assessments from such organizations has become increasingly more difficult (Schvartz).

Question 14: Are there resources in your life that can help you better protect the environment (example: Using a cloth towel instead of a paper towel)? Please select from the following:

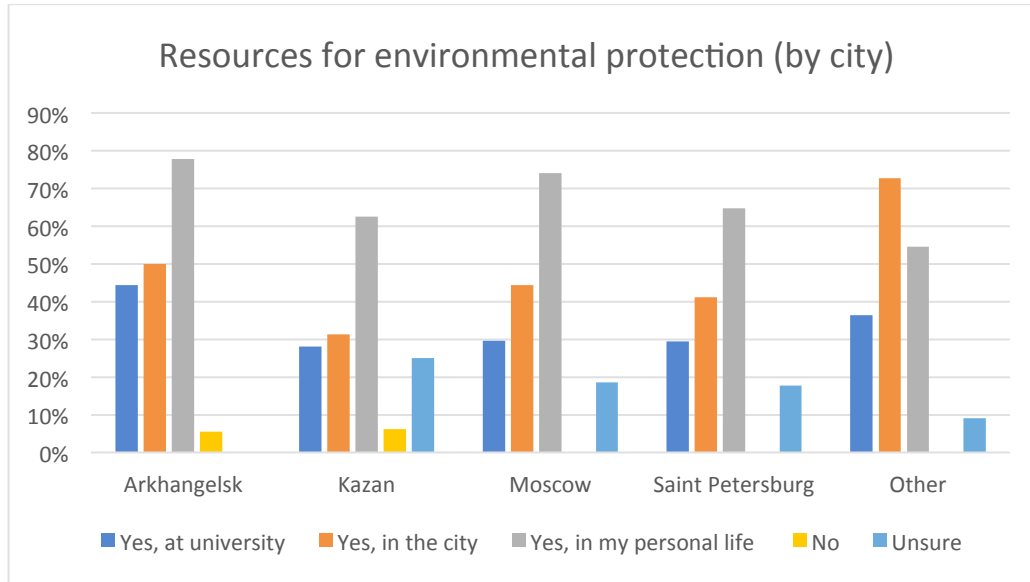
- Yes, At University
- Yes, in the city
- Yes, in my personal life
- No
- Unsure

This question draws from the last question as to whether or not the people believe that they have a responsibility towards environmental stewardship and takes it one step further asking if they believe that they have the resources to be more environmentally friendly. This question can help environmental organizations to better understand how they can help people to make changes on a small scale. The full results can be found in table 27 in the appendix. The overall results are below:

Question 14: Overall



Question 14: Overall by city



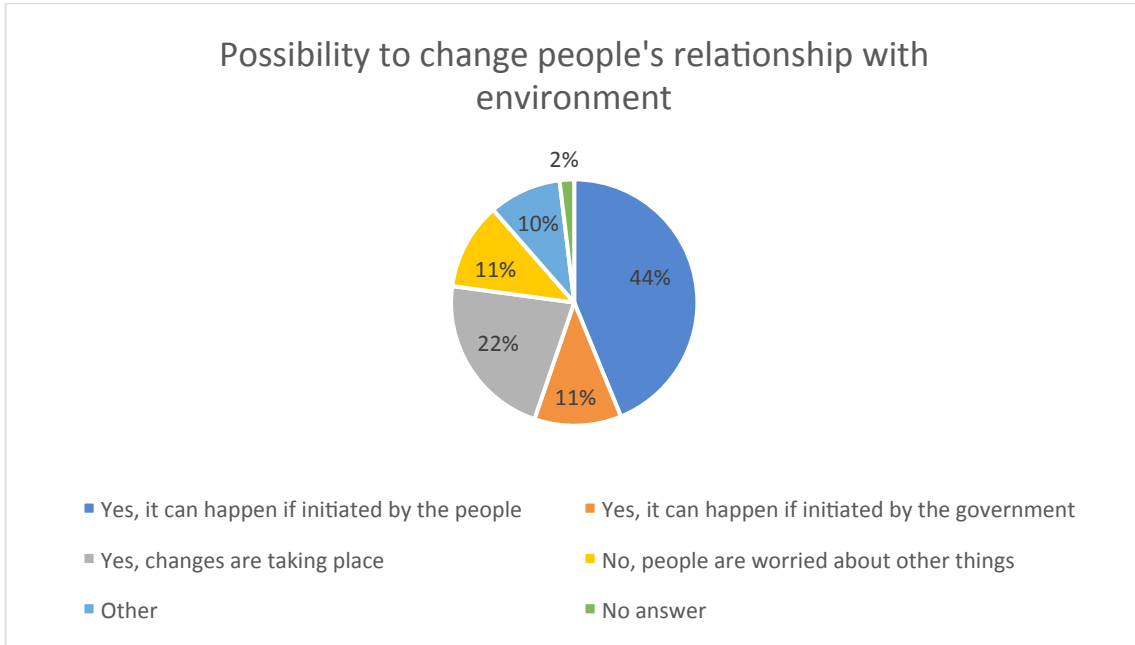
Overall 68% of people believed that they had resources within their own lives to better protect the environment. When broken down by city one can observe that the universities or cities themselves played larger or smaller roles in providing resources for better protecting the environment. In question four we observed that there was a concern about a lack of recycling program, however one such example of a way that cities and universities help their citizens is by having recycling collection days.

Question 15: Do you think that it is possible to change the relationship that people have with the environment in your city? Please select from the following choices:

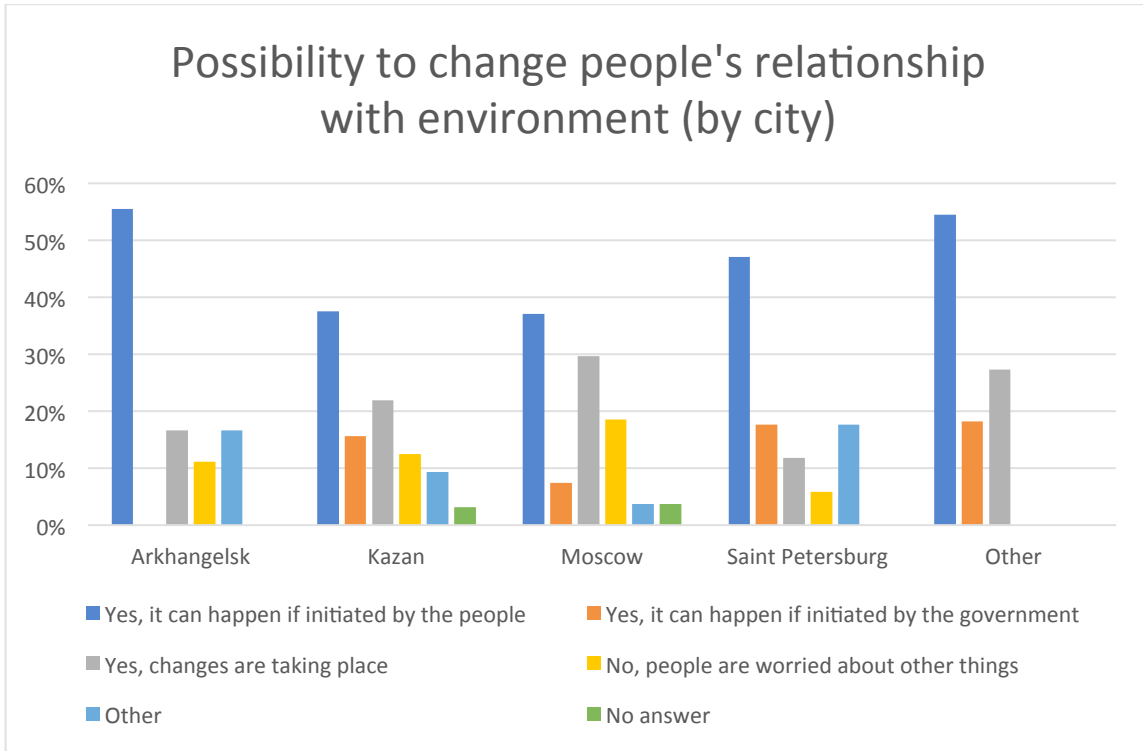
- Yes, it can happen if initiated by the people
- Yes, it can happen if initiated by the government
- Yes, changes are taking place
- No, people are worried about other things
- Other
- No answer

Similar to the previous questions this question aims to answer if people believe there can be small scale changes. Overall results can be found below; full results can be found in table 28 in the appendix.

Question 15: Overall results



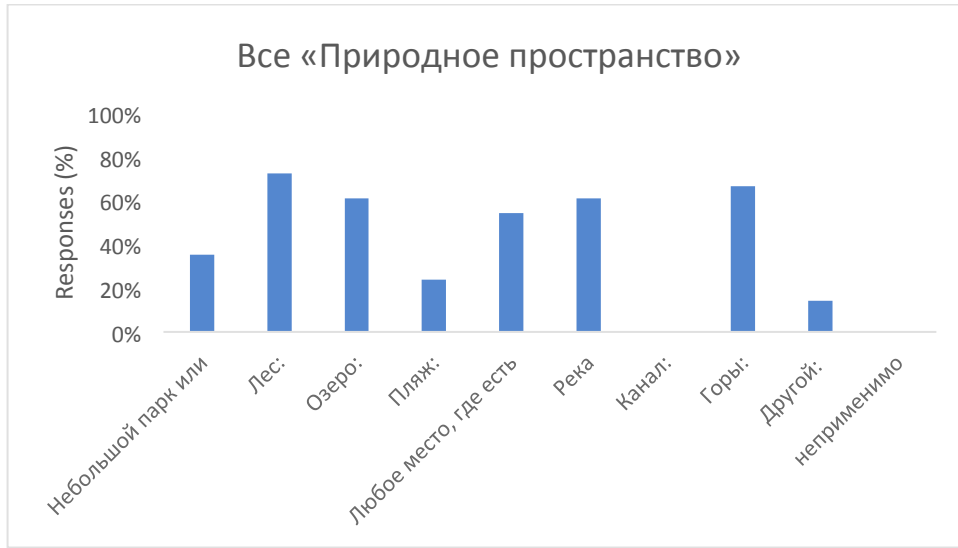
Question 15: Overall results by city



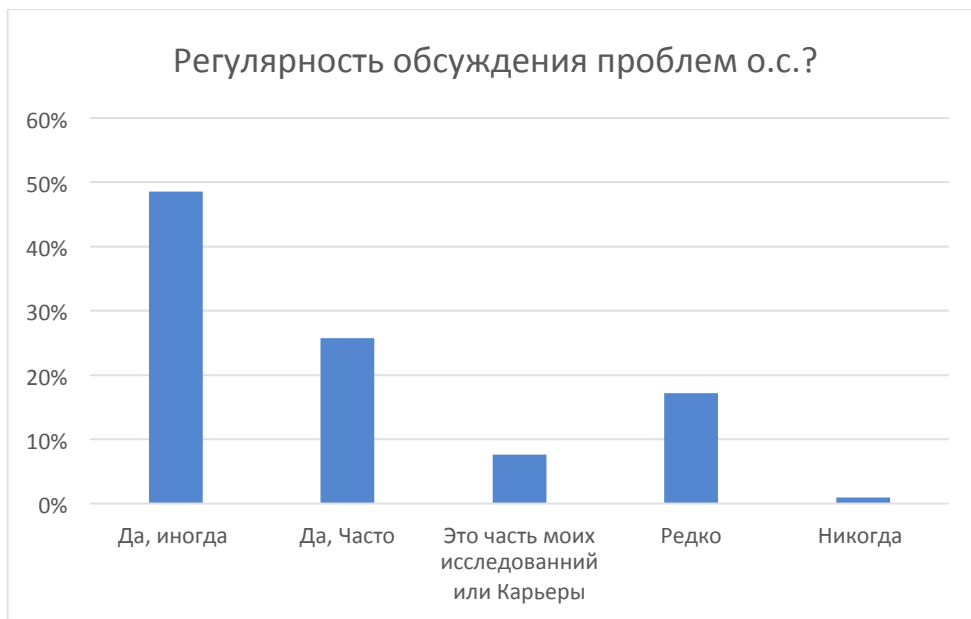
In conjunction with the results from question 12, showing that people believed that change must take place in their own lives, the data from this question (15) shows that 44% of respondents believe that change can happen within a city if initiated by the people. Based on the data provided this belief seems uniform across all cities.

Результаты

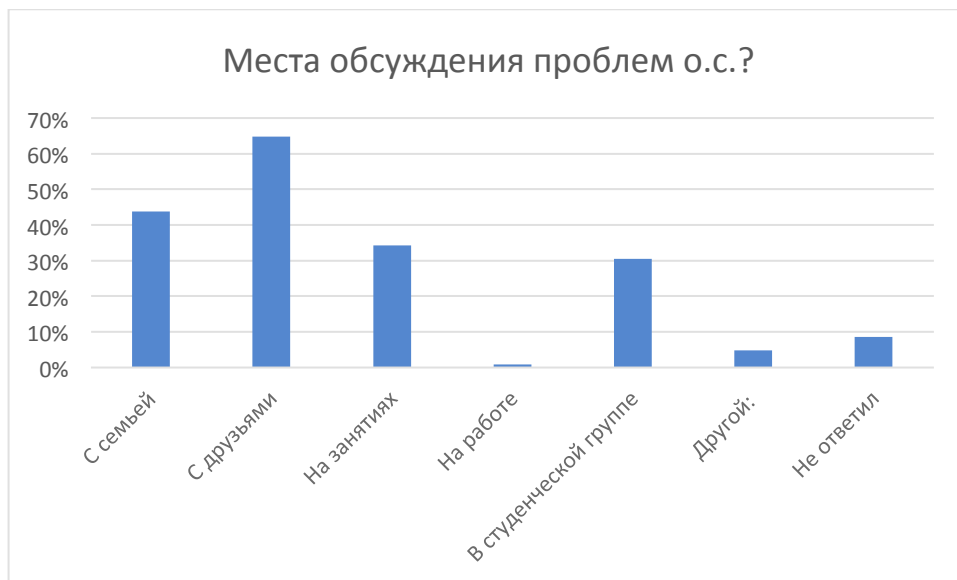
Вопрос 1: Что для вас значит словосочетание «природное пространство» (или иначе «природа»)?



