

**QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE ATTITUDES OF THE
ESTONIAN SOCIETY TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF THE ESTONIAN MARINE WATERS**

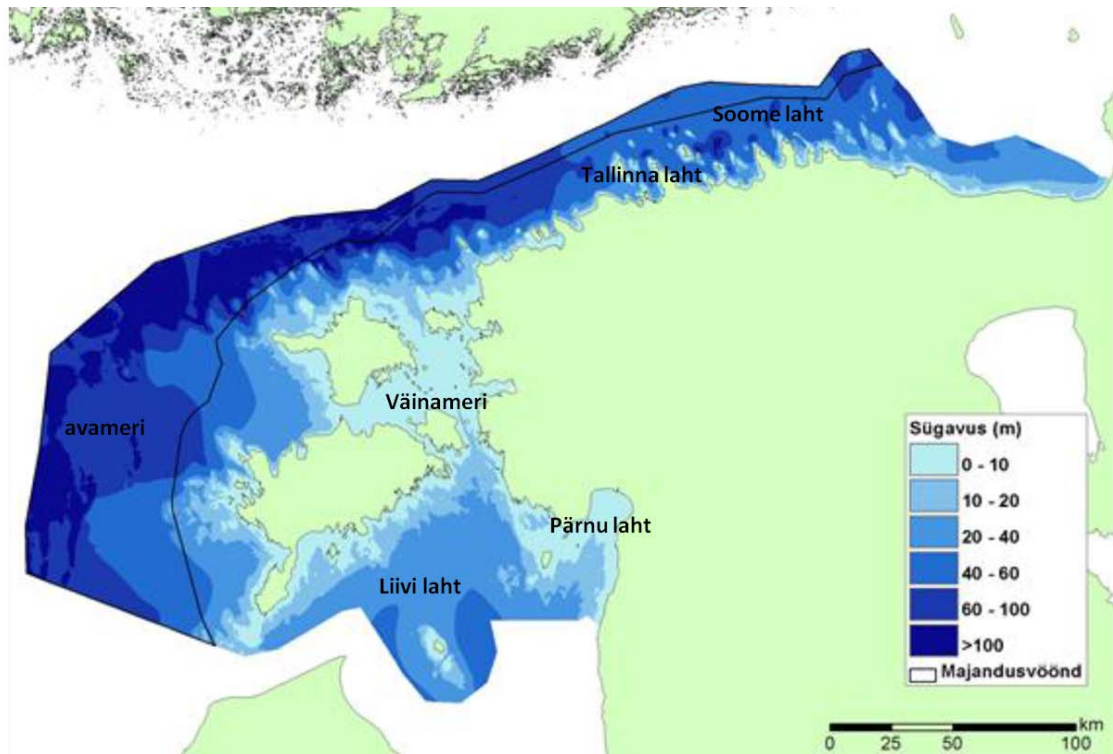
Dear respondent!

This survey aims to elicit the attitudes of Estonian residents towards Baltic Sea and its environmental status. This survey is part of the international project GES-REG (*Good Environmental Status through REGional cooperation and development*), managed by Stockholm Environmental Institute Tallinn Centre (SEI Tallinn). Your answers will help for developing action program to preserve and improve the quality of the sea. You do not need special knowledge about the sea and its water quality.

The survey would take not more than 30 minutes. The survey is anonymous and the answers will be used only for the purpose of this study.

Thank you for your time!

The following map shows the marine waters of Estonia (the blue area). They include both the Gulf of Riga and Gulf of Finland, the marine area between islands Saaremaa, Hiiumaa and continental part of Estonia (called "Väinameri"), and the Estonian open waters of the Baltic Sea. This area will be thought further in the questionnaire when mentioning the "Estonian marine waters".



YOUR CONNECTION TO THE SEA

In the following question we would like to learn about your connection to the Estonian marine waters.

