

A socially responsible consumption index based on non-linear dimensionality reduction and global sensitivity analysis

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Jose Javier Pérez-Barea

Autor Francisco Fernández-Navarro

Autor Maria José Montero-Simó

Autor Rafael Araque-Padilla

Resumen Fortunately, consumers are increasingly considering the social, ethical and environmental issues derived from the acquisition of products in their purchase and consumption behaviors. In accordance with that, a new type of consumption has emerged, called Socially Responsible Consumption (SRC). One of the main challenges for the SRC community is the definition of this multidimensional construct (and the dimensions that compose it). Thus, Webster, Henion and Antil defined the construct considering mainly its environmental dimension. On the other hand, Roberts argued that the construct also has an associated social component (in conjunction with the previously mentioned environmental dimension). Along this line, some authors proposed greater integration of the social and environmental dimensions. Along this line, some authors proposed greater integration of the social and environmental dimensions [11,10,12]. They also noted that new sub-dimensions should be considered and that these subdimensions should be created around these two big components. Mohr et al. also included this dual dimension, social and environmental, by incorporating aspects related to the three stages of consumption: purchase, use and disposal. Higher-order factor analysis is a statistical method that consists of repeating steps of factor analysis. Studies of this type allow researchers and practitioners to visualize the hierarchical structure of the concept being studied. Unfortunately, the Socially Responsible Consumer (SRC) research community still remains unable to construct a second-order SRC index. Most researchers argue that the statistical requirements for the construction of the second-order index are not met. They typically try to construct the second-order index by applying linear factor analysis techniques. It is worth mentioning that this is a widespread practice in the social sciences. In this manuscript, we aim to show how better indices can be created by applying non-linear dimensionality reduction techniques. Specifically, we have modified the Unsupervised Extreme Learning Machine (UELML) method to promote orthogonality in the basis function space. These methods are able to model interactions among the input variables, but unfortunately, they are usually considered black boxes. To overcome this limitation, we propose the use of Global Sensitivity Analysis (GSA) techniques, which are able to estimate the importance of each variable by itself and in conjunction with the others. To test the methodology, we have used a sample of 703 Spanish consumers and a multidimensional SRC metric that considers both social and environmental issues. As expected, the non-linear techniques tend to enhance the results provided by the linear techniques. In this manuscript, we have implemented a second-order index for the SRC concept by combining non-linear dimensionality reduction techniques and GSA methods. For that reason, we review state-of-the-art techniques on the field and propose a modification of an existing technique (the Unsupervised Extreme Learning Machine). Non-linear dimensionality reduction methods are able to model the existing interactions among input factors, unlike their linear counterparts, which assume that the input factors are independent. The creation of this second-order construct allows practitioners and researchers to rank all the consumers according to their associated levels of SRC.

Fecha 2018

URL https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Xgaj1j6vmL9FkNLDujvfPh6wSyF4STte/view?usp=drive_link

Volumen 69

Páginas 599-609

Publicación Applied Soft Computing

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:14:29

Etiquetas:

Dimensionality reduction, Extreme learning machine, Global sensitivity analysis, LeCompte scale, Socially responsible consumer

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

The paper proposes an index for ranking the consumer awareness and responsibility according to their consumption behaviour

Relevance

The paper proposes an index for ranking the consumer awareness and responsibility according to their consumption behaviour

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

Analysis of Socially Responsible Consumption: A Segmentation of Spanish Consumers

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor María Manuela Palacios-González

Autor Antonio Chamorro-Mera

Resumen The fight against the environmental and social problems faced by humanity requires a change in the consumption system. A new consumer is required, who takes into consideration that their acts are part of the cause of these problems, but also part of the solution to them. In order to design effective campaigns to promote socially responsible consumption, it is valuable to understand the profile of consumers who are most likely to act in this way. The objective of this work is to identify and describe segments of consumers according to their degree and type of socially responsible behavior. To do this, a survey of 415 Spanish consumers was conducted, using a multidimensional scale to measure socially responsible consumption. Four segments were identified: highly responsible, sensitive to origin, moderately responsible, and indifferent. Moreover, the individuals from

these segments do not differ from each other due to their sociodemographic characteristics, but rather due to their attitudes towards these problems. Emotional engagement and the perception of personal effectiveness are the variables that differentiate the individuals in each segment, whereas the perception of personal gain is insignificant.

Fecha 2020

URL <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/20/8418>

Volumen 12

Páginas 8418

Publicación Sustainability

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

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Etiquetas:

sustainable consumption, attitudes, perception of personal effectiveness, responsible consumer, social responsibility, socially responsible consumption

Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

This paper is relevant since the study has been conducted in Spain and the questionnaire has some common questions with CARE one, so it could be possible comparing the results. The results obtained reflect that the identified segments of socially responsible consumers are not differentiated by their sociodemographic characteristics, but by their attitudinal characteristics. This finding confirms the traditional belief that demographic variables are not good explanatory variables of ethical and environmental behavior [34,42]. In contrast, the attitudes and beliefs of individuals do have an effect on their real behavior. According to our study, it can be argued that the level of emotional engagement and the perception of personal gain act as inhibiting factors or barriers to socially responsible consumption. The segments showing greater socially responsible behavior have a higher emotional engagement with the topic and a higher perception of their personal capacity to solve social problems (perceived consumer effectiveness). This suggests to us that awareness campaigns should appeal to these two variables in their message.

Topic

- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Benchmarking the barriers of sustainable consumer behaviour

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Monika Sheoran

Autor Divesh Kumar

Resumen Purpose – The earth is under massive stress due to current level of consumption which has crossed the sustaining capacity of our planet. Thus, the need of the hour is to promote sustainable production and consumption. The purpose of this study is to identify the basic barriers of sustainable consumer behaviour which

are hindering the adoption of sustainable consumption. Design/methodology/approach – This article is divided into two parts. The first part consists of a literature review based on 128 articles (1995 to 2020), which are spread over a period of 25 years. Based on the literature review, nine barriers of sustainable consumer behaviour were identified and put into three categories. In the second part, fuzzy analytical hierarchy process has been used to know about the relative weight of each barrier so that benchmarking / prioritising of basic barriers of sustainable consumer behaviour can be done. Findings – This article identifies critical barriers affecting the acceptance of sustainable electronic products. High price, a perception of no environmental impact, no benefit in personal image, lesser use by family and friends, lack of awareness about the products etc. emerged as the potential barriers which need prime attention. The relative weight of each of these barriers has also been arrived at in this article which is expected to be beneficial for policymakers to focus upon important barriers. Impact of many of these barriers can be reduced through innovative approaches and solutions. Research limitations/implications – This article will be helpful in future research in the field of sustainable consumer behaviour. Through the understanding of the barriers of sustainable consumer behaviour, companies, governments and industries can take suitable initiatives by modifying the policies and practices to reduce the impact of these barriers so that consumer behaviour can be made more sustainable. Originality/value – The current article tries to identify the critical barriers to adoption of sustainable electronic products by the consumers. An extensive literature review, expert suggestions and consumer survey have been adopted to identify nine barriers. Although, multiple researches have been done in the field of sustainable consumer behaviour and adoption of sustainable electronic products, there is no research article which solely focuses on implementing Fuzzy analytical hierarchical process (AHP) approach to rank the barriers faced by consumers for adoption of sustainable electronic products. It has been concluded that high price of sustainable electronic products is the most critical barrier in adoption of sustainable consumer behaviour. Moreover, the relative ranking obtained with the help of Fuzzy AHP can be used by policymakers and organisations to promote and implement sustainability in consumer behaviour

URL <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/SRJ-05-2020-0203/full/html>

Adicional Number: 1

Volumen 18

Páginas 19-42

Publicación Social Responsibility Journal

Número 1

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:31

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:21:13

Etiquetas:

Barriers, Electronic products, Fuzzy analytical hierarchical process, Sustainable consumer behaviour

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources
-

Area

- Use of resources
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

This article discusses the barriers to responsible consumer behaviour in the procurement of electronics products. Their interest lies in the extensive review of the literature they have carried out, as well as in the application of fuzzy logic techniques to approach the study of barriers to responsible consumption.

