

Sustainability | Individual communication

IC - (21112) - POLITICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR IN RUSSIA

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Background and objectives

In the context of global environmental and climate change caused by human impact, the study of pro-environmental behaviour and its determinants is important. At present, research on determinants of pro-environmental behaviour in Russia is sparse. Our study addresses this evidence gap and looks at the political, environmental and social determinants of pro-environmental behaviour.

Process and methods (for empirical research)

Adult participants (N=462, mean age = 36.73 years, SD = 11.77, 56.7% females) took part in an online survey measuring personal values, environmental motivation, environmental concern, connectedness to nature, institutional trust, political values, populism, patriotism and proenvironmental behaviour.

Main results (or main arguments in the case of critical reviews)

The results show that different types of pro-environmental behaviour are predicted by different variables. Waste management behaviour was positively predicted by Integrated Regulation and Environmental Knowledge. Social pro-environmental behaviour was predicted positively by Integrated Regulation, Connectedness with Nature, Institutional Trust, Introjected Regulation and the value of Equality. Resource Conservation Behaviour was positively predicted by Integrated Regulation, Biospheric Concern and Populism, while the value of Free Enterprise was a negative predictor. Sustainable Purchasing Behaviour was predicted positively by Integrated Regulation, Egoistic Values, Egoistic Environmental Concern, Connectedness with Nature and Populism, while Free Enterprise predicted this behavior type negatively. Climate Relevant Actions were positively predicted by Integrated Regulation and negatively by Egoistic values. In addition, Hedonic values was a negative predictor of all behaviour types, except resource conservation. The strongest predictor of all behaviour types was Integrated Regulation, the most autonomous form of environmental motivation.

Implications for research and practice/policy | Importance and originality of the contribution

Further research is needed to investigate how some new findings could vary cross-culturally. Our findings are based on surveys which used self-reporting and a correlational study design. Future research should overcome these limitations. Future studies could look at how highly politicised attitudes, such as climate change related concern and beliefs, interplay with political variables in Russia.

Palavras-chave : pro-environmental behaviour, values, attitudes, knowledge, motivation, patriotism, institutional trust, Russia