1. Have you ever been to the Estonian sea coast, and for what purpose?

- ☐ Yes, only for recreation / leisure purposes
- ☐ Yes, the recreation / leisure purposes, and for other purposes (please specify) _____
- ☐ Yes, only for other purposes (please specify) _____
- ☐ No

2. When did you last go to the Estonian sea coast to spend leisure time?

- ☐ In the last 12 months
- ☐ In the last 5 years but not in the last 12 months
- ☐ More than 5 years ago

3. How many times in the last 12 months did you spend your leisure time at Estonian sea?

Around _____ times in the last 12 months.

4. How often the leisure at the sea was the only purpose of your visit? Please mark corresponding number in the given scale, where 0 = leisure at the sea never was the only purpose of my visits to the sea (I always had other purposes also), 5 = leisure at the sea was the only purpose in half of my visits to the sea, 10 = leisure at the sea was the only purpose of all my visits to the sea.

In none visit

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

In all visits

The following questions will be asked concerning your last leisure visit to the sea.

5. Which Estonian sea coast did you visit last for the purpose of recreation?

- ☐ The coast of Gulf of Riga (excluding Pärnu Bay)
- ☐ The coast of Pärnu Bay
- ☐ The coast of Gulf of Finland (excluding Tallinn Bay)
- ☐ The coast of Tallinn Bay
- ☐ The Väinameri coast
- ☐ The coast of open waters of Baltic Sea

6. From where did you start your journey to the sea and what was the final destination?

I travelled from _____(town) to _____ (seacoast/beach). This makes around _____ km.

7. Was the leisure at the sea the only purpose of your visit?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, the visit had other purpose(s) also

8. How did you get to the sea?

- ☐ By walking or bicycle
- ☐ By train
- ☐ By local public transport
- ☐ By bus
- ☐ By car or motorcycle
- ☐ Other (please specify) _____

9. How many people were travelling with you ?

_____ people, including _____ children under 18 years old

10. How long it took you to reach the destination (one way)?

Around _____ hour(s).

11. How much time did you spend for leisure at the sea?

- ☐ Till one day (without overnight stay), around _____ hours
- ☐ More than one day, with _____ overnight stay(s)

The following questions concern Estonian marine waters only.

12. To what extent you agree to the following statements?

	I totally agree	I rather agree	I neither agree nor disagree	I rather disagree	I totally disagree	Don't know
Quality of the Estonian marine waters now is worse than 10 years ago.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Current quality of the Estonian marine waters limits my leisure possibilities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would visit the Estonian marine waters for leisure more often if the water quality would be better.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE ESTONIAN MARINE WATERS

There are various environmental problems which characterize Estonian marine waters. Marine scientists have defined three the most important problems for today:

- (1) potential large-scale pollution of marine waters and coast with oil, oil products and chemical,
- (2) marine water quality degradation for sea-related recreation and
- (3) negative impact of establishment of non-indigenous species.

If no additional actions are taken for improving the situation, these problems would continue causing significant negative impact on the marine environment and its use.

Please, read carefully the following information describing the sea problems. Later we will ask your opinion about these problems.

Problem 1. Large-scale oil and chemical pollution of marine waters and coast.

The large-scale sea or coastal pollution is the situation when oil or oil products, hazardous or harmful substances get into the Baltic Sea or its coast in quantities that cause extensive pollution and environmental damage, or major damage to property.

There is a busy international shipping lane near Estonia's west coast and the Gulf of Finland is one of the Europe densest ship traffic areas. This is why the likelihood of oil and chemical pollution incidents in Estonian marine waters is rated as high and the potential consequences for sea ecosystems, mammals, fish and birds massive.

The Baltic Sea is ecologically highly endangered because of low salinity, low water volume, the northern position of the sea and small water exchange. Virtually all Estonian sea waters (marine habitats, marine vegetation, birds) are sensitive to pollution. Cold and environment poor of oxygen slows down decomposition of natural substances and in case of winter oil accidents the ice cover would complicate picking oil up.