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Topic

- Environmental
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Topic

- Environmental
-

Biodegradable film production from agroforestry and fishery residues with active compounds

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Marisa Gaspar

Autor João Leocádio

Autor Cátia Mendes

Autor Martim Cardeira

Autor Naiara Fernández

Autor Ana Matias

Autor Maria Carvalho

Autor Mara Braga

Resumen An increasing interest in food packaging materials without environmental impact and able to improve shelf life has emerged in the last decade. The aim of this work was to produce biodegradable films from agroforestry (pine stumps) and fishery (chitosan) residues with active compounds. N-carboxybutylchitosan (CBC) films were developed with the inclusion of a reinforcing material (cellulose), plasticizers (silicone or glycerol) and/or an antioxidant extract from pine stumps. These films were characterised in terms of physicochemical properties and cytotoxicity. Films with glycerol presented higher elasticity, while pure CBC films showed the most adequate water vapour barrier properties. Films had thickness values (55–70 μm) similar to commercial ones, and slightly hydrophobic properties (contact angles of $\sim 84\text{--}102^\circ$). All films revealed low cytotoxicity, with the exception of the extract-loaded films. However, these have potential to increase food shelf life and decrease photo-oxidation, due to their opacity/brown colour.

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214289421000296>

Volumen 28

Páginas 1-15

Publicación Food Packaging and Shelf Life

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Etiquetas:

Antioxidant extract, Biorefinery, Chitosan-derivative, Packaging system, Pine stumps, Residues

Notas:

Area

- Food
 - Use of resources
-

Partner

University of Aveiro

Publisher

Elsevier

Relevance

The report is relevant because it presents a way of using residues from agroforestry and fishing industries, in a biorefinery context, for developing biodegradable films for food packaging.

Topic

- Economic
- Environmental

Consumer Behavior. The Elusive Green Consumer

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Katherine White

Autor David. J Hardisty

Autor Rishad Habib

Resumen Despite positive attitudes towards eco-friendly products and services, there exists a gap between consumers' intentions and actions, with only a fraction actually making sustainable purchases. Closing this gap is crucial for both corporate sustainability goals and environmental well-being. Research in marketing, economics, and psychology has revealed effective strategies to align consumer behavior with their preferences. Companies can leverage social influence, foster positive habits, harness the domino effect, appeal to emotions or rationality, and prioritize experiences over ownership to encourage sustainable consumption.

Fecha 2019

URL <http://anjala.faculty.unlv.edu/CB/Fall%202021/8%20HBR%20Green%20consumers%202019.pdf>

Adicional Number: 1

Volumen 11

Páginas 124-133

Publicación Harvard Business review

Número 1

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:31

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Etiquetas:

Consumer behavior, Sustainability, Behavioral change, Brand purpose, Marketing strategy

Notas:

Area

- General
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Area

- General
-

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Relevance

While sustainable business practices are gaining traction, companies face ongoing challenges in effectively communicating their brand's sustainability to consumers in a way that enhances brand relevance, boosts market share, and promotes a shift towards a sustainable lifestyle. To address these challenges, we propose a range of tools rooted in behavioural science that can assist companies in their efforts. It is crucial for companies to gain a deep understanding of their target market's desires, needs, and the factors that impede or facilitate behavioural change, and tailor their strategies accordingly. Additionally, we recommend conducting pilot A/B tests to identify the most effective tactics. By leveraging marketing principles to establish a meaningful connection between consumers and a brand's purpose, showcasing the added benefits of sustainable options, and creating irresistible sustainability propositions, businesses can tackle the central challenges of the future. As more companies succeed in these endeavours, sustainable business will undoubtedly become synonymous with smart business.

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Topic

- Diverse topics
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Topic

- Diverse topics

Consumer motivations for mainstream “ethical” consumption

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Iain Andrew Davis

Autor Sabrina Gutsche

Resumen Purpose – This paper aims to explore why consumers absorb ethical habits into their daily consumption, despite having little interest or understanding of the ethics they are buying into, by looking at the motivation behind mainstream ethical consumption. Design/methodology/approach – Fifty in-depth field interviews at point of purchase capture actual ethical consumption behavior, tied with a progressive-laddering interview technique yields over 400 consumption units of analysis. Findings – Ethical attitudes, values and rational information processing have limited veracity for mainstream ethical consumption. Habit and constrained choice, as well as self-gratification, peer influence and an interpretivist understanding of what ethics are being purchased provide the primary drivers for consumption. Research limitations/implications – Use of qualitative sampling and analysis limits the generalizability of this paper. However, the quantitative representation of data demonstrates the strength with which motivations were perceived to influence consumption choice. Practical implications – Ethical brands which focus on explicit altruistic ethical messaging at the expense of hedonistic messaging, or ambiguous pseudo ethics-as-quality messaging, limit their appeal to mainstream consumers. Retailers, however, benefit from the halo effect of ethical brands in store. Social implications – The paper highlights the importance of retailer engagement with ethical products as a precursor to normalizing ethical consumption, and the importance of normative messaging in changing habits. Originality/value – The paper provides original robust critique of the current field of ethical consumption and an insight into new theoretical themes of urgent general interest to the field. A further direction for future research should be interventionist qualitative methods such as action research. How businesses influence ethical market-making could be highly informative on mechanisms required to change consumption habits for the better. We also have little in the way of historical analysis of ethical consumption at a macro-market or institutional level. Full economic case histories investigating the birth, growth and death of ethical consumption practices may shed a great deal of light on the institutional forces which normalize ethical habits such as reducing litter, recycling, free range eggs, low energy bulbs etc.

Fecha 2016

URL www.emeraldinsight.com/0309-0566.htm

Adicional Number: 7-8

Volumen 50

Páginas 1326-1347

Publicación European Journal of Marketing

Número 7-8

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:29

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Etiquetas:

Sustainable development, Environmental goods and services sector, Green jobs, Sustainable development goals

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Bibliography

European Journal of Marketing

Vol. 50 No. 7/8, 2016

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DOI 10.1108/EJM-11-2015-0795

Partner

University of Málaga

Partner

University of Málaga

Publisher

European Journal of Marketing

Publisher

European Journal of Marketing

Relevance

The implications of this study for future research are substantial. What it exposes is the huge gap we have in our knowledge about both ethical consumption in the mainstream and the role of habit and social influence. In the first instance, we need to address the abject lack of behavioral data within the field of ethical consumption. That this single study can counterpoint so many base assumptions in the literature is driven by one

basic problem: researchers are not conducting research in the field. We have known for decades that intention based surveys in ethical consumption are fatally flawed, but they still account for the overwhelming percentage of empirical studies (Andorfer and Liebe, 2012). Speaking as a researcher who has published survey based ethical consumption research: we must move on

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Topic

- Economic
 - Diverse topics
-

Topic

- Economic
 - Diverse topics
-

Consumers' awareness of plastic packaging: More than just environmental concerns

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Sebastian Rhein

Autor Marc Schmid

Resumen Plastic and its detrimental effects have received significant attention from scholars and society at large in recent years. The authors of this paper found that almost all consumers have some level of familiarity with the topic of plastic packaging, and many of the interviewees had already contemplated the issue to some degree. However, there are substantial differences in how consumers actually perceive and associate with plastic. Moving on to the discussion, the innovative approach taken in this study provides fresh insights into consumer awareness of plastic packaging, which has important implications for addressing the current plastic crisis. The findings offer new perspectives that can be leveraged to develop targeted political strategies aimed at raising awareness and promoting more sustainable plastic consumption. These strategies can be implemented by government entities, such as the plans proposed by the European Commission (2018).