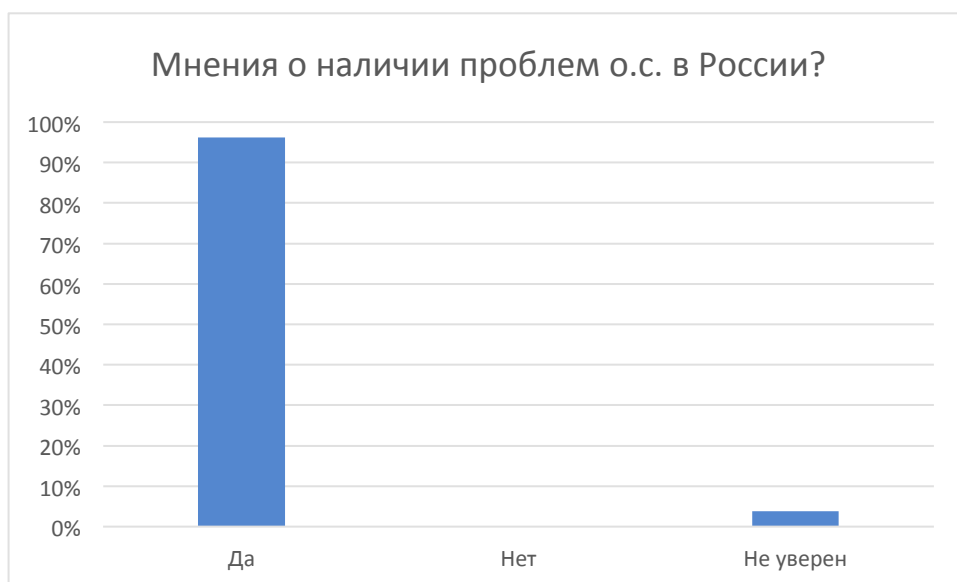
Вопрос 2: Вы когда-нибудь обсуждаете проблемы окружающей среды?



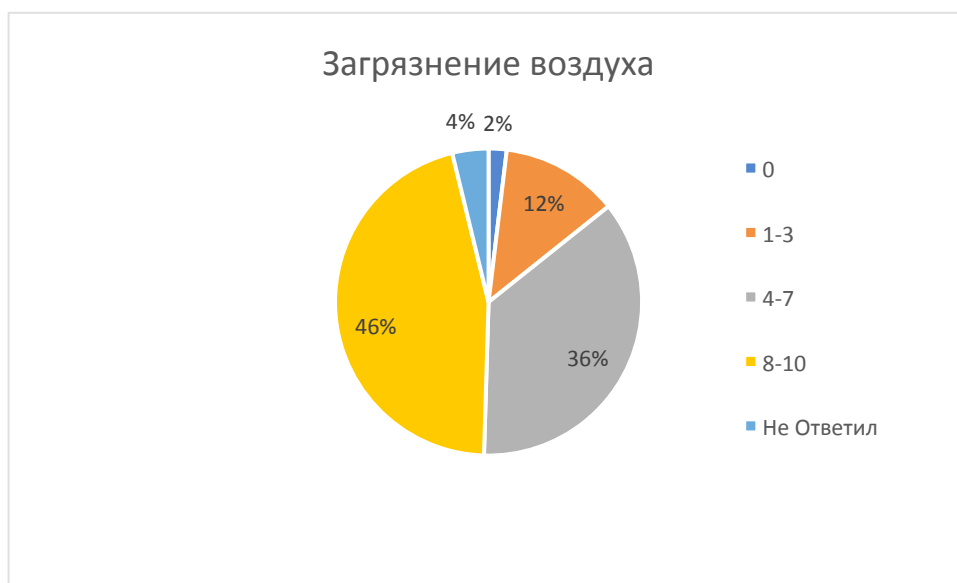
Вопрос 3: Если вы ответили «да» на последний вопрос, где и с кем вы обсуждаете эти проблемы?



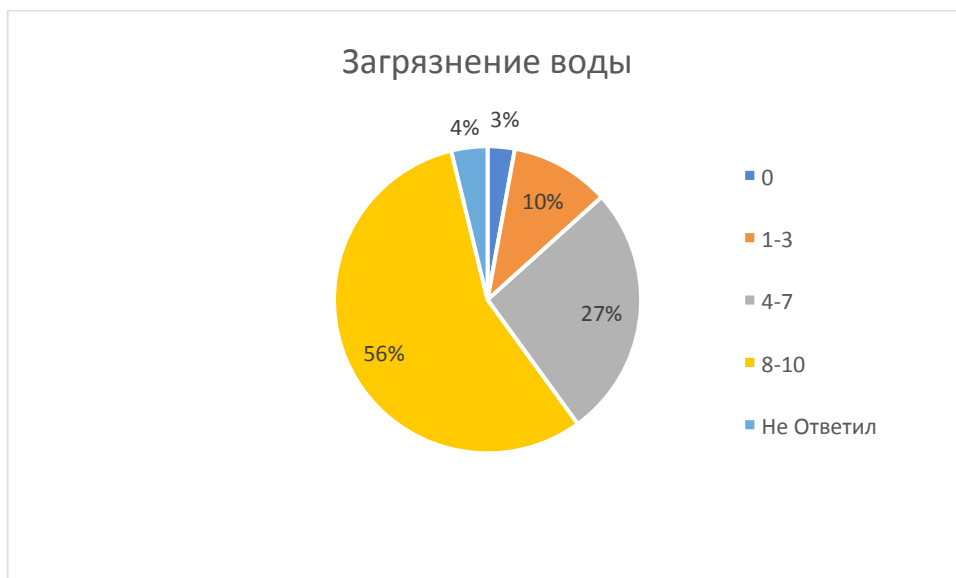
Вопрос 4: Как вы думаете, существуют ли проблемы окружающей среды в России?



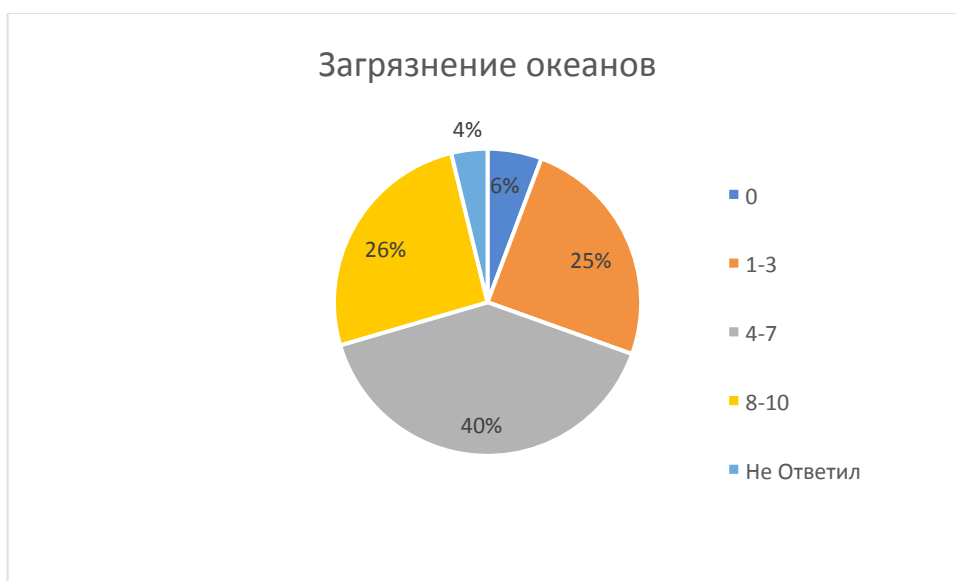
Вопрос 5 А: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение воздуха]



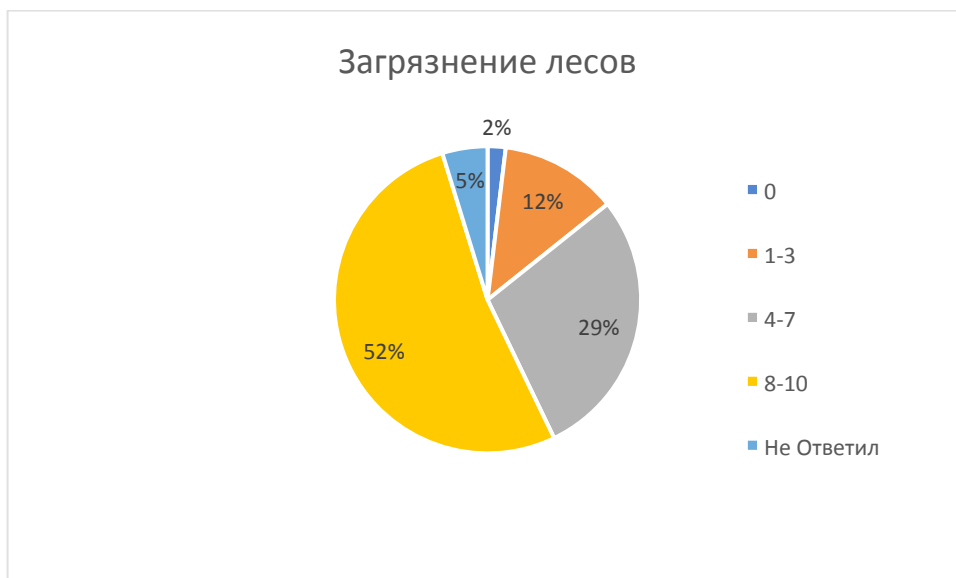
Вопрос 5 Б: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение воды]



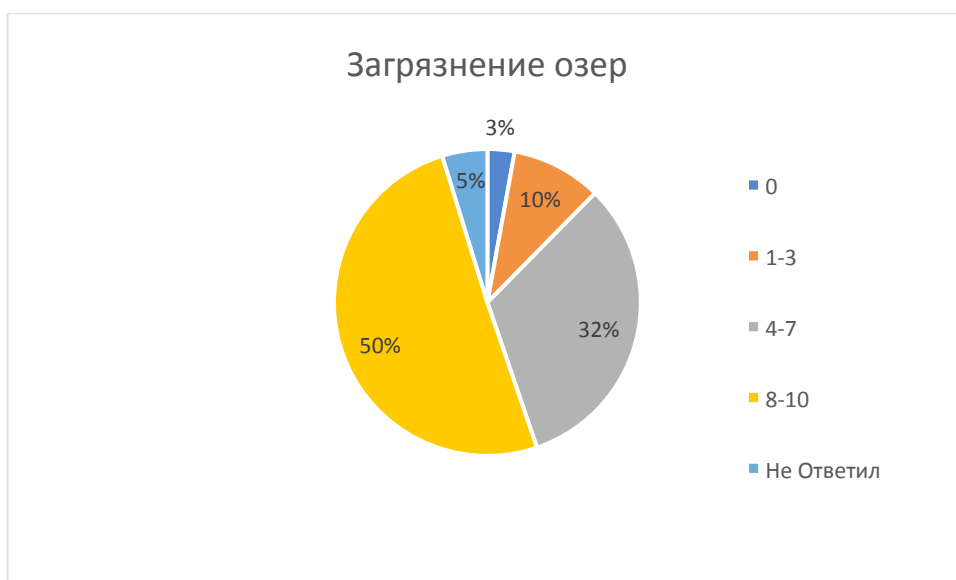
Вопрос 5 В: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение океанов]



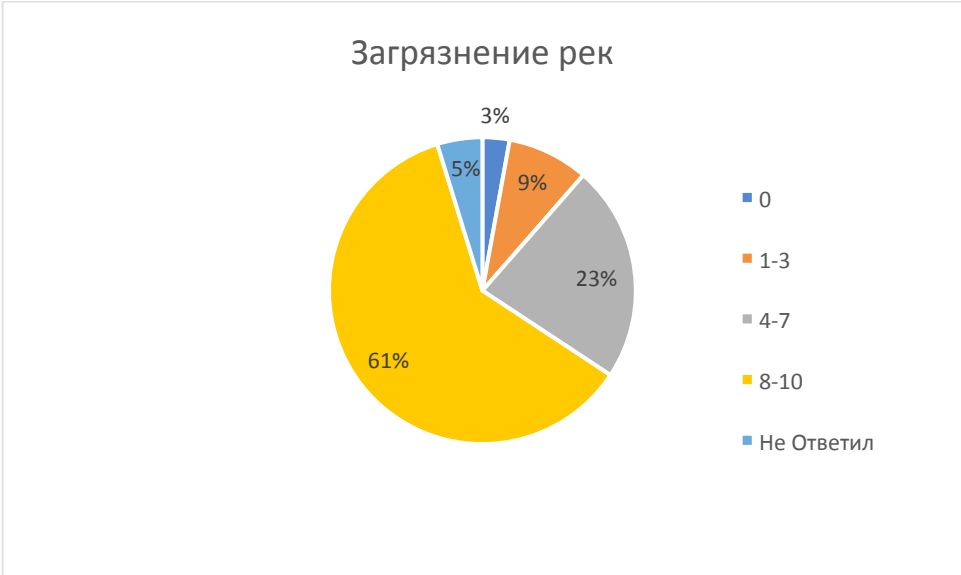
Вопрос 5 Г: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение лесов]