The most serious coastal pollution incident has taken place in January 2006 in North-Western Estonia in Läänemaa, after which 10 tonnes of oil products were picked up from the beach and 4 000 to 20 000 birds were killed. Oil had contaminated 35 km stretch of beach.

Usually, the substances released during ship accidents are quickly carried over to the coastal zone, resulting in additional coastal pollution. There has been three coastal pollution incidents in Estonian marine waters during the last 15 years. There would be even more incidents if no measures are be introduced, because the volume of oil transit through Estonian marine areas is continually rising.



Vasakul: Rannikureostus õliga

Paremal: Kokkupuutel nafta ja õliga lagunevad lindude sulgede määrdumist takistavad rasvad, suled kleepuvad kokku ja lind kaotab lennuvõime. Linnu surma põhjustab alajahtumine, uppumine, nälg või mürgistumine sülestiku puhastamisel.

Improvements of the situation: reduction of the number of cases involving oil and chemical pollution of marine waters

By implementing particular measures the rise of incidents **involving large-scale oil and chemical pollution of marine waters** can be lowered or averted. Among these measures, for instance, enhancement of the traffic control in the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland and entering into international agreements to improve traffic safety.

Possible number of large-scale marine pollution, which could be achieved by 2020, would be (depending on the chosen action) as follows:

Cases of large-scale marine pollution (on average)	very often (the state if no any additional actions are taken) more often than 1 time in 2 years	often 1 time in 10 years	sometimes 1 time in 150 years	rarely 1 time in 300 years
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Improvements of the situation: reduction of the number of cases of coastal pollution

Current Estonian capacity for discovery of pollution and its prompt elimination are low. This is why, there is very high probability that the substances which have once got into the sea would reach the coast, resulting in coastal pollution. When pollution reaches coast, the negative consequences for environment are even higher. But, after the accident has taken place it is possible to lower the **probability that pollution reaches coast**. The particular measures need to be implemented to achieve that. Among those measures, for instance, the increase in the number of surveillance flights in the interests of early detection of marine pollution incidents and increase in number of vessels, capable to eliminate pollution on the sea.

Potential probabilities of the extensive coastal pollutions, which can be achieved by 2020, would be (depending on the chosen action) as follows:

Probability that pollution reaches the coast	very high (the state if no any additional actions are taken) 99%	high 75%	average 50%	low 25%
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13. Have you heard prior to this survey about the problem of Large-scale oil pollution of Estonian marine waters and coast?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know / hard to say

14. To what extent do you personally see large-scale pollution of marine waters and coast with oil and chemicals as a problem?

	A very big problem	Rather big problem	Neither big nor small problem	Rather small problem	Not at all a problem	Hard to say/Do not know
Large-scale pollution of marine waters						
Large-scale pollution of coast						

Problem 2. Reduced water quality for recreation at the sea

People use the marine waters and coastline for sunbathing, swimming, various water sports' activities or just for walking along the coast.

Various human activities (e.g. fertilizer use in agriculture, wastewaters) increases amounts of nutrients - phosphorus and nitrogen, entering the sea. After some time, it causes water quality problems, leading to reduction of recreation possibilities at the sea, in particular:

- Reduction of water transparency

Because of increased amount of nutrients, small size algae are more abundant in water. As a result it becomes turbid and water transparency decreases. The most problematic coastal areas in Estonia are the Pärnu Bay in the Gulf of Riga, Gulf of Finland, and Tallinn Bay. Currently the coastal water is unclear every summer – it is transparent less than 1 m in Pärnu Bay, 3 m in Tallinn Bay and 4 m in the open parts of Gulf of Finland. In good environmental state the sea bottom could be seen in summers in on average several meters deeper.

- Large amounts of algae washed ashore

Increased amount of nutrients also cause accelerated growth of specific kinds of algae on the sea bottom, which hold on the bottom less strongly. In windy weather they get stripped away and washed ashore by waves. They accumulate ashore and create rotting mass with unpleasant smell. Currently this happens in large amounts every summer. In good environmental state there would be practically no such algae in the sea. Algae could be washed ashore rarely after large storms.