Volumen 162

Publicación Resources, Conservation and Recycling

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2020.105063>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

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Etiquetas:

Sustainable consumption, Consumer awareness, Plastic packaging, Plastic waste, Qualitative approach

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources
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Area

- Use of resources
-

Bibliography

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 - European Commission, 2018. Single-use plastics: are you #Ready To Change? https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/single-use-plastics-are-you-readytochange-2018-jun-05_en
-

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Relevance

Plastic pollution is widely recognized as one of the most significant global challenges. The rampant consumption and often unregulated disposal of single-use plastic packaging are considered major environmental hazards. While the responsibilities of companies and governments in addressing this issue have been extensively discussed, little attention has been given to the role of consumers. This research paper takes an inductive and comprehensive approach to investigate consumers' awareness of plastic packaging. The findings reveal that consumers associate plastic packaging with a range of concerns beyond environmental problems. The study identifies five distinct types of consumer awareness. These results contribute to a more holistic understanding of consumers and can aid in the development of more effective strategies to empower them in adopting more sustainable practices when it comes to plastic usage.

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Topic

- Diverse topics

Topic

- Diverse topics

Criteria for a Theory of Responsible Consumption

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor George Fisk

Resumen Because the environmental crisis is so unprecedented, few business leaders know how to assess ecological implications of marketing decisions. The theory of responsible consumption offers a guide to marketing policy that promises movement toward a solution of growing environmental constraints on managerial freedom.

Fecha Apr., 1973

URL <https://doi.org/10.2307/1250047>

Volumen Vol. 37

Páginas pp. 24-31 (8 pages)

Publicación Journal of Marketing

Número No. 2

ISSN 00222429

Fecha de adición 11/3/2024 10:59:30

Modificado 11/3/2024 11:10:27

Developing a measure of socially responsible consumption in France

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Agnes Francois-Lecompte

Autor James A. Roberts

Resumen The very definition of consumption means to consume, waste, squander, or destroy. However, consumption need not be synonymous with environmental destruction and the squandering of natural resources. Socially responsible consumption (SRC) can promote social and/or environmental causes consumers deem important. The primary objective of the present study is to develop a scale designed to measure SRC in France. Through the scale development process we attempt to identify whether French consumers share the same ecological and social concerns with their US counterparts as Roberts' (1995; 1996) work might suggest, or is their SRC more idiosyncratic in nature. Our scale building process led to a five-factor SRC scale. It appears that French consumers do exhibit social and environmental concerns, but ones that differ somewhat from those exhibited by US consumers. The factors generated from our scale building process focused on corporate responsibility, country of origin preferences, shopping at local or small businesses, purchasing cause-related products, and reducing one's consumption. Implications of the present study's findings and directions for future research are discussed. This article provides a scale for measure socially responsible consumption using a scale of 20 items grouped in 5 categories.

Fecha 2006

Volumen Vol 16

Páginas p50

Publicación Marketing Management Journal

Número Issue 2

ISSN 1534-973X

Fecha de adición 12/3/2024 18:25:59

Modificado 12/3/2024 19:16:17

Development and validation of scale to measure responsible consumption

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Vijay Kumar Jain

Autor Aditi Dahiya

Autor Vikas Tyagi

Autor Preeti Sharma

Resumen Purpose. The objective of this paper is to identify dimensions of responsible consumption from consumer perspective and develop a reliable and valid measurement scale. Design/methodology/approach. This paper has employed mixed methodology to develop items for responsible consumption. In first phase, experts' interviews were carried out to unearth the dimensions of responsible consumption. In second phase, quantitative survey was carried out to among consumers to measure their response. This was done using five-point Likert scale. The reliability and validity were ensured through empirical data online. Structural equation modelling was used to test the structural model. Findings. The result showed that consumer perception of responsible consumption consists of five dimensions (Rationality, Sustainable Consumption, Local Consumption, Ethical Consumption and Minimalism). The result also showed strong relationship among satisfaction and responsible consumption dimensions. Practical implications. It will help policymakers to measure and promote responsible consumption thereby improving environmental performance and reducing carbon footprint. Originality/value. This is the first study to develop valid and reliable instrument for responsible consumption. The findings will have several implications both theoretical and practical for policymakers and society.

Fecha 2023

URL <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/APJBA-12-2020-0460/full/html>

Adicional Number: 5

Volumen 15

Publicación Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration

Número 5

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Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

University of Málaga

Publisher

Asia-Pacific Journal of Business Administration. Volume 15 Issue 5, 2023

Etiquetas: Ethical consumption, Local consumption, Minimalism, Rationality, Responsible consumption, SEM

Relevance

There have been numerous studies on sustainable consumption, environmental-friendly consumption, green consumption, and socially responsible consumption (SRC), but very few studies have been done on responsible consumption. All previous studies have developed scales to measure environment-friendly consumer behaviour, green consumption, SRC, sustainable consumption and ethical consumption, but yet there is no instrument has been developed yet to measure responsible consumption. Responsible consumption is different from green consumption, sustainable consumption and environmental-friendly consumption. Therefore, it requires a new instrument of measurement. The present study's objective is to develop instruments to measure responsible consumption. A review of literature has been made for identifying more than 41 items related to responsible consumption, that combines ethical, environmental friendly, minimalism, green consumption, etc.

Topic

- Diverse topics

El concepto de consumo socialmente responsable y su medición. Una revisión de la literatura

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Sebastian Dueñas Ocampo

Autor Jesús Perdomo-Ortiz

Autor Lida Esperanza Villa Castano

Resumen El concepto de «consumo socialmente responsable» (CSR) tiene una importante tradición en la literatura de mercadeo y recientemente en la de responsabilidad social empresarial. Sin embargo, el carácter complejo y dinámico del concepto hace relevante un debate sobre su medición. El presente artículo aporta una revisión de la literatura de forma comprensiva sobre el CSR guiada por la pregunta sobre la medición. La metodología utilizada parte de la revisión de los artículos seminales, para progresivamente sesgar la búsqueda hacia artículos en revistas de alto impacto. Se logró identificar diferentes etapas en los modelos de medida y precisar los debates actuales centrados en el papel de la responsabilidad social, y de la incidencia del contexto socioeconómico y cultural en el consumo. Esta revisión de la literatura es un esfuerzo por mostrar la riqueza del concepto de consumo responsable y su necesaria medición. El concepto de consumo responsable, en sus

transformaciones teóricas, está relacionado con las formas con las cuales se ha intentado medirlo. Al ser el concepto de consumo responsable altamente variable y complejo —con la progresiva inclusión de más aspectos a ser tenidos en cuenta—, la medición de este también se vuelve compleja. En otras palabras, la discusión sobre qué dimensiones incluir en los constructos de medida es una manera de entender las aristas del debate. Este artículo se compone de 6 apartados donde la introducción previa es el primero. En el segundo apartado se presenta una discusión sobre el concepto del consumo responsable y su evolución. En el tercero se presenta la metodología con la cual se desarrolló la revisión bibliográfica. En el cuarto se analizan las escalas de medida y sus limitaciones. En el quinto se presentan algunos de los debates abiertos y las críticas a la medición del consumo responsable. Finalmente, se establecen algunas conclusiones y futuras líneas de profundización del debate.