Вопрос 5 Д: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение озер]

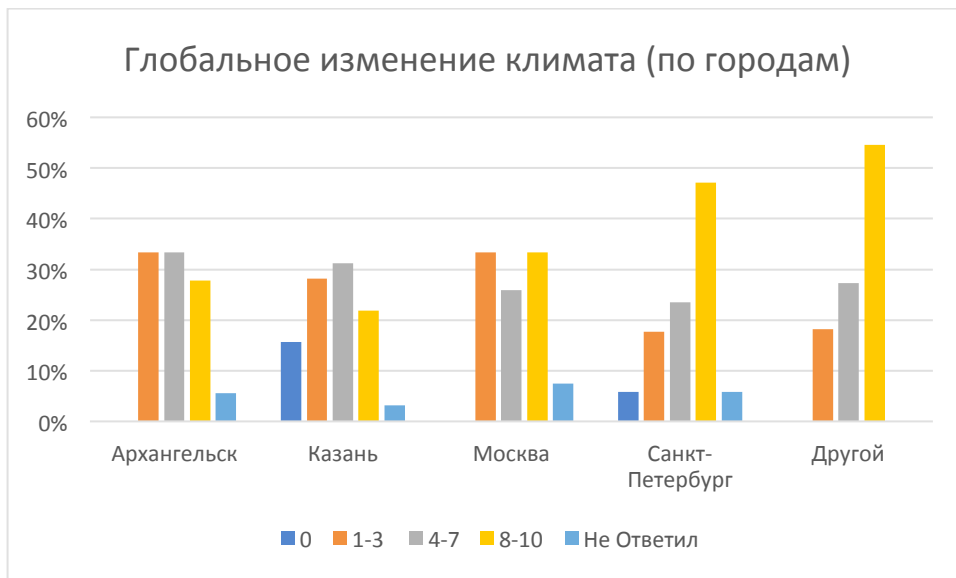


Вопрос 5 Е: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение рек]

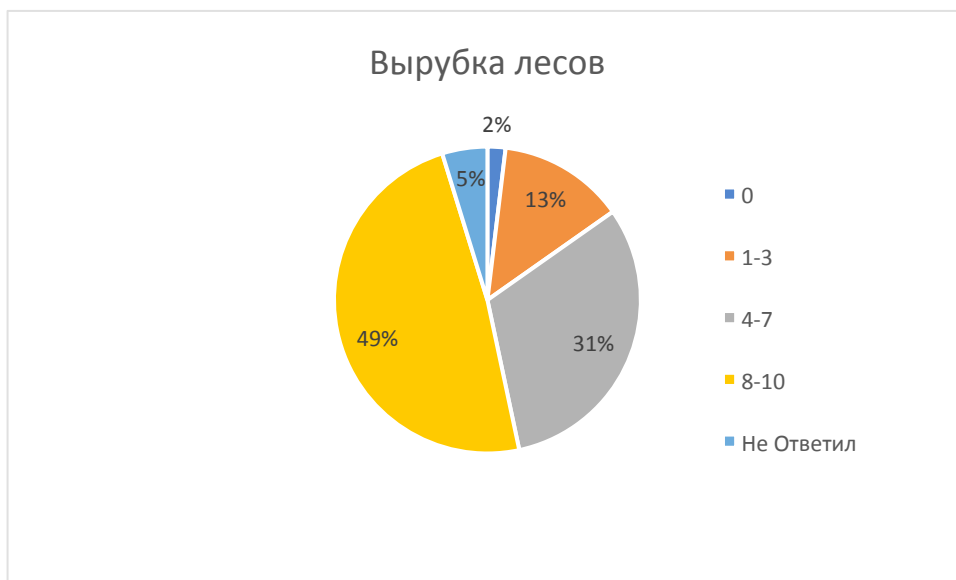


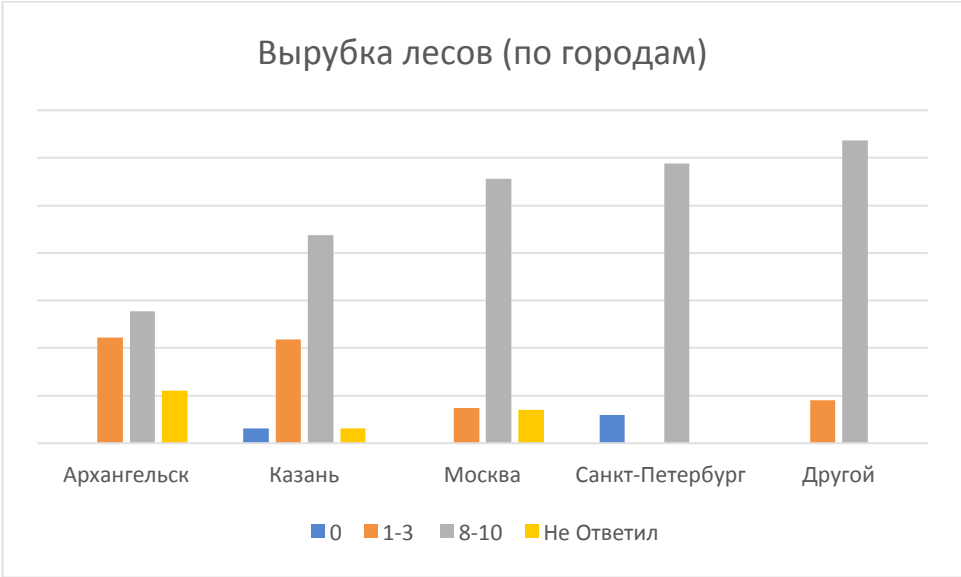
Вопрос 5 Ё: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Глобальное изменение климата]



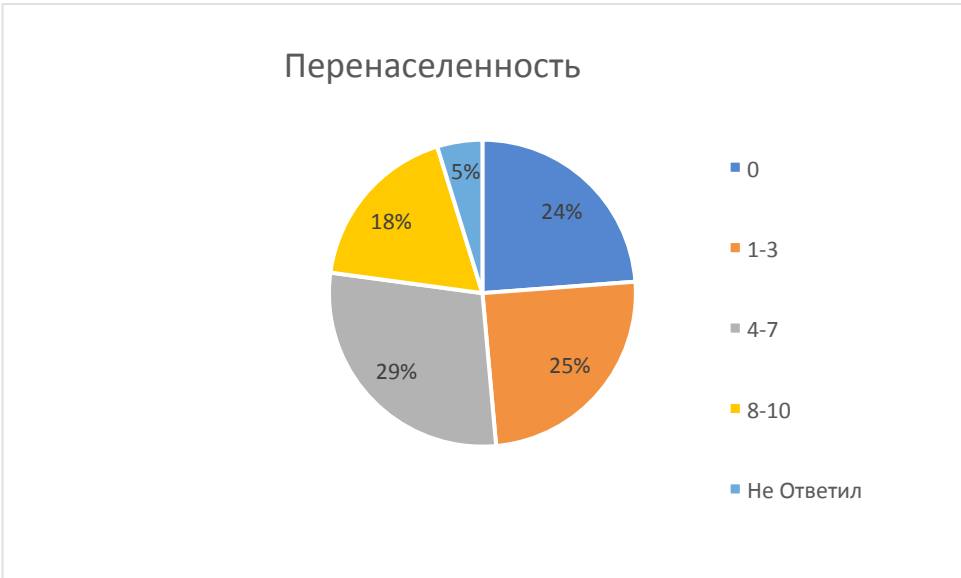


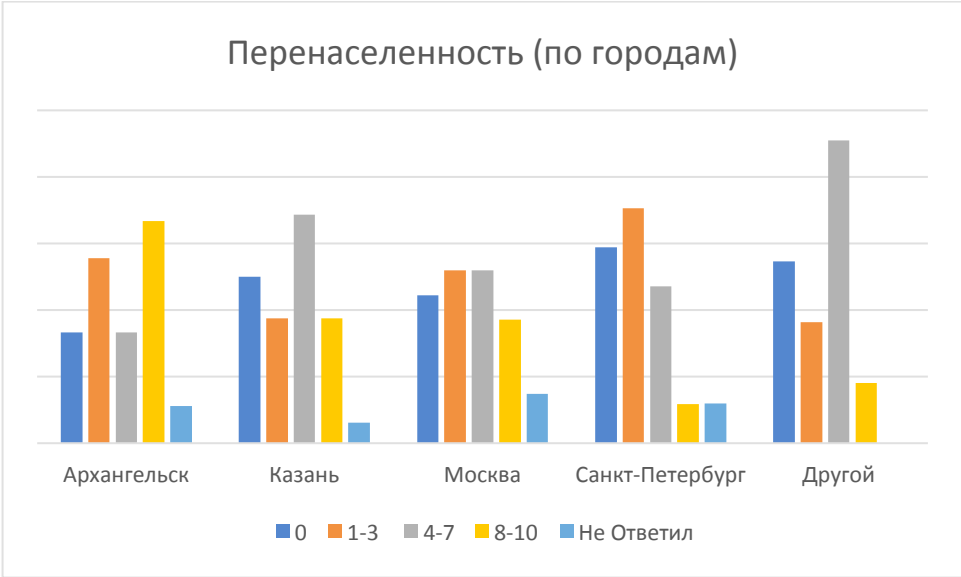
Вопрос 5 Ж: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Вырубка лесов]



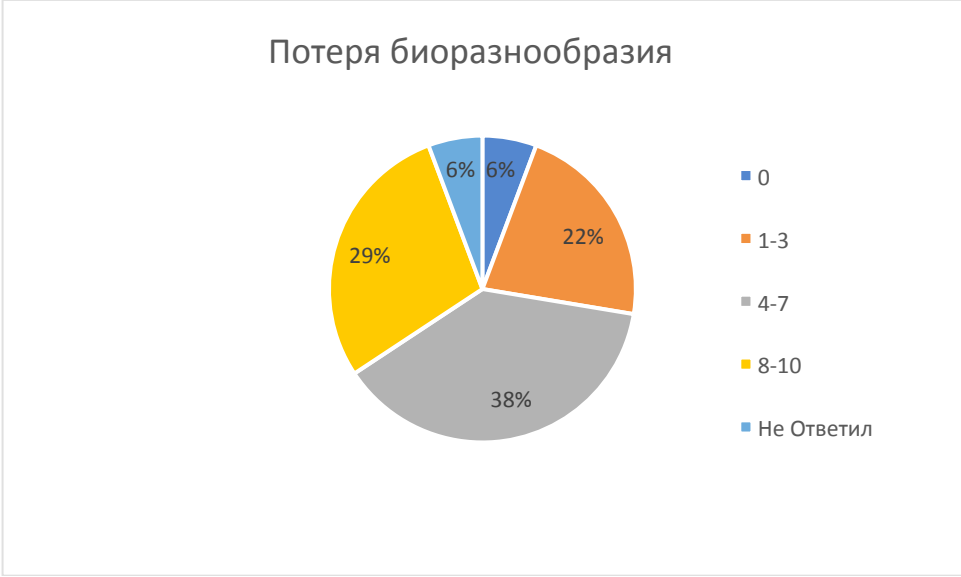


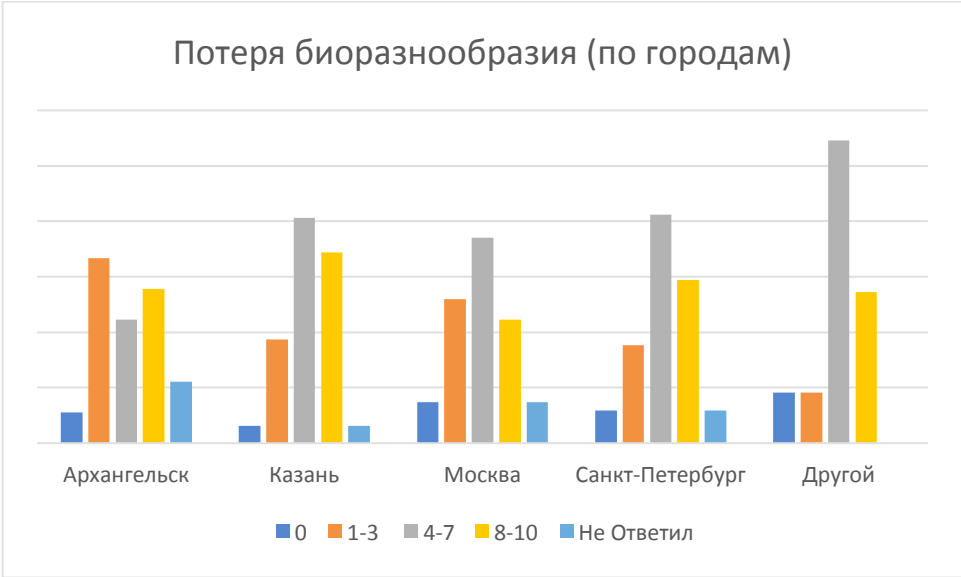
Вопрос 5 З: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Перенаселенность]