Vetikad eesti merekaldal

Vasakul: Käesolev olukord

Paremal: Hea keskkonnaseisund

Improvement of situation: marine water quality

Improvements in the water quality for recreation at the sea can be achieved by reducing the inflow of nutrient matters (phosphorus and nitrogen) in the sea, for instance, by improving sewage treatment, reducing use of fertilisers in agriculture, promoting use of phosphorus-free detergents.

Depending on the implemented actions the water quality for recreation at the sea could be following:

Water quality for recreation (in coastal waters in summers)	bad (the state if no any additional actions are taken)	Moderate	good
	Water is unclean every summer.	Water is unclean every 2-3 rd summer.	Water is unclean rarely
	Pärnu Bay – less than 1 m; Tallinn Bay - 3 m; open parts of Gulf of Finland – 4 m.	Pärnu Bay – less than 1,5 m; Tallinn Bay - 4 m; open parts of Gulf of Finland – 5 m	Pärnu Bay – less than 2 m; Tallinn Bay - 5 m; open parts of Gulf of Finland – 6 m
	Every summer in large amounts.	Every 2-3 rd summer in small amounts.	Only after large storms.

15. Have you heard prior to this survey about the reduced water quality for recreation (reduction in water transparency and amounts of algae washed ashore) at the sea in the Estonian seacoast?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know / hard to say

16. To what extent do you personally see the loss of water quality as a problem?




A very big problem	Rather big problem	Neither big nor small problem	Rather small problem	Not at all a problem	Hard to say/Do not know

Problem 3. Impact of establishment of non-indigenous species

Non-indigenous species are species, introduced outside of their natural range and outside of their natural dispersal potential. Invasive non-indigenous species are a subset of established non-indigenous species that have spread, are spreading or have demonstrated their potential to spread elsewhere, and have or might have an adverse effect on biological diversity, ecosystem function, socio-economic values and/or human health in invaded regions.

Presence of non-indigenous species in the given region is due to intentional or unintentional introduction resulting from human activities. Most unintentional non-indigenous species invasions into the Baltic Sea come through shipping. There are altogether 117 non-indigenous species recorded in the Baltic Sea. At least 15 new non-indigenous species have been recorded in Estonian marine waters since 1990.

Examples of most invasive non-indigenous species in Estonian marine waters.

Non-indigenous species		Some examples of impact
<p>Round goby</p> <p>The round goby is very aggressive demersal fish of Ponto-Caspian origin. Has invaded the Baltic Sea in the 1990s.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat overlap with other demersal fish. Competes for food resource with commercially important flatfishes. • Feeds on mussels, causing reduction of its habitats areas.. • It is food for predatory fish and fish-eating birds.
<p>Harris mud crab</p> <p>The mud crab is native to the NW Atlantic. The species reproduces in the Baltic Sea. First finding in the Baltic Sea dates back to the 1930s.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The species may form dense communities and therefore clog pipe outlets. • Functioning as new prey item for large predatory fish. • Feeds on big plants and benthic invertebrates and thus has potentially strong pressure on their communities. • Improves oxygen conditions of sediments through burrowing activities.
<p>Bay barnacle</p> <p>The species is native to the west coast of the Atlantic. Has been present in the Baltic Sea over a century. Adult specie brings idle way of life and lives into the lime shell, residing on any hard substrates – stones, artificial hard substrates, ship hull etc.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fouls ship hulls. There is a need for additional costs for ship and boat hull cleaning • Water quality might increase, while barnacle is feeding by filtering the water. • Barnacle sharp shells may cause inconvenience for humans while contacting with naked skin (e.g. on the beach).

Improvement of situation: reduction of establishment of new non-indigenous species

Most of the invasions of **new non-indigenous species** come to Estonian marine waters from neighbouring countries (as secondary invasions) therefore in order to avert or slow down their invasions it is essential that each Baltic Sea state implements the measures. Among possible measures are for instance setting more stringent requirements for delivering and treatment of ships' ballast waters in ports and as well as intensification of control of these actions.