Fecha 2014

Volumen 30

Páginas 287-300

Publicación Estudios Gerenciales

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.estger.2014.01.022>

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:31

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Etiquetas:

Comportamiento del consumidor, Consumo socialmente responsable, Escalas de medición, Ética del consumo, Responsabilidad social empresarial

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

It focuses on the psychological roots of consumption behaviour, that is not always rational. It is interesting for the model of consumption behaviour based on attitudes and values.

Topic

- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Experiential responsible consumption

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Ebru Ulusoy

Resumen Responsible consumption is an increasingly observed phenomenon. Previous research has largely investigated this phenomenon as a conscientious activity by rational individuals. An understanding of the incidental, communal, and experiential aspects of responsible consumption and how these aspects affect consumers remains relatively limited. This study utilizes qualitative methods to explore the self-transformative dynamics of participation in an experiential responsible consumption context that is radically different from everyday life.

The context of this study is the alternative break (AB) program in the United States in which student volunteers spend their spring break helping others or improving the environment. In this context, responsible consumption becomes an act of hybrid of moral, rational, social, and ludic agencies. This study shows that some people participate in some forms of responsible consumption incidentally without any specific ideological motivation; they perceive it more emotionally than rationally, and they are transformed by the experience into people who integrate responsibility considerations into their identities. The analysis reveals that there are six interrelated factors that result in these transformations: organic community, unpretentious fun, embracing the other, developing and utilizing capabilities, challenge, and self-reflection. Participants exit AB trips with heightened feelings of empowerment and feel more committed to responsibility considerations and responsible behavior due to these transformations. Responsible consumption has traditionally been investigated as a rational form of consumption where aware citizen consumers collect all information available about the solutions to social and environmental problems that result from careless or mindless mass consumption. They “consciously evaluate” these issues, and then work on changing their consumption behavior to make a difference either in their own lives or in the lives of others. Although focusing on the instrumental rationality and deep-seated values of individual consumers is extremely important in exploring why and how people act as responsible consumers, understanding communal and experiential dimensions of responsible consumption activities can be just as significant (Rasmussen, 2014). In today's experience and community-oriented culture, we observe the increasing role of these dimensions in shaping the experiences and values of consumers in almost every consumption context, including responsible consumption ones, such as the Burning Man festival or trends like freeganism. These are the dimensions that lead to an emotional connection with contexts and causes, and they are shown to be as important as rationality in creating responsible and altruistic behaviors. However, the research on these aspects and how they shape consumers' responsible self-concepts is limited. This study aims to fill in some of these gaps in the literature.

Fecha January 2016

URL <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.07.041>

Adicional Number: 1

Volumen 69

Páginas 284-297

Publicación Journal of Business Research

Número 1

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

Responsible consumption, Alternative break, Experiential consumption, Self-transformation, Transformative learning, Volunteer tourism

Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

The relevance comes from the focus on the emotional issues of the consumption decision. Two overarching research questions that guide this study are: (a) why are some people willing to spend a spring break with limited free time engaging in physically and/or emotionally challenging social or environmental work when they have options that are marketed as more attractive, such as a mythical carefree fun vacation that has almost the same monetary cost, or could be just relaxing? (b) How does participation in such a vacation option contribute to the self-concepts of consumers? Through a qualitative study of this activity, this research explores the motives of participants, as well as the experiential, emotional, and communal drivers of personal and communal transformations that take place in an out of the ordinary contexts of responsible consumption. It also explicates the meanings these transformations have for the participants. In so doing, this study advances the understanding of the multiple dimensions and effects of responsible consumption beyond instrumental rationality.

Topic

- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Exploring Modal Choices for Sustainable Urban Mobility: Insights from the Porto Metropolitan Area in Portugal

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Hudyeron Rocha

Autor António Lobo

Autor José Pedro Tavares

Autor Sara Ferreira

Resumen Efficient and sustainable urban mobility is critical for contemporary cities, and understanding the factors influencing modal choices is essential for addressing transportation challenges in metropolitan areas. This study focuses on the Porto Metropolitan Area (AMP) in Portugal and aims to gain insights into these factors. Using data from the last mobility survey (IMob) conducted in 2017, a multinomial logit (MNL) model is used to analyze individual modal choices amongst private motorized vehicles (PMVs), public transport (PT), and active modes (AMs). The findings unveiled that demographic, socioeconomic, and travel-related characteristics substantially influence individual modal choices within the studied area. Moreover, probability scenarios highlight the importance of financial considerations, environmental consciousness, and accessibility to public transport in promoting sustainable transportation options. These insights have significant implications for policymakers and stakeholders involved in urban planning and transportation management. This study contributes to the literature by providing valuable insights into individuals' transportation preferences and behaviors, facilitating decision-making based on evidence for infrastructure improvements and targeted interventions. By promoting sustainable transportation alternatives and reducing reliance on PMVs, this study aims to enhance the livability and sustainability of the AMP, aligning with long-term sustainability goals.

URL <https://doi.org/10.3390/su152014765>

Volumen 15

Páginas 14765

Publicación Sustainability MDPI

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Etiquetas:

Sustainable mobility, Modal choices, Motorized transport, Non-motorized transport, Porto Metropolitan Area, Public transport

Notas:

Area

- Mobility

Partner

University of Aveiro

Relevance

The report is relevant because it points out several recommendations emerge from this study to foster sustainable mobility in the Porto Metropolitan Area. Furthermore, it emphasizes the ongoing importance of data collection and evidence-based decision-making for sustainable urban development, including monitoring transport patterns and choices within the Porto Metropolitan Area

Topic

- Diverse topics

Factors leading to sustainable consumption behavior: an empirical investigation among millennial consumers

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Abdul Ghaffar

Autor Tahir Islam

Resumen Purpose – Promoting sustainable consumption is key to global sustainable development. The current study aims to explore the impact of environmental risk perception, environmental knowledge, social pressure and health consciousness on sustainable behavior intention among millennial consumers. Design/methodology/approach – This study used a survey method and a self-administered questionnaire to obtain data from the millennial generation. Smart partial least square (PLS) 4.0 was used to analyze data. This research used judgmental sampling and collected 596 valid responses. Findings – The present study indicates that sustainable consumption is becoming more prevalent among millennials. The authors observed that a high level of environmental risk perception, environmental knowledge, social pressure and health consciousness are the antecedents of sustainable behavioral intention, ultimately leading to sustainable consumption behavior. Research limitations/implications – The current study highlights the millennial generation's sustainable consumption behavior. Researchers, policymakers, scientists, managers, industry professionals and brand managers can use the research findings to establish a sustainable framework. Originality/value – This research finds that promoting ecological consumption and environmental consciousness can help developing countries achieve environmental sustainability and ecological balance. The research findings add to the literature by offering new insights into customers' pricing perception for sustainable products and sustainable product availability toward sustainable consumption behavior in developing countries.