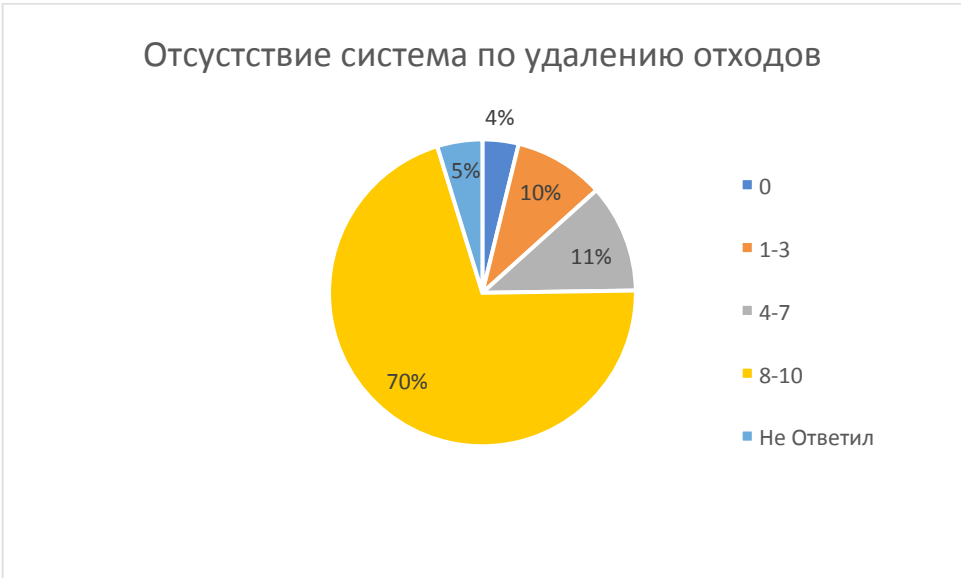


Вопрос 5 И: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Потеря биоразнообразия]

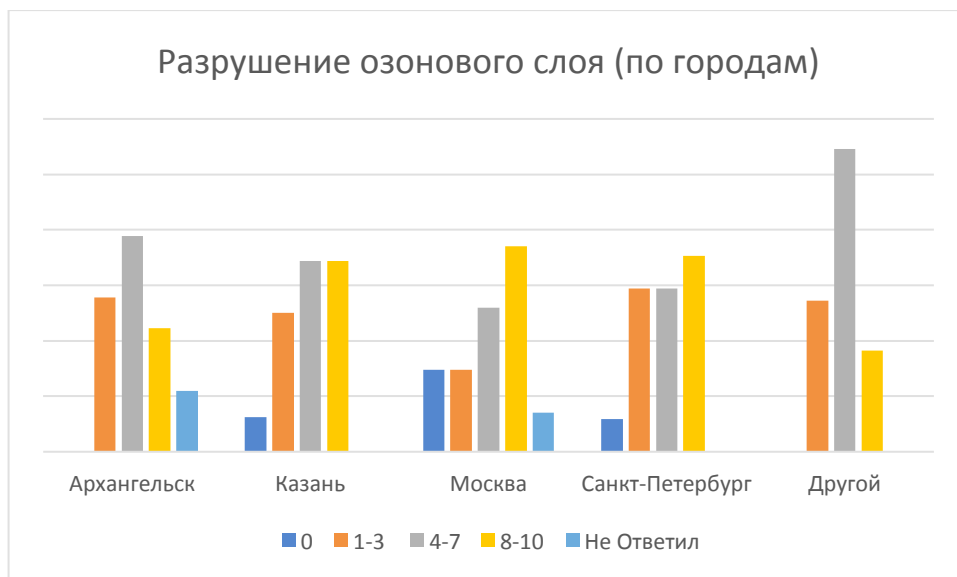
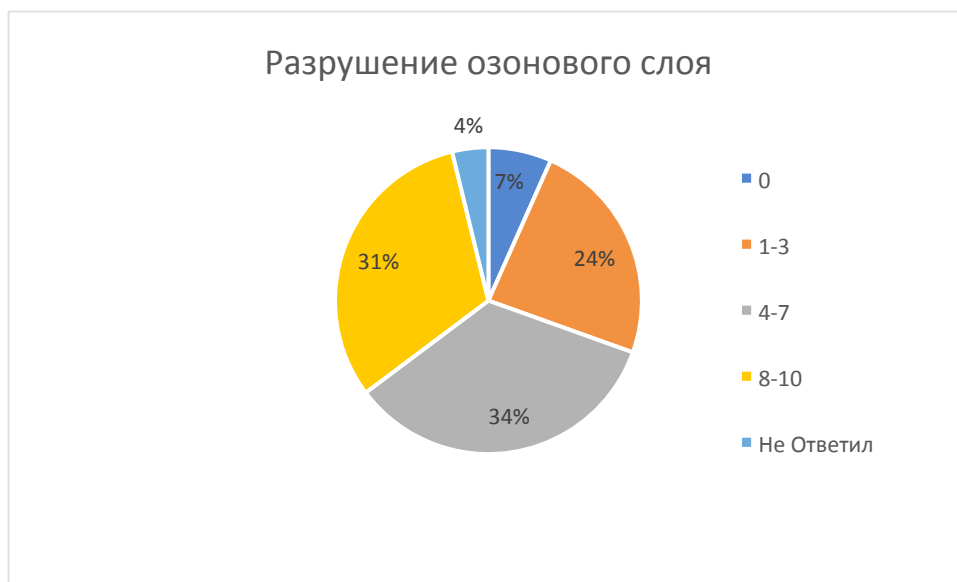




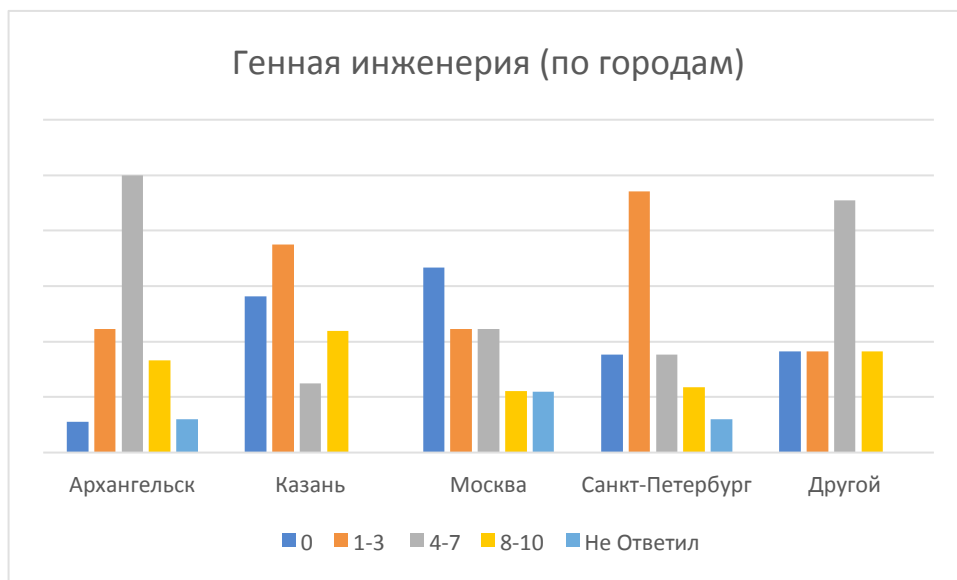
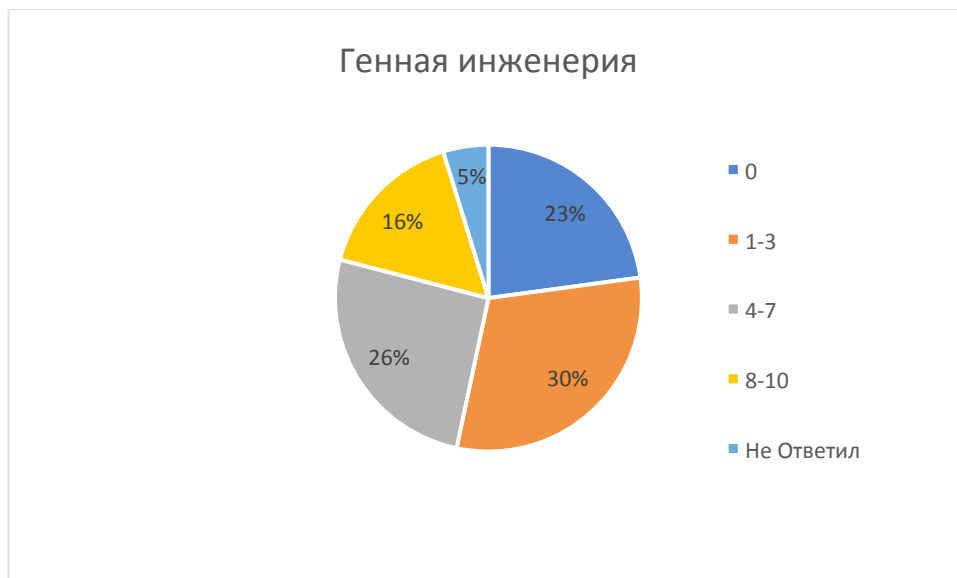
Вопрос 5 Й: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Отсутствие адекватной системы по удалению отходов]



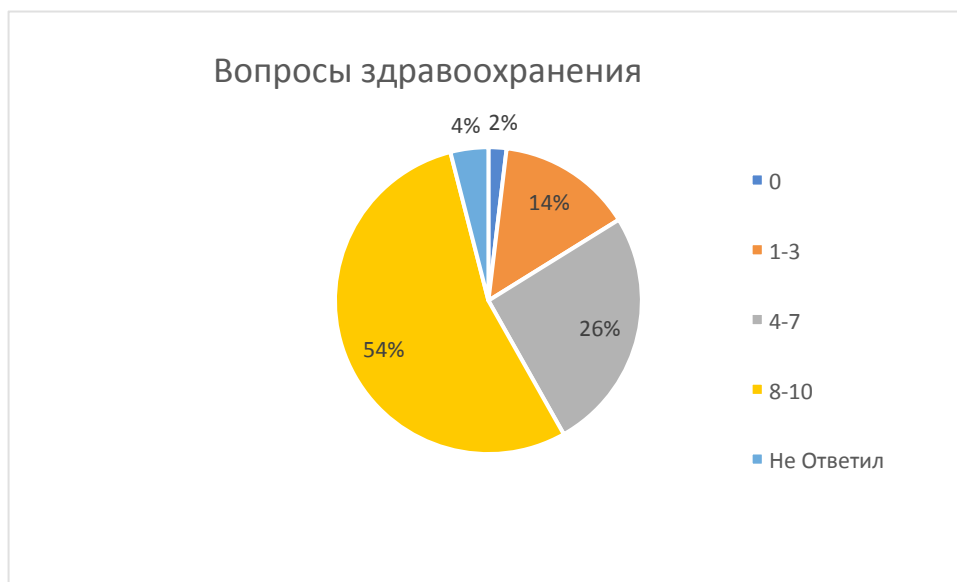
Вопрос 5 К: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Разрушение озонового слоя]



Вопрос 5 Л: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Генная инженерия]



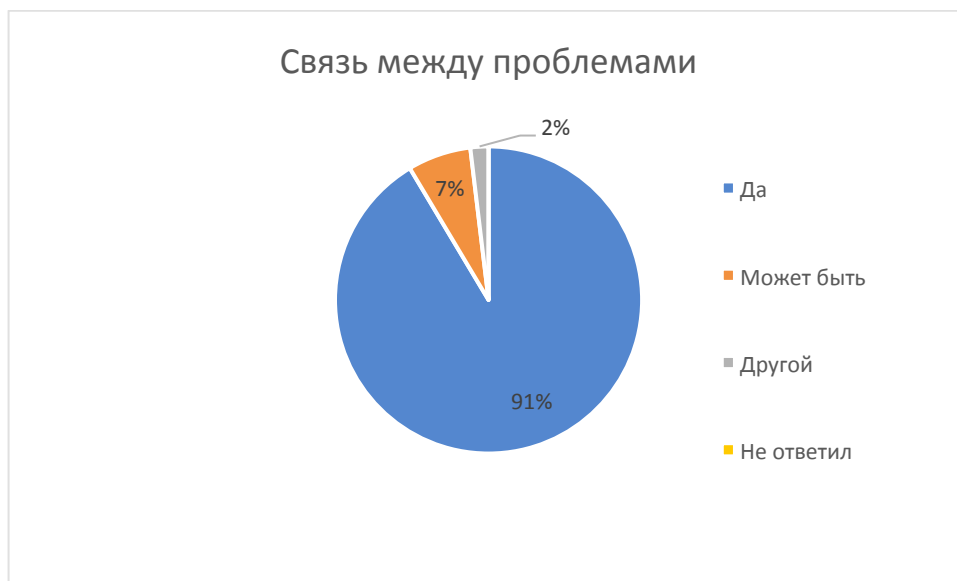
Вопрос 5 М: Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые, по Вашему мнению, не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Вопросы здравоохранения]



Вопрос 6: Проблемы окружающей среды – это:



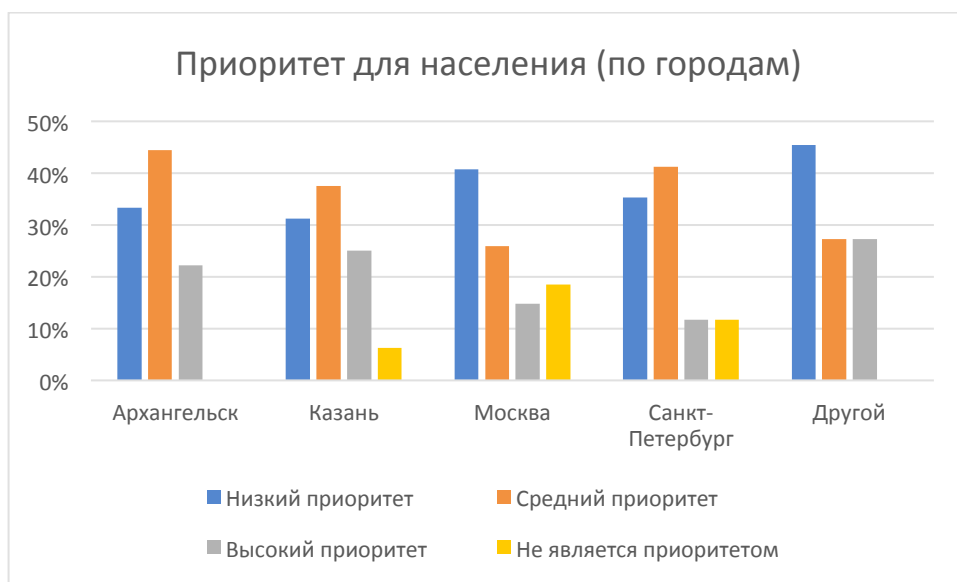
Вопрос 7: Связаны ли проблемы окружающей среды между собой?