The frequencies of new non-indigenous species invasions, which could be achieved by 2020, would be (depending on the implemented actions) as follows:

Establishment of new non-indigenous species	often (the state if no any additional actions are taken)	rarely	in exceptional cases
1 new species on average	(in) 1,5 years	(in) 15-20 years	not more often as (in) 50 years

17. Have you heard prior to this survey about the problem of negative impacts of invasions of non-indigenous species in the Estonian marine waters?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know / hard to say

18. To what extent do you personally see the invasions of new non-indigenous species as a problem?

A very big problem	Rather big problem	Neither big nor small problem	Rather small problem	Not at all a problem	Hard to say/Do not know

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATE OF ESTONIAN MARINE WATERS

We have described the most important environmental problems of the marine waters of Estonia and also the possibilities of implementation of additional measures in order to improve the situation. As far as measures for these problems might vary in their intensity, the positive effect of these measures on marine environment might also vary. Within this survey, we would like to know, which problems seem to be more important particularly for **You**. This would help to create an action plan, which could take into account the opinions of Estonia residents as well as the cost of these measures.

Additional actions for improving the environmental state will create additional costs. One possibility to fund the action program is to establish special **“Baltic Sea tax”**, which would be collected from all inhabitants and companies of the Baltic Sea region. The money collected in each state, would be used **only** for the improvement of Baltic sea environmental state and only in this particular country. It would be a yearly payment and proportionate to damage to the marine environment.

It is expected that measures would make effect on environmental state of marine waters by 2020. Similar measures would be introduced in all the Baltic Sea states, because it would be required by international agreements.

19. Would you be willing to pay anything in principle to improve the Estonian marine environment quality concerning the described problems?

When you answer, please remember that:

- Paying the “Baltic Sea tax” would leave you with less money to spend on other needs and purposes.
- The action program would provide improvements only concerning the described problems of the Estonian marine waters

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure / Hard to say

20. Why are you not sure or not willing to pay? Choose from the following only one the most important reason.

- ☐ The current level of the marine environmental quality is satisfactory
- ☐ I can't afford to pay
- ☐ I do not believe that the environmental state of Baltic Sea can be improved
- ☐ I do not care about the Baltic Sea
- ☐ Other problems are more significant
- ☐ I think, that people and enterprises who pollute the sea should pay
- ☐ Other reason (please specify): _____

CHOICE OF ACTION PROGRAMS

In what follows you will be asked to solve 12 choice tasks, describing different action plans aimed to improve environmental quality of Estonian marine waters. We ask You to choose among them one Alternative, which You prefer, taking into account the cost, incurred with each option. While solving the tasks, please take into account that measures taken in order to improve the state of environment are related to particular problem and do not have any effect on other problems.

As an example let's have a look on the following choice task, where we ask you to choose between Alternative A, B and the Alternative "No additional actions" (see Example choice task, below). In this task the Alternative A implies that the money (10 eur per year) would be directed towards the preventions of accidents, involving oil and chemical pollution of marine waters and coast. There would not be any improvements of water quality or non-indigenous species. The action program B (which would cost 20 eur per year for your household) implies that the improvements would be in term of prevention of invasions of non-indigenous species. The improvements in other problems would not be significant. Alternatively, you can also choose Alternative „No additional actions“, where no additional payments are expected from you and environmental quality is not increased.