Fecha 2023

URL <https://www.emerald.com/insight/0368-492X.htm>

Publicación Kybernetes

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

Environmental knowledge, Environmental risk perception, Price perception, Product availability, Sustainable consumption behavior

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

This research makes various theoretical implications to the extant literature in multiple ways. First, this research broadens the past literature by empirically testing and validating the underlying mechanism through environmental risk perception, environmental knowledge, social pressure and health consciousness, influencing sustainable behavior intention toward sustainable consumption.

Topic

- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Food consumption, social class and taste in contemporary Portugal

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Vasco Ramos

Resumen This article investigates the logic underlying household food consumption in Portugal and how it relates to class positioning, like other expressions of culture. Therefore, the paper examines the Bourdieusian hypothesis of homology between the field of food and the configuration of social positions in Portuguese society against the hypotheses that emphasise homogenisation and individualisation of consumption patterns. It starts by remapping the Portuguese social space, using an approach inspired by the analysis pioneered by Bourdieu on Distinction and recently taken up by several streams of research. Drawing on the national Household Budget Survey, it then develops a Correspondence Analysis of expenditure on a wide range of foodstuffs. The analysis is supplemented by data from the Second Large Survey on Sustainability in Portugal, seeking to examine patterns in ethical dispositions concerning food and drink in contemporary Portugal and their homology with class. Concluding on a degree of similarity between the space of food consumption and the space of social positions engendered by differences in the overall volume and composition of capital, it closes with reflections on the methodological challenges of this approach and on the broader significance of these results for our understanding of consumption in Portugal.

Fecha 2023

URL <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/epub/10.1177/14695405221149114>

Adicional Number: 4

Volumen 23

Páginas 1-23

Publicación Journal of Consumer Culture

Número 4

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Etiquetas:

Food, Consumption, Correspondence analysis, Portugal, Social class, Taste

Notas:

Area

- Food

Partner

University of Aveiro

Relevance

The report is relevant because it offers a glimpse into the rich and ever-evolving field of food consumption in Portugal and its underlying logic. Portugal is now fully integrated into the European space and remains a deeply unequal society, where class divides are stark. Current trends and events, such as the Ukrainian war, the country's increasing popularity as a tourist destination, as well as a secondary residence for wealthy foreigners, are likely to impact food consumption and tastes in different ways, offering an ample field of further enquiry.

Topics

- Diverse topics

From Livable Communities to Livable Metropolis: Challenges for Urban Mobility in Lisbon Metropolitan Area (Portugal)

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Ana Louro

Autor Nuno Marques da Costa

Autor Eduarda Marques da Costa

Resumen Urban mobility plays an important role in addressing urban livability. The complexification and dispersion of travel due to the improvement of transport and the multiplication of our daily living places underline the relevance of multilevel territorial planning, recognizing that the knowledge of local differences is essential for more effective urban policies. This paper aims (1) to comprehend conceptually how urban mobility contributes to the urban livability from the local to metropolitan level and (2) to assess the previous relation toward a livable metropolis based on the readily available statistics for the Lisbon Metropolitan Area. Hence, a triangulation between conceptual, political/operative, and quantitative/monitoring approaches is required. The methodology follows four steps: (1) literature review focusing on the quantification of urban mobility within the urban livability approach; (2) data collection from the Portuguese statistics system; (3) data analysis and results, using principal component analysis (PCA) followed by cluster analysis (CA); (4) discussion and conclusions. In Portugal, although it is implicit, consistency is evident between the premises of recent urban mobility policies and respective planning instruments, such as the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP), and the premises of urban livability as an urban movement. Focusing on the national statistics system, the available indicators that meet our quality criteria are scarce and represent a reduced number of domains. Even so, they allow identifying intra-metropolitan differences in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA) that could support multilevel planning instruments. The results identified five principal components related to commuting at the local and intermunicipal level, including car use as well as social and environmental externalities, and they reorganized the 18 LMA municipalities into eight groups, clearly isolating Lisbon, the capital, from the others. The

identification of sensitive territories and respective problems based on urban livability principles is fundamental for an effective urban planning from livable communities to livable metropolis.

URL <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18073525>

Volumen 18

Páginas 3525

Publicación International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:02:49

Etiquetas:

Indicators, Lisbon Metropolitan Area, Livable communities, Livable metropolis, SUMP, Urban mobility

Notas:

Area

- Mobility

Partner

University of Aveiro

Relevance

The report is relevant because it points out the need to strengthen statistics systems from a multilevel approach, reinforcing the work between national statistics producing entities, municipal entities, and companies with intervention in the area, in order to generate new data from geographic information systems or real-time collection data tools, and/or include data about recent domains, such as the number of users and types of use of vehicle sharing platforms; the size and use of cycle paths; the use of teleworking, telecommuting, and

teleservices to replace physical travel; and the number of modernized public collective transport vehicles. This will certainly reinforce the understanding of the debate of the contribution of urban mobility to livable communities and livable metropolises.

Topic

- Diverse topics

Gender differences in eating behavior and environmental attitudes – The mediating role of the Dark Triad.

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Alicia Mertens

Autor Mischa von Krause

Autor Alexandra Denk

Autor Theresia Heitz

Resumen The purpose of this study was to examine gender differences in meat-eating justification strategies and pro-environmental attitudes. We replicated previous findings that women tend to justify meat-eating less and have more positive attitudes toward the environment compared to men. Furthermore, we found that Machiavellianism mediates the relationship between gender and meat-eating justification strategies. Additionally, psychopathy was found to mediate the relationship between gender and pro-environmental attitudes. These results suggest that Machiavellianism explains gender differences in meat-eating justification strategies, while psychopathy explains

gender differences in attitudes toward the environment.

URL <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.110359>

Volumen 168

Publicación Personality and Individual Differences

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:13:31

Etiquetas:

Environmental behaviors, Mediating role, Personality traits, Psychological factors, Sustainability

Notas:

Area

- Food
-

Area

- Food
-

Relevance

This study's relevance lies in its contribution to understanding the psychological factors that explain gender differences in meat-eating justification strategies and pro-environmental attitudes. By examining the roles it sheds light on the underlying mechanisms and provides insights for addressing gender disparities, promoting sustainable consumption, informing policy interventions, and advancing our knowledge in the field of psychology.

Relevance

This study's relevance lies in its contribution to understanding the psychological factors that explain gender differences in meat-eating justification strategies and pro-environmental attitudes. By examining the roles it sheds light on the underlying mechanisms and provides insights for addressing gender disparities, promoting sustainable consumption, informing policy interventions, and advancing our knowledge in the field of psychology.