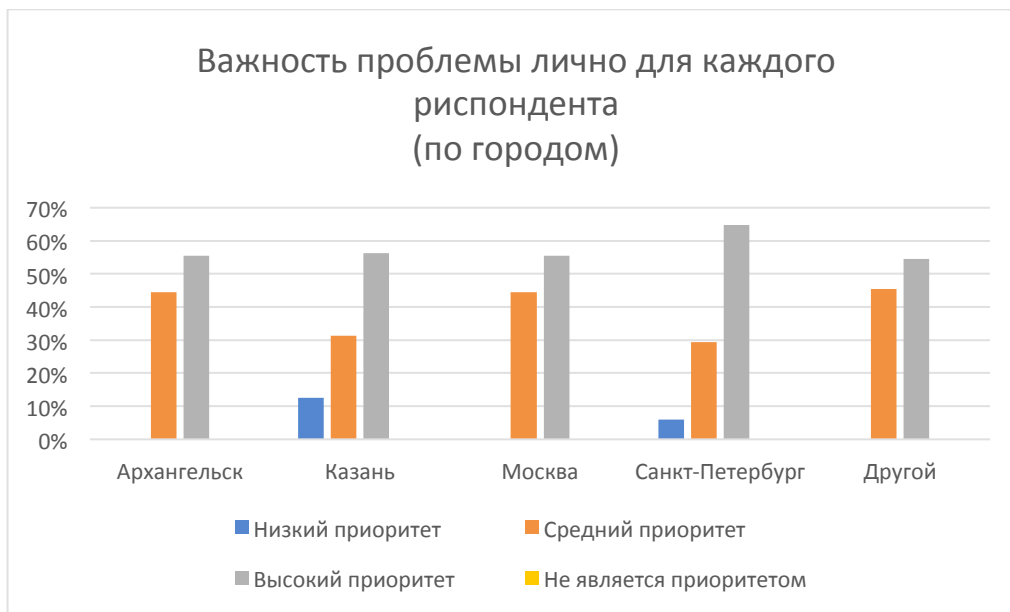
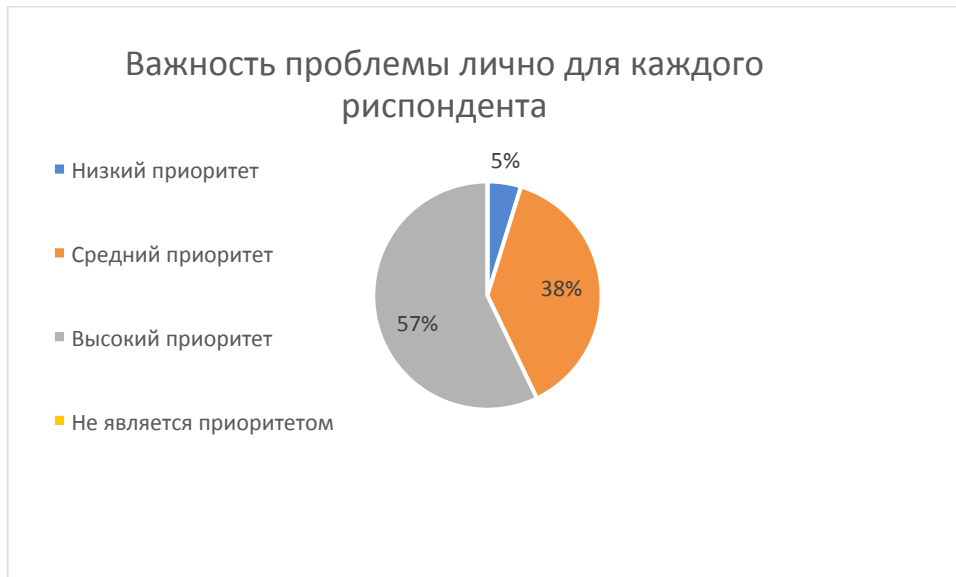
Вопрос 8: Как вы думаете, является ли проблема окружающей среды угрозой для вашего здоровья и безопасности?



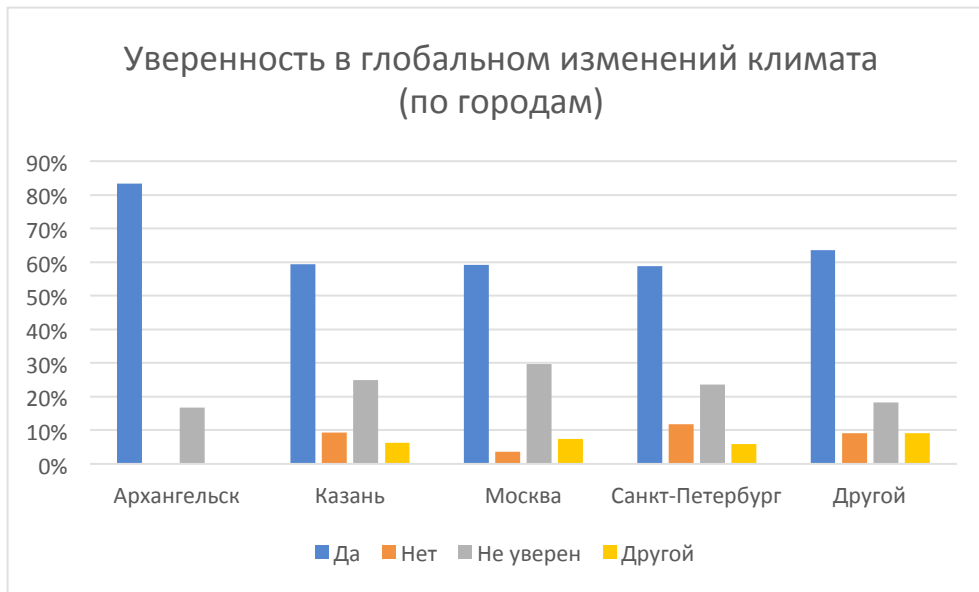
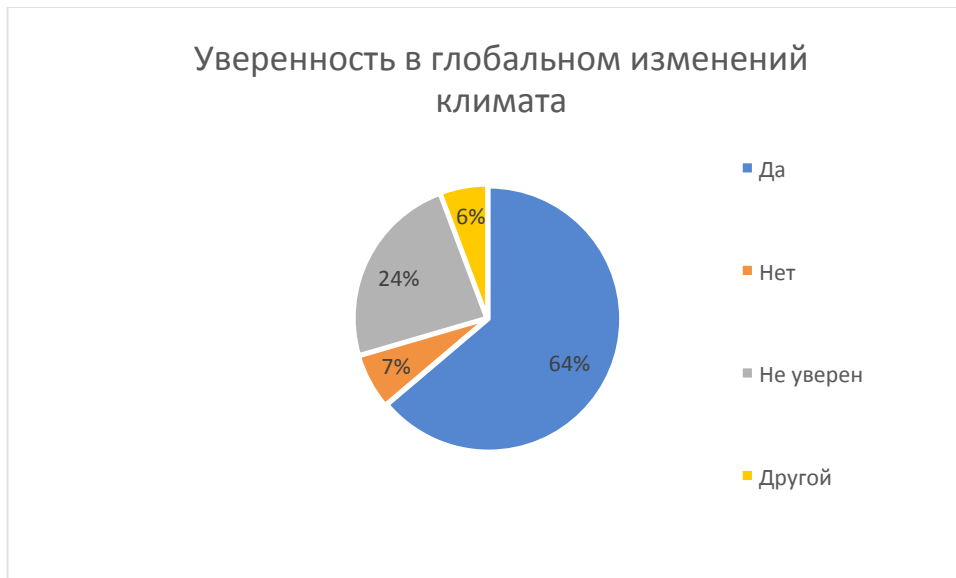
Вопрос 9: Насколько приоритетной является проблема окружающей среды для россиян?



Вопрос 10: Насколько приоритетной является проблема окружающей среды для Вас?



Вопрос 11: Вы верите в глобальное изменение климата?



Вопрос 12: Должны ли люди делать что-нибудь для того, чтобы остановить загрязнение окружающей среды?

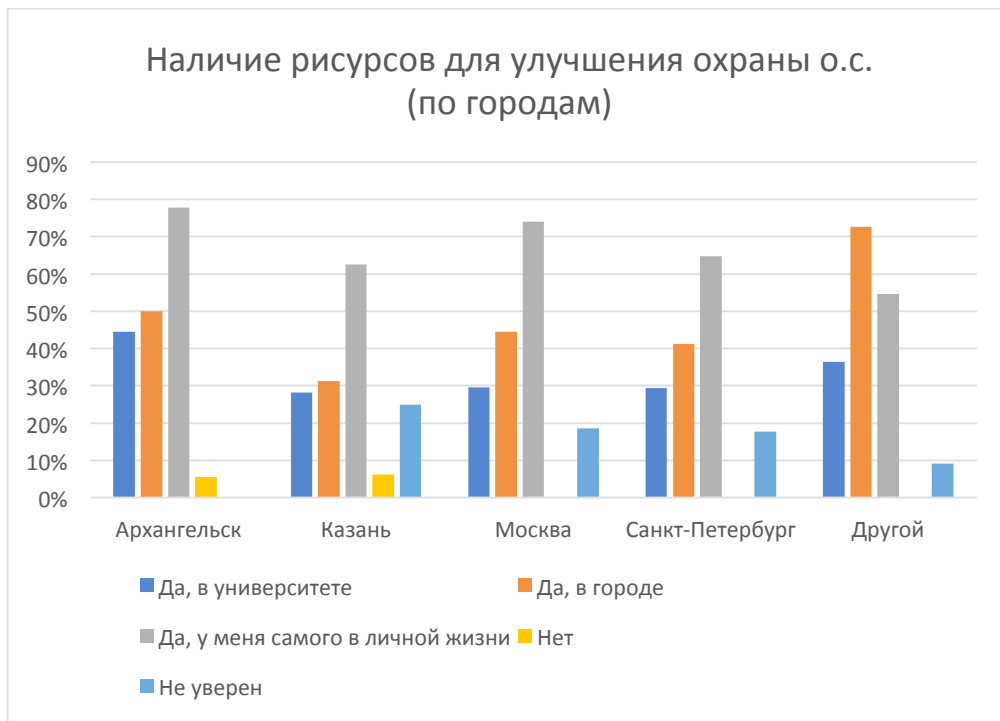


Вопрос 13: Должно ли государство предотвращать загрязнение окружающей среды?