21. Choice task (Example). Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of Large-scale pollution of marine waters	rarely	often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	low	very high	very high
Water quality for recreation		bad	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		often	in exceptional cases	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		10	20	0

- ☐ Alternative A
- ☐ Alternative B
- ☐ No additional actions

22. Choice task No 1/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of Large-scale pollution of marine waters	very often	often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	average	high	very high
Water quality for recreation		bad	good	bad

Establishment of new non-indigenous species	in exceptional cases	often	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)	2	10	0

23. Choice task No 2/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of Large-scale pollution of marine waters	sometimes	often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	low	very high	very high
Water quality for recreation		bad	good	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		rarely	in exceptional cases	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		2	10	0

24. Choice task No 3/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of Large-scale pollution of marine waters	sometimes	very often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	very high	high	very high
Water quality for recreation		good	bad	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		in exceptional cases	rarely	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		10	20	0

25. Choice task No 4/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of Large-scale pollution of marine waters	sometimes	often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	low	average	very high
Water quality for recreation		moderate	bad	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		in exceptional cases	rarely	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		10	2	0

26. Choice task No 5/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	very often	rarely	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	high	very high	very high
Water quality for recreation		good	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		rarely	often	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		20	5	0

27. Choice task No 6/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	often	sometimes	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	low	average	very high
Water quality for recreation		moderate	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		often	rarely	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		20	20	0

28. Choice task No 7/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	often	rarely	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	very high	low	very high
Water quality for recreation		bad	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		in exceptional cases	often	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		2	10	0

29. Choice task No 8/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	very often	rarely	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	high	average	very high
Water quality for recreation		good	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		rarely	in exceptional cases	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		10	20	0

30. Choice task No 9/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	rarely	very often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	very high	high	very high
Water quality for recreation		bad	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		rarely	in exceptional cases	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		20	10	0

31. Choice task No 10/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	sometimes	rarely	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	high	average	very high
Water quality for recreation		bad	moderate	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		often	rarely	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		2	10	0

32. Choice task No 11/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
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Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	often	rarely	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	average	low	very high
Water quality for recreation		moderate	bad	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		often	rarely	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		2	5	0

33. Choice task No 12/12. Please choose one option that is the most preferable for you.

Problem		Alternative A	Alternative B	No additional actions
Large-scale pollution with oil and chemicals	Cases of large-scale pollution of marine waters	rarely	very often	very often
	Probability that pollution reaches the shore	low	very high	very high
Water quality for recreation		good	good	bad
Establishment of new non-indigenous species		often	rarely	often
Yearly payment of your household (euros)		10	2	0

Next questions would help us to understand, how did You do your choices and what affected your choices.

34. If you chose the option “No additional actions” in all of the tasks, what was the reason for it? Choose from the following only one the most important reason.

- ☐ The current level of the marine environmental quality is satisfactory
- ☐ I can't afford to pay
- ☐ I do not believe the measures to improve the marine environmental quality would work
- ☐ I am prepared to pay for improving the marine environmental quality, but not by paying an extra tax
- ☐ I do not care about the Baltic Sea
- ☐ Other problems are more significant
- ☐ I do not believe the money will be used for the purpose
- ☐ I think, that people and enterprises who pollute the sea should pay
- ☐ Other reason (please specify): _____

35. How important for your choices each of the marine environmental problem and the payment was?

	Very important	Rather important	Neither important nor unimportant	Rather unimportant	Very unimportant	Hard to say/do not know
Large-scale pollution of marine waters						
Large-scale pollution of coast						
Water quality for recreation						
Establishment of new non-indigenous species						
Payment						

36. Which area(s) of the Baltic Sea did you have in mind? You can choose one or several areas.

- ☐ Gulf of Riga (excluding Pärnu Bay)
- ☐ Pärnu Bay
- ☐ Gulf of Finland (excluding Tallinn Bay)
- ☐ Tallinn Bay
- ☐ Väinameri
- ☐ open waters of Baltic Sea
- ☐ All Estonian marine waters

37. To what extent did you think the coastal waters or deep-sea waters when making your choice? **Please mark corresponding number in the following scale**, given that 1 = coastal waters only, 4 = both coastal waters and deep-sea waters equally, 7 = deep-sea waters only.

Coastal waters only

1

2

3

Equally both

4

5

6

Deep-sea waters only

7

INFORMATION ABOUT YOURSELF

To understand peoples' choices better, we would like to ask a question that will allow describe how you perceive the world and what kind of person you are.