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

Holistic management of marketing sustainability in the process of sustainable development

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Beba Rakic

Autor Mira Rakic

Resumen One of the changes in marketing refers to the redirection of focus from profit to sustainable development. Sustainability marketing can influence sustainable development. The key contribution of the paper is the presentation of holistic approach to sustainable development and sustainability marketing through three dimensions: goals, actors and capital. Holistic management of sustainability marketing in the process of sustainable development is focused on economic, environmental and social issues of sustainability; the integrated engagement of key actors - national and local governments, organizations and population; and capital - human, natural, institutional and infrastructure, financial and technological. Additional contribution of the paper is the presentation of key actors' activities. Governments set laws, regulations and standards of socially responsible behaviour. Organizations can implement sustainability marketing. The characteristics of traditional, environmental, societal and sustainability marketing have been presented in this paper. Another contribution of the paper is its focus on sustainability marketing and the presentation of sustainability marketing mix as the integration of 4Ps (sustainable products/services, price, place and promotion) and 4Cs (customer solutions, customer cost, convenience and communication). Organizations can influence sustainable development by the creation and delivery of sustainability marketing mix. The task of each profit organization is to deliver sustainable value to consumer gaining profit, i.e. besides economic, it is essential to achieve environmental and social goals. The importance of human capital has been highlighted. Additional contribution of the paper is the presentation of the threefold social responsibility of an individual employee. It considers the impacts of population on sustainable development, which is influenced by quantity, health, education, income and purchasing power of population, as well as sustainability orientation and understanding of the necessity, significance, impact and contribution to the protection of environment. A large number of people in less-developed countries are usually associated with social and political conflicts, poor health of the population, low education rate etc. Educated people understand better the necessity and importance of sustainable development; they are better informed and often have higher income. Higher income affects the higher purchasing power and environmental awareness. More educated, more informed and environmentally more aware and socially responsible citizens show a greater demand for the products of companies, which behave in a socially responsible manner. By purchasing eco-friendly products, by socially responsible behaviour during and after the consumption of products, citizens as end consumers contribute to the protection of environment and the survival of socially responsible companies.

Fecha April 2015

URL https://www.researchgate.net/publication/278622879_Holistic_management_of_marketing_sustainability_in_the_process_of_sustainable_development#read

Adicional Number: 4

Volumen 14

Páginas 887-900

Publicación Environmental Engineering and Management Journal

Número 4

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:21:01

Etiquetas:

Sustainable development, 4Cs, 4Ps, Govern, Holistic management, Sustainability marketing

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

UMA

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

The paper takes into account the involvement of a diversity of actors and stakeholders for supporting and enhancing responsible consumption, such as companies, governments, general population and consumers, particularly the most educated people.

Relevance

The paper takes into account the involvement of a diversity of actors and stakeholders for supporting and enhancing responsible consumption, such as companies, governments, general population and consumers, particularly the most educated people.

Topic

- Environmental
-

Topic

- Environmental

Household energy use: Applying behavioural economics to understand consumer decision-making and behaviour

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Elisha R. Frederiks

Autor Karen Stenner

Autor Elizabeth V. Hobman

Resumen Household energy conservation has emerged as a major challenge and opportunity for researchers, practitioners and policymakers. Consumers also seem to be gaining greater awareness of the value and need for sustainable energy practices, particularly amid growing public concerns over greenhouse gas emissions and climate change.

Yet even with adequate knowledge of how to save energy and a professed desire to do so, many consumers still fail to take noticeable steps towards energy efficiency and conservation. There is often a sizeable discrepancy between peoples' self-reported knowledge, values, attitudes and intentions, and their observable behaviour —examples include the well-known 'knowledge-action gap' and 'value-action gap'. But neither is household energy consumption driven primarily by financial incentives and the rational pursuit of material interests. In fact, people sometimes respond in unexpected and undesirable ways to rewards and sanctions intended to shift consumers' cost-benefit calculus in favour of sustainable behaviours. Why is this so? Why is household energy consumption and conservation difficult to predict from either core values or material interests? By drawing on critical insights from behavioural economics and psychology, we illuminate the key cognitive biases and motivational factors that may explain why energy-related behaviour so often fails to align with either the personal values or material interests of consumers. Understanding these psychological phenomena can make household and community responses to public policy interventions less surprising, and in parallel, can help us design more cost-effective and mass-scalable behavioural solutions to encourage renewable and sustainable energy use among consumers. In this paper we have highlighted the complexity of household energy consumption and conservation behaviour, and shown the utility of applying key principles from psychology and behavioural economics to explain, predict and change such behaviour. Consumers are far from the purely rational decision-makers assumed by traditional economic models, and there is often a wide gap between peoples' values and material interests, and their actual behaviour. Put simply, people often act in ways that both fail to align with their knowledge, values, attitudes and intentions, and fall short of maximising their material interests.

Fecha 2015

URL <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2014.09.026>

Volumen 41

Páginas 1385-1394

Publicación Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:31

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Etiquetas:

Behavior change, Behavioral economics, Energy conservation, Energy consumption, Household energy use, Psychology

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

It focuses on the psychological roots of consumption behaviour, that is not always rational. It is interesting for the model of consumption behaviour based on attitudes and values.

Topic

- Environmental
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
-

How to SHIFT Consumer Behaviors to be More Sustainable: A Literature Review and Guiding Framework

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Katherine White

Autor Rishad Habib

Autor David. J Hardisty

Resumen Highlighting the important role of marketing in encouraging sustainable consumption, the current research presents a review of the academic literature from marketing and behavioral science that examines the most effective ways to shift consumer behaviors to be more sustainable. In the process of the review, the authors develop a comprehensive framework for conceptualizing and encouraging sustainable consumer behavior change. The framework is represented by the acronym SHIFT, and it proposes that consumers are more inclined to engage in pro-environmental behaviors when the message or context leverages the following psychological factors: Social influence, Habit formation, Individual self, Feelings and cognition, and Tangibility. The authors also identify five broad challenges to encouraging sustainable behaviors and use these to develop novel theoretical propositions and directions for future research. Finally, the authors outline how practitioners aiming to encourage sustainable consumer behaviors can use this framework. Our behaviors as individual consumers are having unprecedented impacts on our natural environment (Stern 2000). Partly as a result of our consumption patterns, society and business are confronted with a confluence of factors—including environmental degradation, pollution, and climate change; increasing social inequity and poverty; and the growing need for renewable sources of energy—that point to a new way of doing business (Menon and Menon 1997). In response, many companies are recognizing the need for a sustainable way of doing business, and across industries we see firms such as Interface Carpet, Unilever, Nike, and Starbucks embedding sustainability into the DNA of their brands. The current research provides a review of the literature regarding sustainable consumer behavior change and outlines a comprehensive psychological framework to guide researchers and practitioners in fostering sustainable behavior. The SHIFT framework can help address the “attitude–behavior gap” that is commonly observed in sustainability contexts. Although consumers report favorable attitudes toward pro-environmental behaviors they often do not subsequently display sustainable actions. This discrepancy between what consumers say and do is arguably the biggest challenge for marketers, companies, public policy makers, and nonprofit organizations aiming to promote sustainable consumption.

Fecha 2019

URL <https://doi.org/10.3390/smartsities5040072>

Adicional Number: 3

Volumen 83

Páginas 22-49

Publicación Journal of Marketing

Número 3

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

corporate social responsibility, ecological behaviour, environmentally friendly behaviour, sustainable consumer behaviour

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

It focuses on the critical role of consumers in smart cities' development, since smart cities are not only technological but also sustainable, and the evolution of consumer to prosumer implies a proactive role for the cities evolution to a more sustainable model.