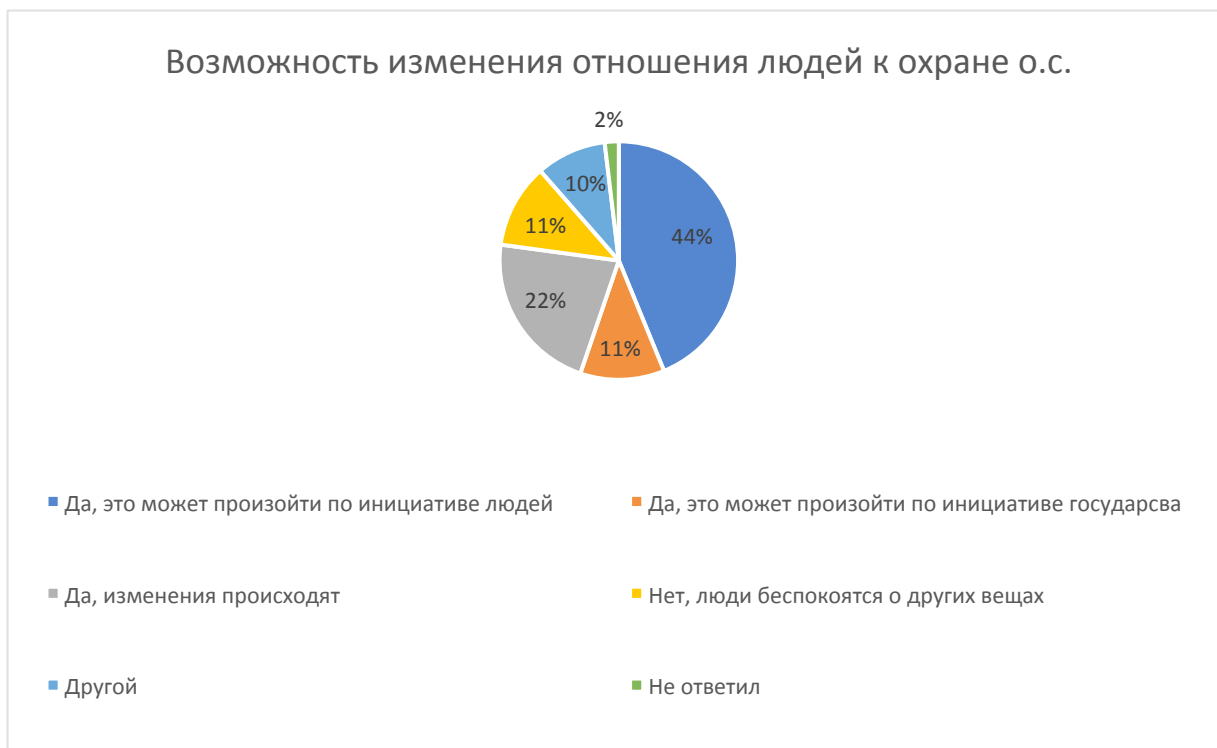


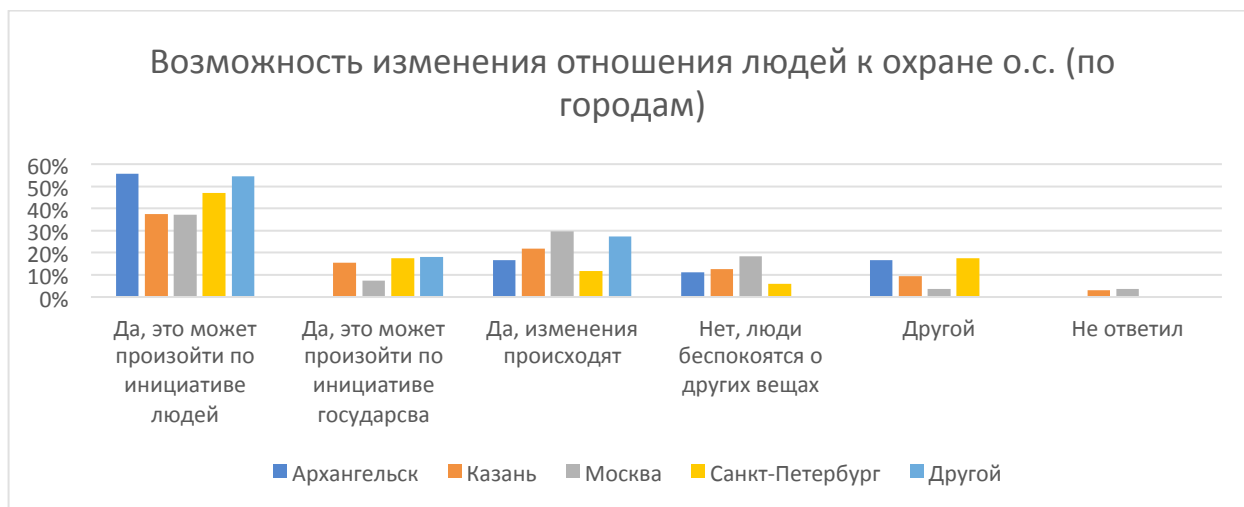
Вопрос 14: Считаете ли вы, что есть ресурсы, которые помогают двигаться в направлении улучшения охраны окружающей среды в вашей жизни? (Пример: матерчатое полотенце вместо одноразового бумажного)





Вопрос 15: Как вы думаете, возможно ли изменение отношения людей к охране окружающей среды в вашем городе?





Further discussion and conclusion

Though the participants of this survey may have been more environmentally minded because of their higher education, their responses were often in line with the data collected in the 2011 survey done by the *Institute of Comparative Survey Research*. The congruency shows some merit for the survey presented in this essay regardless of the small sample size. Still it is important to recognize that those who volunteer to respond to surveys regarding the environment may also be more likely to be concerned with environmental issues. It was concluded in the 2011 survey that the respondents showed concern for protecting the ecological environment and that the ecological environment was important to the respondents. Though the same questions that were asked in 2011 were not repeated in the 2015 survey, the new population of respondents were asked to answer several questions rating the importance of environmental problems both to them and how they believed their fellow countrymen felt about the issues. It can be concluded from these responses that the new respondents also show concern for the ecological environment. Additionally, respondents believed that the ecological environment is of some concern to their fellow countrymen.

In regards to the discussion about the importance of ecological environment it is important to understand what sort of spaces are considered nature. Forests, lakes, rivers, mountains, and any place with trees and no buildings have been defined by the respondents as pristine nature, or simply nature. Beaches, small parks and gardens, canals, and other sites not defined in this survey are not considered nature. This raises the questions: is it easier to protect places defined as nature than places not defined as nature? Do these definitions impact what areas are considered for environmental conservation, including within the context of the questions asked in this survey? For example, question four asks if respondents believe there are environmental problems in Russia. Though the overwhelming response was that there are environmental problems in Russia, some cities showed more or less certainty on the topic. If this certainty is based on environmental problems in the context of conservation of nature, then it is important to know what nature means to the people. If the question was instead interpreted by respondents for all types of environmental issues, then it is less important to know what nature is in this context.

From question 5, we can conclude that priorities given to environmental issues were not always uniform across cities. There was a general consensus among priorities for all questions on pollution, but topics such as global climate change and overpopulation were controversial issues. Once again the issues discussed in question 5 were given the following priorities for Russia:

- Air pollution: High priority
- Water pollution: High priority
- Ocean pollution: Medium priority
- Forest pollution: High priority
- Lake pollution: High priority
- River pollution: High priority

- Global climate change: Priorities are divided
- Deforestation: High priority
- Overpopulation: Priorities are divided
- Loss of Biodiversity: Medium priority
- Nonexistence of an adequate recycling system: High priority
- Destruction of ozone: Medium to high priority
- Genetic engineering: Low priority
- Health issues: High priority

Since many of the issues discussed in question 5 were given high priority it raises the question “if these issues had to be listed from highest to lowest priority, how would the respondents list them?” This question is applicable because environmental organizations may not be able to focus equally on all high priority issues if there are too many of them, thus an ordered system may help them to focus primarily on the issues that are most important to the people. Furthermore, an ordered system could help inform environmental organizations what issues need to have more educational resources.

A majority of respondents agreed that environmental problems are both global and local problems. This may increase citizen support for local organizations such as was seen in the 2011 survey question regarding the amount of trust that respondents had in environmental organizations. This also suggests that the people may support working with international organizations on environmental issues even if the government does not.

There was 91% certainty that there are connections between environmental issues. Respondents recognize the complexity of the interconnectivity of environmental issues, but it also means that for some issues finding support may be easier. For example, if a single paper

factory system contributes to air pollution, water pollution and deforestation which all effects the public's health, then it may be easier to convince the public to support regulations on the paper industry. This of course assumes that the public can affect such changes, which is fundamentally the problem because, by in large, people are currently not involved in such decisions in Russia.

There was a consensus that environmental issues effect people's health and safety. This alone is a huge driver for change, as was seen in Soviet times when environmental reports were finally released and when the Chernobyl disaster occurred. Interestingly there is still a disconnect between health and safety responses and how important environmental problems are to respondents (questions 8 and 10). Although there was a significant concern for environmental problems (question 10), it did not come close to the amount of concern that respondents had for their health and safety caused by environmental issues (question 8). These responses raise the questions: "would it be more effective for environmental organizations to focus on the connections between health and safety, and environmental issues?" and "would this ever be possible under the current government?" Moreover, respondents overall seem to be unsure of the priority environmental issues had for Russians in general (question 9). This is highly contradictory to how they responded in question 5: when asked to prioritize environmental issues for Russia they prioritized most issues as having high or medium priority. Once again these answers may show some disconnect due to the wording in Russian and ability for each individual to interpret the questions in their own way.

When examining questions 9 and 10 it raised the question as to whether or not citizens were in fact more concerned with environmental issues than their peers think? If this is the case it would be important to find a way for people to learn that they are not alone in their concerns as to help create social change. From question 3, we know that most conversations related to

environmental issues happen among friends and family, which are often like-minded. We also know that discussions took place in universities which prompts the question as to whether there is or will be more awareness of peoples' opinions regarding environmental issues among the younger generation?

Questions 12 and 13, which ask questions in regards to whose responsibility it is to stop pollution of the environment displays a very interesting response. Answers to the first question (12) asking if people have to do something to stop pollution, shows that many respondents believe that people have the power to change things in their personal lives. It also shows that 26% of respondents believe that people should promote social change. However, responses to the next question (13): "does the government have to do something to stop pollution of the environment?" shows that a majority of participants responded that the government is the only way to stop pollution of the environment. This may be due to the belief that small changes can happen on a personal level, but large changes must happen from the governmental level. Question 14 shows that only 19% of respondents were unsure or believed that they had no resources in their own lives to make changes that would be positive for the ecological environment. 39% responded that governmental change would help create social change, which shows the power of governmental change on environmental issues. Respondents believed that it was possible to create change within their cities if initiated by the people. This may be because they do not believe that the government will initiate change even if they believe this would be more effective, as shown in question 12.

In conclusion, the survey shows that Russia continues to struggle with resource depletion and pollution among other forms of environmental degradation. Though environmental issues are a priority for the Russian people it may not always be for the government. Furthermore,

respondents were unsure of how high of a priority environmental issues are for their fellow countrymen. To impact environmental issues in Russia on a larger scale, changes need to take place at a governmental level, which is currently difficult in Russia. If international environmental organizations were allowed to work with local organizations and common citizen's voices could be heard regarding environmental issues, decisions regarding environmental issues would likely look very different. As it is however, this is not the case and respondents find that changes need to start with ordinary citizens in their personal lives and within their cities.

Дальнейшее обсуждение и заключение

Хотя участники этого опроса могут быть более экологически информированы вследствие высшего образования, их ответы часто соответствовали данным, собранным в ходе исследования 2011 года, проведенного Институтом Сравнительных Исследований. Похожесть ответов, представленных в этом опросе, является несомненным положительным результатом этого диплома. Тем не менее, важно признать, что те, кто добровольно участвовал в опросах, касающихся окружающей среды, также могут быть вероятно связаны с определением и решением экологических проблем. Заключением опроса в 2011 году было то, что респонденты проявили озабоченность в отношении защиты окружающей среды и что экология была важна для респондентов. Хотя те же самые вопросы, которые задавали в 2011 году, не были повторены в опросе 2015 года, новым группам респондентов было предложено несколько вопросов о важности экологических проблем для них самих и что о них думают их земляки. По их ответам можно заключить, что новые респонденты также высказали озабоченность вопросами

экологии. Также респонденты были уверены, что экологические проблемы вызывают определенную озабоченность их соотечественников.

Что касается дискуссии о важности охраны окружающей среды, то важно понять, что мы считаем «природой». Лес, озера, реки, горы, и любое место, где есть деревья и нет зданий были определены респондентами как природное пространство или просто природа. Пляж, небольшой парк или сад, канал, или другое место не определено в этом опросе как природа. Это вызывает вопрос: легче ли защитить места, определенные как природа, чем место не определённые как природа? Влияют ли эти определения на то, какие районы выбираются для сохранения окружающей среды, в том числе в контексте вопросов, задаваемых в этом опросе? Например, вопрос четыре спрашивает: есть ли экологические проблемы в России. Хотя подавляющее большинство ответов было, что экологические проблемы в России существуют, в некоторых городах ответы показали неуверенность в данной теме. Если уверенность основана на видении экологических проблем в контексте сохранения природы, то важно знать, что природа значит для людей. Если вопрос четыре заменил респондентам все виды экологических вопросов, то что значит природа в этом контексте, знать менее важно.

Из вопроса 5 мы можем заключить, что приоритеты экологических вопросов были не всегда одинаковы во всех городах. Среди приоритетов было единогласие для всех вопросов, касающихся загрязнения, но такие темы, как глобальное изменение климата и перенаселенность были спорными.

Повторяем, что проблемы, обсуждаемые в вопросе 5, были ранжированы для России следующим образом:

- Загрязнение воздуха: Высокий приоритет

- Загрязнение воды: Высокий приоритет
- Загрязнение океанов: Средний приоритет
- Загрязнение лесов: Высокий приоритет
- Загрязнение озер: Высокий приоритет
- Загрязнение рек: Высокий приоритет
- Глобальное изменение климата: Приоритеты разделились
- Вырубка лесов: Высокий приоритет
- Перенаселенность: Приоритеты разделились
- Потеря биоразнообразия: Средний приоритет
- Отсутствие действенной системы по удалению отходов: Высокий приоритет
- Разрушение озонового слоя: От среднего до высокого приоритета
- Генная инженерия: Низкий приоритет
- Вопросы здравоохранения: Высокий приоритет

Так как многие из проблем, обсуждаемых в вопросе 5, получили высокий приоритет, то это влечёт вопрос: «если бы эти проблемы должны были быть перечислены от самого высокого до самого низкого приоритета, как могли бы выстроить их респонденты?» Это важный вопрос, потому что экологические организации могут быть не в состоянии в равной мере сосредоточить внимание на всех высокоприоритетных вопросах, если их слишком много; таким образом, упорядоченная система может помочь им сосредоточиться в первую очередь на тех, которые наиболее важны для людей. Более того, упорядоченная система может информировать экологические организации о том, какие проблемы нуждаются в больших образовательных ресурсах.

Большинство респондентов сошлись в том, что проблемы окружающей среды одновременно глобальны и локальны. Это может увеличить поддержку граждан локальным организациям, как это было в опросе 2011 года в вопросе относительно степени доверия респондентов к экологическим организациям. Это также приводит к предположению, что люди могут оказать поддержку работе международных организаций по вопросам окружающей среды, даже если правительство её не предоставляет.

Было 91% уверенности в том, что существуют связи между экологическими проблемами. Респонденты признают сложность взаимосвязи вопросов окружающей среды, но это также значит, что по некоторым вопросам найти поддержку может быть проще. Например, если единая система целлюлозных комбинатов вызывает загрязнение воздуха, воды, вырубку лесов, которые одновременно влияют на здоровье населения, тогда может быть проще убедить общественность поддержать законы о целлюлозной промышленности. Это, конечно, предполагает, что общественность может повлиять на такие изменения, что весьма проблематично, потому что в целом население в настоящее время не участвует в принятии таких решений в России.