- 38.** The following table includes a list of personality traits characterising people. **To what extent do you agree or disagree the given statements applied to yourself? Please mark for each pair of traits in the table the most corresponding to you option.** Please mark the extent to which each pair of traits applies to you, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other.

I see myself as ...	Disagree fully	Disagree moderately	Disagree a little	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree a little	Agree moderately	Agree fully
extraverted, enthusiastic							
critical, quarrelsome							
dependable, self-disciplined							
anxious, easily upset							
open to new experiences, complex							
reserved, quiet							
sympathetic, warm							
disorganized, careless							
calm, emotionally stable							
conventional, uncreative							

- 39.** We would like to know, what is your general knowledge about the Baltic Sea. **Please answer the following questions by indicating true or false T=True, F=False, Do not know.** (Please note, that five questions in the end of the test relate to the issues raised in this questionnaire).

	T	F	Do not know
1. Algal blooms are signs of serious eutrophication of the Baltic Sea			
2. Alien species can spread into Baltic Sea with the ballast water of the ships			
3. Biodiversity of the Baltic Sea is very high since here cohabit both salt water and fresh water species			
4. Cormorant is typical alien bird species in Estonian coastal area			

5. Estonia plans to establish several marine protected areas along its coast in order to protect the return of sexually mature eels to the Sargasso Sea in Atlantic Ocean			
6. Nord Stream gas pipe links energy systems of Russia, Baltic states, Nordic Countries, Poland and Germany			
7. Oil spills are considered one of the most serious security risks in the Gulf of Finland			
8. Neugrund is a meteorite crater at the sea bottom of the Gulf of Finland			
9. There are several off-shore wind park in Estonia in addition to on-shore ones			
10. Eutrophication of the Baltic Sea is caused mainly by heavy and increasing traffic of commercial ships			
11. There is a high probability of ship incidents involving large-scale marine and coastal pollution in Estonia			
12. All of the non-indigeneous species are invasive			
13. The problem of algae on the coast is most serious in Pärnu Bay, Tallinn Bay and Hiiumaa coasts			
14. Currently Estonia does not have enough capacity to liquidate oil pollution accidents before they reach coast			
15. At least 15 new non-indigenous species have been recorded in Estonian marine waters since 1990.			

Further we will ask some questions about you. The information you provide in this survey is completely confidential – this information cannot be connected to you personally. It is very important that you answer on all following questions that we could use your questionnaire in the analysis of results.

40. In what year were you born?

41. Are you

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male

42. Ваша национальность

- ☐ Эстонец/эстонка
- ☐ Русский/русская
- ☐ Другая национальность

43. How many people live in your household, including yourself?

44. How many people in your household are under 18 years old?

45. What is your highest level of education?

- ☐ Primary school or incomplete compulsory education (up to 8 – 9 classes)
- ☐ Compulsory education (8 – 9 classes)
- ☐ General secondary education (completed high school, gymnasium)
- ☐ Vocational secondary education (completed vocational school, technical college)
- ☐ Higher education (obtained highest academic or professional education (bachelor, master, doctor)

46. What is your current occupational status? Please choose only one option that best describes your occupational status.

- ☐ Employed full-time
- ☐ Employed part-time
- ☐ Retired

- ☐ Student
- ☐ Home-employed/ homemaker
- ☐ Self-employed (incl FIE)
- ☐ Unemployed

47. Where do you live?

_____ (county)

_____ (town)

_____ (local municipality)

48. What is your monthly net household income (after taxes)? Please include all sources of income, including benefits, stipends, pension etc. *NB! Please indicate the income of YOUR household, not your individual income!*

- ☐ 400 € month or less
- ☐ 600 - 800 € month
- ☐ 800 - 1000 € month
- ☐ 1000 - 1600 € month
- ☐ 1600 € month or more

49. If you would like to make a comment on the survey or anything else, please do so below