Topic

- Environmental
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
-

Influence of Religiosity, Subjective Norm, and Perceived Consumer Effectiveness on Socially Responsible Consumption

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Juan Camilo Mejía

Autor Rafael Currás-Pérez

Autor Carlos Manuel Córdoba-Segovia

Resumen The article explores the relationship between religiosity, subjective norm, perceived consumer effectiveness (PCE), and their influence on socially responsible consumption. It highlights the growing interest in socially responsible consumption as individuals take responsibility for their purchasing behaviour and emphasizes the need to understand the role of religiosity in this context. The study collected data from 485 questionnaires in Spain and Colombia, focusing on the predominantly Catholic identification of the respondents. By examining two culturally distinct countries, the research aims to identify behavioural patterns that can influence environmentally and socially responsible consumption. The concept of socially responsible consumption emerged in the 1960s as a response to the traditional consumer mindset. It encompasses three dimensions: boycotting socially irresponsible companies, responsible and local purchasing, and voluntary simplicity. Religiosity, defined as a belief in God and adherence to established principles, is considered a significant cultural force influencing consumer decision-making. Research indicates that highly religious individuals are more likely to align their behaviour with their religious beliefs and support environmentally friendly initiatives associated with their religious affiliation. Perceived consumer effectiveness refers to an individual's judgment of the impact of their consumption behaviour on society. It relates to the belief that individual actions contribute to solving social problems. Normative beliefs, specifically subjective norms, play a role in shaping consumer behaviour by reflecting perceived social pressure and motivation to conform to others' expectations. The hypotheses proposed in the study include: H1a: Religiosity has a positive effect on the dimensions of socially responsible consumption: boycotting socially irresponsible companies, responsible and local purchasing, and voluntary simplicity. The findings of the research aim to enhance understanding of the influence of religiosity on responsible consumption. The article provides guidelines for businesses to promote socially and environmentally responsible products and recommends incorporating these concepts into educational institutions and religious communities to improve the quality of consumption.

URL <https://doi.org/10.22430/24223182.1809>

Adicional Number: 14

Volumen 7

Publicación Revista CEA

Número 14

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:30

Etiquetas:

Effectiveness, Market behaviour, Market structure, Perceived consumer, Subjective norm

Notas:

Area

- General

Partner

Internet Web Solutions

Relevance

As societies increasingly prioritize sustainable and ethical consumption, understanding the role of religiosity becomes crucial, given its influence on individuals' values and behaviours. By conducting research in two culturally distinct countries, the study aims to identify patterns that can shape environmentally and socially responsible consumption. This knowledge is essential for policymakers, marketers, and organizations seeking to promote sustainable practices and cater to the values and beliefs of religious consumers. The exploration of subjective norms and PCE provides insights into the social and psychological factors that shape consumer decision-making, offering valuable information for designing effective interventions and campaigns promoting responsible consumption.

Topic

- Diverse topics

Measuring the Level of Responsible Consumption Influenced by the Digital Environment: A Case Study of University of Barcelona and Bielefeld University Students

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Daria Terenteva

Autor Dmitry Rodionov

Autor Olga Konnikova

Autor Evgenii Konnikob

Resumen The problem of consumerism is very relevant in the global context, as it is directly linked to the deteriorating ecological situation. Since the physical and digital environments are closely linked, the authors try to explore their interdependence in the context of responsible consumption. This research aimed to construct a tool for a comparative assessment of responsible consumption within physical and digital environments. Based on deep theoretical analysis, the authors developed the methodology of measuring the level of responsible consumption represented by the following categories: food, waste, transport, clothing, energy and water consumption, and active participation. According to this analytical system, a survey was developed and conducted among students at the University of Barcelona and the University of Bielefeld, and the results were transformed into a fuzzymultiple model. In the digital environment analysis, the authors used an algorithm for assessing the relative presence of certain tonal and content-thematic components in the digital background of the subject under study through using the Python 3 programming language. The algorithm was tested for the assessment of the level of responsible consumption among members of two social network student communities, represented by the official accounts of the University of Barcelona and the University of Bielefeld on Instagram. The correlation between the indicators of the physical and digital environment was proved as a result of comparative analysis. The scientific novelty of the study lies in the proposed methodology, which aims to conduct a comparative

analysis of responsible consumption in the physical and digital environments, while using valid but different indicators to assess consumer behavior in each of the environments. The practical implementation of the study is that the proposed methodology allows universities to investigate how their students adhere to responsible consumption and to what extent the topic of responsible consumption is expressed in informational accounts of universities and, in accordance with this, to develop measures to influence both of these parameters.

Fecha 2023

URL <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/info14020073>

Volumen 14

Páginas 73

Publicación Information

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

sustainability, benchmarking, content-thematic component, digital environment, evaluation system, fuzzy-multiple modelling, responsible consumption

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

Responsible consumption has no worldwide defined framework of assessment. There are various approaches to how it can be evaluated and which elements it contains. This

is due both to the different definitions of this phenomenon and the complexity of the development of a unified qualitative and quantitative measurement methodology. While authors in this research propose an analytical tool for comparative analysis, which allows the performance of calculations that avoid absolute figures if necessary. In addition, the methodology of fuzzy-multiple modelling provides the opportunity to include indicators with different units of measurement and to assess human behaviour more efficiently due to uncertainty intervals.

Topic

- Environmental
 - Social, cultural and labour rights
-

Prosumers—A New Mindset for Citizens in Smart Cities

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Ana-Maria Iulia Şanta

Resumen Developing smart cities as a practical component of sustainability is an initiative being promoted worldwide at the international level. The European Union has a strong focus on creating awareness regarding the necessity of new consumption models in energy, considering the current energy crisis and increasing inflation. The aim of the present paper is to assess the paradigm shift from consumers to prosumers in smart cities of the European

Union in the international context of promoting sustainability and finding solutions to the current energy crisis. New solutions have to be found and implemented in order to ensure citizens in the European Union have better living conditions under these given circumstances. Developing smart cities in the countries of the European Union is a response to this international context and a solution for better life quality for citizens. Smart cities are not just high-tech cities, but are sustainable cities putting the consumer first. Consumer living in smart cities has new functions in this sustainable environment: they will develop from consumer to prosumer. This paradigm shift brings new consumption models to be implemented in smart cities, centered on the prosumer. The proactive role of the prosumer will change their mindset. This is the research hypothesis of the present paper: smart cities will help consumers to become prosumers and a new mindset will be created for citizens living in smart cities. This development will have a social impact beyond academia and will shape society in a new way. Qualitative comparative analysis is used as a research method in the present article. A case study is presented to support the research hypothesis. The novelty and originality of the present research is the citizen-oriented approach of developing smart cities, considering the perception and the new roles or functions of the citizen living in a smart city regarding these new sustainable cities. Smart cities are analyzed as social hubs offering improved life quality and a sustainable life perspective, beyond the technical or technological components which are usually debated related to smart cities. The resumption theory explains the paradigm shift from consumer to prosumer and the related development of a new mindset for citizens of smart cities in the European Union. Economic, environmental and social incentives trigger a change of mindset from consumers to prosumers in EU smart cities, which is validated in the present paper

Fecha 2019

URL <https://doi.org/10.3390/smartcities5040072>

Volumen 5

Páginas 1409-1420

Publicación Smart Cities

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Modificado 9/3/2024 20:01:32

Etiquetas:

citizen-oriented approach of developing smart cities, consumer, energy crisis, new consumption models, prosumers, smart cities, sustainability

Notas:

Area

- Use of resources

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

It focuses on the critical role of consumers in smart cities' development, since smart cities are not only technological but also sustainable, and the evolution of consumer to prosumer implies a proactive role for the cities evolution to a more sustainable model.