Было достигнуто единодушие в том, что вопросы окружающей среды влияют на здоровье и безопасность людей. Уже это одно является огромным стимулом для перемен, как это было видно в советские времена, когда экологические отчеты были наконец обнародованы и когда произошла чернобыльская катастрофа. Интересно, что еще есть разрыв между ответами о здоровье и безопасности и тем, насколько важны экологические проблемы для респондентов (вопросы 8 и 10). Хотя была проявлена значительная озабоченность проблемами окружающей среды (вопрос 10), она и близко не подошла к той, которую респонденты показывали в отношении здоровья и безопасности, вызванной

проблемами окружающей среды (вопрос 8). Эти ответы поднимают следующие вопросы: «Не было бы более эффективным для экологических организаций сосредоточить внимание на связи между здоровьем и безопасностью и проблемами окружающей среды?» и «Будет ли это вообще возможно при нынешнем правительстве?» Кроме того, респонденты в общем, как представляется, не уверены в первостепенности экологических проблем для россиян в целом (вопрос 9). Это весьма противоречит тому, как они отвечали на вопрос 5: когда их просили расставить проблемы окружающей среды в порядке приоритетности для России, они придали большинству проблем высокий или средний приоритет. Как было сказано ранее, эти ответы могут показывать некоторое несоответствие вследствие формулировки на русском языке и способности каждого человека интерпретировать вопросы по-своему.

При рассмотрении вопросов 9 и 10 встаёт вопрос, являются ли граждане на самом деле более озабочены проблемами окружающей среды, чем думают их сверстники? Если это и в самом деле так, то людям было бы важно узнать, что они не одиноки в своей озабоченности помочь в создании социальных перемен. Из вопроса 3 мы знаем, что большинство разговоров, связанных с экологическими проблемами, происходят в кругу друзей и семьи, которые часто являются единомышленниками. Также мы знаем, что обсуждения имели место в университетах, что наводит на вопрос, есть ли или будет ли больше понимания мнений окружающих в отношении экологических проблем среди подрастающего поколения?

Вопросы 12 и 13, в которых спрашивается относительно того, в чью обязанность входит остановить загрязнение окружающей среды, показывают очень интересный ответ. Ответы на первый вопрос (12), в котором спрашивается, могут ли люди сделать что-

нибудь, чтобы остановить загрязнение, показывают, что многие респонденты верят, что у людей есть власть изменить положение вещей в своей личной жизни. Они также показывают, что 26% респондентов верят в то, что люди должны способствовать социальным переменам. Однако ответы на следующий вопрос (13): «Должно ли правительство что-либо делать, чтобы остановить загрязнение окружающей среды?», – показывают, что большинство участников ответили, что правительство является единственным органом, способным остановить загрязнение окружающей среды. Это может быть связано с убеждением, что небольшие изменения могут происходить на личном уровне, но большие изменения должны исходить от правительственного уровня. Вопрос 14 показывает, что лишь 19% респондентов не были уверены или считали, что у них не было никаких средств в своей личной жизни, чтобы внести изменения, которые были бы положительны для экологической среды. 39% респондентов ответили, что правительственные изменения могли бы помочь создать социальные изменения, что показывает влияние правительственных изменений по вопросам охраны окружающей среды. Респонденты полагали, что возможно добиться изменений в своих городах по инициативе народа. Это может быть потому, что они не верят в инициативу правительства в деле перемен, хотя и полагают, что это было бы более действенно, как показано в вопросе 12.

В заключение, опрос показывает, что Россия продолжает бороться с истощением ресурсов, загрязнением и иными формами деградации окружающей среды. Хотя вопросы охраны окружающей среды являются приоритетными для русского народа, они не всегда могут быть таковыми для правительства. Более того, респонденты не были уверены в том, насколько высоко приоритетны вопросы охраны окружающей среды для их

соотечественников. Для того, чтобы сдвинуть с места решение экологических проблем в России в более широком масштабе, изменения должны происходить на государственном уровне, что в настоящее время трудно в России. Если бы международным экологическим организациям было разрешено работать с местными организациями и голоса простых граждан могли бы быть услышаны в отношении экологических проблем, принятия решений, касающихся экологических проблем, скорее всего, выглядели бы совершенно иначе. Так как, однако, это не так, то респонденты считают, что изменения должны начинаться с обычных граждан в их личной жизни и в их городах.

Appendix:

Table 1:

1) What does “a pristine natural place” (or nature) mean to you?	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Small park or garden:	35%	33%	31%	59%	18%	18%
Forest:	72%	78%	66%	89%	65%	55%
Lake:	61%	61%	53%	81%	47%	55%
Beach:	24%	17%	22%	30%	41%	0%
Any place with trees and no buildings:	54%	61%	44%	70%	53%	36%
River:	61%	61%	56%	78%	47%	55%
Canal:	12%	17%	16%	15%	6%	0%
Mountains:	67%	61%	59%	85%	65%	55%
Other :	14%	17%	13%	11%	24%	9%
Not applicable:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Student: Small park or garden:	35%	29%	29%	57%	18%	22%
Student: Forest:	76%	79%	64%	91%	64%	67%
Student: Lake:	63%	57%	57%	83%	36%	67%
Student: Beach	20%	14%	21%	22%	36%	0%
Student: Any place with trees and no buildings:	56%	57%	50%	65%	73%	22%
Student: River:	62%	57%	57%	78%	36%	67%
Student: Canal:	14%	14%	14%	22%	9%	0%
Student: Mountains:	69%	57%	57%	87%	64%	67%
Student: Other:	11%	21%	0%	9%	18%	11%
Student: Not applicable:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-student: small park or garden:	35%	50%	33%	75%	17%	0%
Non-student: Forest:	65%	75%	67%	75%	67%	0%
Non-student: Lake:	56%	75%	50%	75%	67%	0%
Non-student: Beach:	32%	25%	22%	75%	50%	0%

Non-student: River:	59%	75%	56%	75%	67%	0%
Non-student: Canal:	18%	25%	17%	50%	0%	0%
Non-student: Mountains	62%	75%	61%	75%	67%	0%
Non-student: Other:	21%	0%	22%	25%	33%	0%
Non-student: Not applicable:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 2:

2) Do you ever discuss environmental problems?	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes, sometimes	49%	50%	56%	37%	53%	45%
Yes, often	26%	22%	22%	33%	18%	36%
It is part of my studies or career	8%	6%	9%	7%	12%	0%
Rarely	17%	22%	9%	22%	18%	18%
Never	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Student: Yes, sometimes	48%	43%	64%	35%	55%	56%
Student: Yes, often	23%	21%	7%	39%	9%	22%
Student: It is part of my studies or career	4%	7%	7%	0%	9%	0%
Student: Rarely	24%	29%	14%	26%	27%	22%
Student: Never	1%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Non-student: Yes, sometimes	50%	75%	50%	50%	50%	0%
Non-student: Yes, often	32%	25%	33%	0%	33%	100%
Non-student: It is part of my studies or career	15%	0%	11%	50%	17%	0%
Non-student: Rarely	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Non-student: Never	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 3:

3) If you answered “yes” to the last question, where and with whom do you discuss these issues?	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
With family	44%	44%	47%	44%	53%	18%
With friends	65%	61%	66%	74%	65%	45%
In lessons	34%	22%	38%	52%	24%	18%
At work	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
In a student group	30%	11%	31%	44%	29%	27%
Other	5%	0%	6%	0%	12%	9%
No answer	9%	11%	9%	4%	12%	9%
Student: With family	28%	36%	14%	35%	36%	11%
Student: With friends	61%	57%	57%	70%	55%	56%
Student: In lessons	35%	29%	36%	52%	18%	22%
Student: In a student group	20%	14%	29%	0%	45%	33%
Student: Other	4%	0%	0%	0%	18%	11%
Student: No answer	11%	14%	14%	4%	18%	11%
Non-student: With family	76%	75%	72%	100%	83%	50%
Non-student: With friends	76%	75%	72%	100%	83%	50%
Non-student: At work	3%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-student: In lessons:	38%	0%	39%	50%	33%	100%
Non-student: In a student group	21%	0%	33%	25%	0%	0%
Non-student: Other	6%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Non-student: No answer	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%

Table 4:

4) Do you think that there are environmental problems in Russia?	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes	96%	100%	94%	100%	94%	91%
No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unsure	4%	0%	6%	0%	6%	9%
Student: Yes	94%	100%	86%	100%	91%	89%
Student: No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Student: Unsure	6%	0%	14%	0%	9%	11%
Non-student: Yes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-student: No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-student: Unsure	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 5:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Air Pollution]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
1-3	12%	22%	19%	4%	6%	9%
4-7	36%	28%	38%	26%	47%	55%
8-10	46%	44%	38%	63%	41%	36%
No Answer	4%	6%	0%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Water Pollution]							
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other	
0	3%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	10%	22%	16%	4%	0%	9%	
4-7	27%	22%	28%	22%	29%	36%	
8-10	56%	50%	47%	67%	65%	55%	
No Answer	4%	6%	0%	7%	6%	0%	
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 7:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Ocean Pollution]							
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other	
0	6%	0%	13%	4%	0%	9%	
1-3	25%	39%	25%	19%	18%	27%	
4-7	40%	22%	44%	33%	59%	45%	
8-10	26%	33%	16%	37%	24%	18%	
No Answer	4%	6%	3%	7%	0%	0%	
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 8:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Forest Pollution]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
1-3	12%	17%	16%	11%	0%	18%
4-7	29%	33%	31%	19%	24%	45%
8-10	52%	44%	44%	63%	71%	36%
No answer	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 9:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Lake Pollution]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	3%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%
1-3	10%	11%	13%	7%	0%	18%
4-7	32%	33%	25%	37%	29%	45%
8-10	50%	44%	53%	48%	65%	36%
No answer	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 10:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place “0.” [River Pollution]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	3%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%
1-3	9%	22%	9%	4%	0%	9%
4-7	23%	22%	16%	26%	18%	45%
8-10	61%	50%	63%	63%	76%	45%
No answer	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 11:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place “0.” [Global Climate Change]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	6%	0%	16%	0%	6%	0%
1-3	28%	33%	28%	33%	18%	18%
4-7	29%	33%	31%	26%	24%	27%
8-10	33%	28%	22%	33%	47%	55%
No answer	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 12:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Deforestation]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	2%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%
1-3	13%	22%	22%	7%	0%	9%
4-7	31%	39%	28%	30%	35%	27%
8-10	49%	28%	44%	56%	59%	64%
No answer	5%	11%	3%	7%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 13:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Overpopulation]						
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
0	24%	17%	25%	22%	29%	27%
1-3	25%	28%	19%	26%	35%	18%
4-7	29%	17%	34%	26%	24%	45%
8-10	18%	33%	19%	19%	6%	9%
No answer	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 14:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Loss of Biodiversity]							
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other	
0	6%	6%	3%	7%	6%	9%	
1-3	22%	33%	19%	26%	18%	9%	
4-7	38%	22%	41%	37%	41%	55%	
8-10	29%	28%	34%	22%	29%	27%	
No answer	6%	11%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 15:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Nonexistence of an adequate recycling system]							
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other	
0	4%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	10%	17%	13%	4%	0%	18%	
4-7	11%	17%	6%	7%	18%	18%	
8-10	70%	56%	69%	81%	76%	64%	
No answer	5%	11%	0%	7%	6%	0%	
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 16:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Distraction of Ozone]							
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other	
0	7%	0%	6%	15%	6%	0%	
1-3	24%	28%	25%	15%	29%	27%	
4-7	34%	39%	34%	26%	29%	55%	
8-10	31%	22%	34%	37%	35%	18%	
No answer	4%	11%	0%	7%	0%	0%	
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 17:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Genetic Engineering]							
Importance	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other	
0	23%	6%	28%	33%	18%	18%	
1-3	30%	22%	38%	22%	47%	18%	
4-7	26%	50%	13%	22%	18%	45%	
8-10	16%	17%	22%	11%	12%	18%	
No answer	5%	6%	0%	11%	6%	0%	
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Table 18:

5) Please order by priority the environmental problems in Russia by their importance using numbers 1 to 10 (1 is low priority and 10 is the highest priority.) In your opinion if it does not have a priority for Russia place "0." [Health issues]

	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Importance						
0	2%	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%
1-3	14%	22%	13%	11%	12%	18%
4-7	26%	22%	25%	26%	35%	18%
8-10	54%	50%	59%	52%	47%	64%
No answer	4%	6%	0%	7%	6%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 19:

6) Issues of the environment are they:

	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Global issues	30%	17%	31%	33%	41%	27%
Local issues	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Global and local issues	68%	83%	63%	67%	59%	73%
No answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 20:

7) Are there connections between environmental problems?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes	91%	94%	88%	93%	94%	91%
Maybe	7%	6%	9%	7%	0%	9%
Other	2%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%
No answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 21:

8) Do you think that environmental issues effect your health and safety?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes	83%	83%	88%	81%	65%	100%
No	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Sometimes	16%	17%	13%	19%	29%	0%
No answer	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 22:

9) How important are environmental issues for Russian Citizens?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Low priority	36%	33%	31%	41%	35%	45%
Medium priority	35%	44%	38%	26%	41%	27%
High priority	20%	22%	25%	15%	12%	27%
It does not have a priority	9%	0%	6%	19%	12%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 23:

10) How important are environmental problems for you?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Low priority	5%	0%	13%	0%	6%	0%
Medium priority	38%	44%	31%	44%	29%	45%
High priority	57%	56%	56%	56%	65%	55%
It does not have a priority	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 24:

11) Do you believe in global climate change?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes	64%	83%	59%	59%	59%	64%
No	7%	0%	9%	4%	12%	9%
Unsure	24%	17%	25%	30%	24%	18%
Other	6%	0%	6%	7%	6%	9%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 25:

12) Do people have to do something to stop pollution of the environment?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes, ordinary people have to make changes in their lives	67%	78%	63%	70%	53%	64%
Yes, ordinary people should promote social change	26%	17%	22%	15%	35%	27%
Ordinary people cannot change pollution of the environment	5%	6%	9%	7%	12%	0%
No, it is a part of life	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	3%	0%	6%	7%	0%	9%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 26:

13) Does the government have to do something to stop the pollution of the environment?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes, it is the only way to stop pollution of the environment	60%	50%	66%	56%	53%	82%
Yes, it will help to create social change	39%	44%	34%	44%	47%	18%
No, it is part of economic growth	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
No, it is not the responsibility of the state	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 27:

14) Are there resources in your life that can help you better protect the environment (example: Using a cloth towel instead of a paper towel)?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes, in university	32%	44%	28%	30%	29%	36%
Yes, in the city	44%	50%	31%	44%	41%	73%
Yes, in my personal life	68%	78%	63%	74%	65%	55%
No	3%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Unsure	16%	0%	25%	19%	18%	9%

Table 28:

15) Do you think that it is possible to change the relationship that people have with the environment in your city?						
	All	Arkhangelsk	Kazan	Moscow	Saint Petersburg	Other
Yes, it can happen if initiated by the people	44%	56%	38%	37%	47%	55%
Yes, it can happen if initiated by the government	11%	0%	16%	7%	18%	18%
Yes, changes are taking place	22%	17%	22%	30%	12%	27%
No, people are worried about other things	11%	11%	13%	19%	6%	0%
Other	10%	17%	9%	4%	18%	0%
No answer	2%	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%
All	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Приложение

Таблица 1:

1) Что для вас значит словосочетание «природное пространство» (или иначе «природа»)?	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Небольшой парк или сад:	35%	33%	31%	59%	18%	18%
Лес:	72%	78%	66%	89%	65%	55%
Озеро:	61%	61%	53%	81%	47%	55%
Пляж:	24%	17%	22%	30%	41%	0%
Любое место, где есть деревья и нет зданий:	54%	61%	44%	70%	53%	36%
Река:	61%	61%	56%	78%	47%	55%
Канал:	12%	17%	16%	15%	6%	0%
Горы:	67%	61%	59%	85%	65%	55%
Другой:	14%	17%	13%	11%	24%	9%
Неприменимо:	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Студент: Небольшой парк или сад:	35%	29%	29%	57%	18%	22%
Студент: Лес:	76%	79%	64%	91%	64%	67%
Студент: Озеро:	63%	57%	57%	83%	36%	67%
Студент: Пляж:	20%	14%	21%	22%	36%	0%
Студент: Любое место, где есть деревья и нет зданий:	56%	57%	50%	65%	73%	22%
Студент: Река:	62%	57%	57%	78%	36%	67%
Студент: Канал:	14%	14%	14%	22%	9%	0%
Студент: Горы:	69%	57%	57%	87%	64%	67%
Студент: Другой:	11%	21%	0%	9%	18%	11%
Студент: неприменимо	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Не студент: Небольшой парк или сад:	35%	50%	33%	75%	17%	0%
Не студент: Лес:	65%	75%	67%	75%	67%	0%
Не студент: Озеро:	56%	75%	50%	75%	67%	0%
Не студент: Пляж:	32%	25%	22%	75%	50%	0%

Не студент: Любое место, где есть деревья и нет зданий:	50%	75%	39%	100%	17%	100%
Не студент: Река:	59%	75%	56%	75%	67%	0%
Не студент: Канал:	18%	25%	17%	50%	0%	0%
Не студент: Горы:	62%	75%	61%	75%	67%	0%
Не студент: Другой:	21%	0%	22%	25%	33%	0%
Не студент: неприменимо	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Таблица 2:

2) Вы когда-нибудь обсуждаете проблемы окружающей среды?	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да, иногда	49%	50%	56%	37%	53%	45%
Да, часто	26%	22%	22%	33%	18%	36%
Это часть моих исследований или карьеры	8%	6%	9%	7%	12%	0%
Редко	17%	22%	9%	22%	18%	18%
Никогда	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Студент: Да, иногда	48%	43%	64%	35%	55%	56%
Студент: Да, часто	23%	21%	7%	39%	9%	22%
Студент: Это часть моих исследований или карьеры	4%	7%	7%	0%	9%	0%
Студент: Редко	24%	29%	14%	26%	27%	22%
Студент: Никогда	1%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Не студент: Да, иногда	50%	75%	50%	50%	50%	0%
Не студент: Да, часто	32%	25%	33%	0%	33%	100%
Не студент: Это часть моих исследований или карьеры	15%	0%	11%	50%	17%	0%
Не студент: Редко	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Не студент: Никогда	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Таблица 3:

3) Если вы ответили «да» на последний вопрос, где и с кем вы обсуждаете эти проблемы?	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
С семьей	44%	44%	47%	44%	53%	18%
С друзьями	65%	61%	66%	74%	65%	45%
На занятиях	34%	22%	38%	52%	24%	18%
На работе	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
В студенческой группе	30%	11%	31%	44%	29%	27%
Другой:	5%	0%	6%	0%	12%	9%
Не ответил	9%	11%	9%	4%	12%	9%
Студент: С семьей	28%	36%	14%	35%	36%	11%
Студент: С друзьями	61%	57%	57%	70%	55%	56%
Студент: На занятиях	35%	29%	36%	52%	18%	22%
Студент: В студенческой группе	20%	14%	29%	0%	45%	33%
Студент: Другой:	4%	0%	0%	0%	18%	11%
Студент: Не ответил	11%	14%	14%	4%	18%	11%
Не студент: С семьей	76%	75%	72%	100%	83%	50%
Не студент: С друзьями	76%	75%	72%	100%	83%	50%
Не студент: На работе	3%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Не студент: На занятиях	38%	0%	39%	50%	33%	100%
Не студент: В студенческой группе	21%	0%	33%	25%	0%	0%
Не студент: Другой:	6%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Не студент: Не ответил	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%

Таблица 4:

4) Как вы думаете, существуют ли проблемы окружающей среды в России?	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да	96%	100%	94%	100%	94%	91%
Нет	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Не уверен	4%	0%	6%	0%	6%	9%
Студент: Да	94%	100%	86%	100%	91%	89%
Студент: Нет	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Студент: Не уверен	6%	0%	14%	0%	9%	11%
Не студент: Да	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Не студент: Нет	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Не студент: Не уверен	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Таблица 5:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение воздуха]						
Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
0	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
1-3	12%	22%	19%	4%	6%	9%
4-7	36%	28%	38%	26%	47%	55%
8-10	46%	44%	38%	63%	41%	36%
Не ответил	4%	6%	0%	7%	6%	0%
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 6:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение воды]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	3%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	10%	22%	16%	4%	0%	9%	
4-7	27%	22%	28%	22%	29%	36%	
8-10	56%	50%	47%	67%	65%	55%	
Не ответил	4%	6%	0%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 7:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение океанов]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	6%	0%	13%	4%	0%	9%	
1-3	25%	39%	25%	19%	18%	27%	
4-7	40%	22%	44%	33%	59%	45%	
8-10	26%	33%	16%	37%	24%	18%	
Не ответил	4%	6%	3%	7%	0%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 8:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение лесов]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	12%	17%	16%	11%	0%	18%	
4-7	29%	33%	31%	19%	24%	45%	
8-10	52%	44%	44%	63%	71%	36%	
Не ответил	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 9:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение озер]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	3%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	10%	11%	13%	7%	0%	18%	
4-7	32%	33%	25%	37%	29%	45%	
8-10	50%	44%	53%	48%	65%	36%	
Не ответил	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 10:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Загрязнение рек]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	3%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	9%	22%	9%	4%	0%	9%	
4-7	23%	22%	16%	26%	18%	45%	
8-10	61%	50%	63%	63%	76%	45%	
Не ответил	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 11:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Глобальное изменение климата]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	6%	0%	16%	0%	6%	0%	
1-3	28%	33%	28%	33%	18%	18%	
4-7	29%	33%	31%	26%	24%	27%	
8-10	33%	28%	22%	33%	47%	55%	
Не ответил	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 12:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Вырубка лесов]

Вожности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	2%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	
1-3	13%	22%	22%	7%	0%	9%	
4-7	31%	39%	28%	30%	35%	27%	
8-10	49%	28%	44%	56%	59%	64%	
Не ответил	5%	11%	3%	7%	0%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 13:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Перенаселенность]

Вожности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	24%	17%	25%	22%	29%	27%	
1-3	25%	28%	19%	26%	35%	18%	
4-7	29%	17%	34%	26%	24%	45%	
8-10	18%	33%	19%	19%	6%	9%	
Не ответил	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 14:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Потеря биоразнообразия]

Возности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	6%	6%	3%	7%	6%	9%	
1-3	22%	33%	19%	26%	18%	9%	
4-7	38%	22%	41%	37%	41%	55%	
8-10	29%	28%	34%	22%	29%	27%	
Не ответил	6%	11%	3%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 15:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Отсутствие адекватной системы по удалению отходов]

Возности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой	
0	4%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	
1-3	10%	17%	13%	4%	0%	18%	
4-7	11%	17%	6%	7%	18%	18%	
8-10	70%	56%	69%	81%	76%	64%	
Не ответил	5%	11%	0%	7%	6%	0%	
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Таблица 16:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Разрушение озонового слоя]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
0	7%	0%	6%	15%	6%	0%
1-3	24%	28%	25%	15%	29%	27%
4-7	34%	39%	34%	26%	29%	55%
8-10	31%	22%	34%	37%	35%	18%
Не ответил	4%	11%	0%	7%	0%	0%
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 17:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Генная инженерия]

Важности	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
0	23%	6%	28%	33%	18%	18%
1-3	30%	22%	38%	22%	47%	18%
4-7	26%	50%	13%	22%	18%	45%
8-10	16%	17%	22%	11%	12%	18%
Не ответил	5%	6%	0%	11%	6%	0%
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 18:

5) Пожалуйста, расположите следующие проблемы окружающей среды в России по их важности, используя нумерацию от 1 до 10. Для пунктов, которые по Вашему мнению не являются приоритетными для России, поставьте «0». [Вопросы здравоохранения]

	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Важности						
0	2%	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%
1-3	14%	22%	13%	11%	12%	18%
4-7	26%	22%	25%	26%	35%	18%
8-10	54%	50%	59%	52%	47%	64%
Не ответил	4%	6%	0%	7%	6%	0%
все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 19:

б) Проблемы окружающей среды—это:

	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Глобальная проблема	30%	17%	31%	33%	41%	27%
Локальная проблема	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
И глобальная и локальная проблема	68%	83%	63%	67%	59%	73%
Не ответил	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 20:

7) Связаны ли проблемы окружающей среды между собой?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да	91%	94%	88%	93%	94%	91%
Может быть	7%	6%	9%	7%	0%	9%
Другой:	2%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%
Не ответил	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 21:

8) Как вы думаете, является ли проблема окружающей среды угрозой для вашего здоровья и безопасности?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да	83%	83%	88%	81%	65%	100%
Нет	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Иногда	16%	17%	13%	19%	29%	0%
Не ответил	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 22:

9) Насколько приоритетной является проблема окружающей среды для россиян?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Низкий приоритет	36%	33%	31%	41%	35%	45%
Средний приоритет	35%	44%	38%	26%	41%	27%
Высокий приоритет	20%	22%	25%	15%	12%	27%
Не является приоритетом	9%	0%	6%	19%	12%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 23:

10) Насколько приоритетной является проблема окружающей среды для Вас?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Низкий приоритет	5%	0%	13%	0%	6%	0%
Средний приоритет	38%	44%	31%	44%	29%	45%
Высокий приоритет	57%	56%	56%	56%	65%	55%
Не является приоритетом	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 24:

11) Вы верите в глобальное изменение климата?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да	64%	83%	59%	59%	59%	64%
Нет	7%	0%	9%	4%	12%	9%
Не уверен	24%	17%	25%	30%	24%	18%
Другой	6%	0%	6%	7%	6%	9%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 25:

12) Должны ли люди делать что-нибудь для того, чтобы остановить загрязнение окружающей среды?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да, обычные люди должны изменить свою жизнь	67%	78%	63%	70%	53%	64%
Да, обычные люди должны поощрять социальные изменения	26%	17%	22%	15%	35%	27%
Обычные люди не смогут остановить загрязнение окружающей среды	5%	6%	9%	7%	12%	0%
Нет, это часть жизни	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Другой:	3%	0%	6%	7%	0%	9%
Все:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 26:

13) Должно ли государство предотвращать загрязнение окружающей среды?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да, это единственный способ остановить загрязнение окружающей среды в России	60%	50%	66%	56%	53%	82%
Да, это поможет поддерживать социальные изменения	39%	44%	34%	44%	47%	18%
Нет, это часть экономического роста	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Нет, это не ответственность государства	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Другой	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Таблица 27:

14) Считаете ли вы, что есть ресурсы, которые помогают двигаться в направлении улучшения охраны окружающей среды в вашей жизни? (Пример: матерчатое полотенце вместо одноразового бумажного)						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да, в университете	32%	44%	28%	30%	29%	36%
Да, в городе	44%	50%	31%	44%	41%	73%
Да, у меня самого в личной жизни	68%	78%	63%	74%	65%	55%
Нет	3%	6%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Не уверен	16%	0%	25%	19%	18%	9%

Таблица 28:

15) Как вы думаете, возможно ли изменение отношения людей к охране окружающей среды в вашем городе?						
	Все	Архангельск	Казань	Москва	Санкт-Петербург	Другой
Да, это может произойти по инициативе людей	44%	56%	38%	37%	47%	55%
Да, это может произойти по инициативе государства	11%	0%	16%	7%	18%	18%
Да, изменения происходят	22%	17%	22%	30%	12%	27%
Нет, люди беспокоятся о других вещах	11%	11%	13%	19%	6%	0%
Другой	10%	17%	9%	4%	18%	0%
Не ответил	2%	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%
Все	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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