Topic

- Environmental
- Social, cultural and labour rights

Ride-hailing, travel behaviour and sustainable mobility: an international review

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Tirachini, A.

Resumen Ride-hailing services have transformed the way we travel, but their sustainability and impact on travel behavior have sparked debates. To shed light on the subject, a comprehensive review of studies from various countries was conducted. The findings reveal a mixed picture. On one hand, ride-hailing brings comfort, security, and increased mobility options, benefiting riders on different types of trips. It is particularly valuable for car-free households and individuals with mobility challenges. Moreover, ride-hailing shows potential for efficient rider-driver matching, surpassing traditional street-hailing. This could lead to reduced parking needs and improved curb management. However, the effects on public transport and vehicle usage are less straightforward. Studies indicate that ride-hailing might substitute public transport more than complement it in several cities. This trend has raised concerns about increased motorized traffic and congestion. Early evidence also suggests potential negative impacts on the environment and energy consumption. To fully understand the long-term consequences, it is essential to assess the influence of ride-hailing on car ownership. Additionally, a comprehensive social welfare analysis, weighing the benefits and costs, remains an unexplored area of research. Looking ahead, shared rides gain significance in a future scenario with mobility-as-a-service subscription packages and automated vehicles. This highlights the need to explore their role and potential within evolving mobility systems. In conclusion, ride-hailing services offer undeniable benefits, but their impact on public transport, congestion, and the environment requires careful consideration. A more comprehensive understanding of their effects on car ownership and a social welfare analysis are crucial for making informed decisions about the future of transportation.

Fecha 2020

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11116-019-10070-2>

Adicional Number: 4

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Publicación Transportation

Número 4

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Notas:

Area

- Mobility

Partner

RSC TALENT 2016, S.L.

Relevance

The importance and relevance of examining the sustainability and travel behavior impacts of ride-hailing are driven by several compelling reasons.

Firstly, ride-hailing services have transformed the way we move around, making it crucial to understand their effects on transportation systems. By delving into these impacts, we can shape the future of mobility and ensure efficient and sustainable transportation options.

Secondly, with growing concerns about environmental sustainability, it is vital to assess how ride-hailing contributes to carbon emissions, congestion, and overall environmental impact. This knowledge helps us make informed decisions to mitigate negative consequences and promote greener transportation alternatives.

Moreover, the influence of ride-hailing on urban planning and infrastructure cannot be overlooked. By exploring its effects on public transport, parking needs, and curb management, we can better design cities and transportation networks that meet the evolving needs of our communities.

Understanding consumer behavior in the context of ride-hailing is another crucial aspect. By studying how people embrace and utilize these services, we gain valuable insights into user preferences, adoption patterns, and potential barriers. This information guides policymakers, researchers, and businesses in creating tailored transportation solutions that align with user needs.

Additionally, ride-hailing has the potential to enhance social equity and accessibility. By improving mobility options for individuals without private vehicles or those with physical limitations, ride-hailing can contribute to a more inclusive transportation landscape. Exploring these benefits and challenges helps us ensure equal access to transportation services for all.

Lastly, research on ride-hailing impacts informs policy and regulation development. By understanding its effects on various aspects of transportation, policymakers can shape effective regulations that foster innovation, sustainability, and public interest.

In summary, investigating the sustainability and travel behavior impacts of ride-hailing is essential for shaping the future of transportation, addressing environmental concerns, designing efficient urban systems, understanding consumer preferences, promoting social equity, and developing appropriate regulations. It enables us to build a transportation ecosystem that is sustainable, accessible, and responsive to the needs of communities worldwide.

Topic

- Diverse topics

Sustainability and Consumption: What's Gender Got to Do with It?

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Brittany Bloodhart

Autor Janet Katherine Swim

Resumen Gender plays a significant role in sustainable consumption, as there are differences in the amount and type of sustainable consumption between women and men. Gender stereotypes and norms shape individuals' thoughts, responses, and actions towards sustainable consumption. These differences are influenced by larger lifestyle practices and intersect with other social identities, which can affect gender differences in environmentally relevant actions. Efforts to promote sustainable consumption are also influenced by and affect people differently based on gender and other marginalized identities. This article aims to highlight the research on the gendered

aspects of sustainable consumption, emphasizing the need for policies and practices that address gender equality. The achievement of a more equitable society requires making global consumption more sustainable, as outlined in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. However, current efforts to address sustainable consumption often fall short in considering gender equality, norms, and structures. A nuanced understanding of how sustainable consumption is constructed and influenced by gender and social group memberships is necessary. The article examines gender differences in sustainable consumption behaviors, which show that women engage in more sustainable behaviors than men. Women are more likely to engage in private and less conspicuous forms of sustainable consumption, such as reducing water and energy use at home and reusing material goods. Men's overall consumption is less sustainable, particularly in terms of transportation and travel distances. Gender roles and associated practices contribute to these differences, with women aligning with sustainable behaviors associated with private-sphere care-taking and men aligning with sustainable behaviors associated with homeowner roles. Men also tend to avoid sustainable behaviors associated with femininity, while women do not show the same avoidance of behaviors associated with masculinity. Research on individuals with queer and nonbinary gender identities suggests that patterns of sustainable consumption are influenced by gender identity rather than biological gender. Queer communities often show greater activism, including environmental activism, as they challenge traditional assumptions about gender roles. Motivations and social influences on sustainable consumption are also discussed, highlighting the role of gender norms and status. Consuming sustainably is often associated with feminine traits, and both men and women engaging in sustainable consumption are often ascribed feminine traits. Concerns about self-presentation, acceptance by others, and sexual identity can also influence sustainable consumption behavior. Gender differences in sustainable consumption attitudes and beliefs are influenced by socialization processes. Women are often socialized to value caring for others and the environment, leading to greater pro-environmental attitudes and behaviors. Men, on the other hand, are socialized to avoid behaviors that are feminine and to prioritize individualism and self-enhancement. Concerns about the social consequences of gender role violations may also affect motivations and interests in sustainable consumption.

Fecha 2020

URL <https://doi.org/10.1111/josi.12370>

Volumen 76

Páginas 101-113

Publicación Journal of Social Issues

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Notas:

Area

- General
-

Partner

Internet Web Solutions

Publisher

Journal of Social Issues

Etiquetas: Sustainable consumption, Sustainable development goals, Gender, Gender differences, Gender stereotypes, Intersectionality

Relevance

By examining gender differences in behaviors, motivations, and solutions related to sustainable consumption, the article sheds light on how gender stereotypes, social roles, and norms shape individuals' attitudes and actions. It also emphasizes the intersectionality of gender with other social identities and the importance of addressing gender equality in policies and practices related to sustainable consumption. Understanding the gendered aspects of sustainable consumption is essential for promoting more equitable and effective approaches to achieving sustainable development goals and creating a more sustainable and inclusive society.

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

Sustainable food transition in Portugal: Assessing the Footprint of dietary choices and gaps in national and local food policies

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Alessandro Galli

Autor Sara Moreno Pires

Autor Katshnori Iha

Autor Armando Abrunhosa Alves

Autor David Lin

Autor Maria Serema Mancini

Autor Filipe Teles

Resumen The food system is increasingly acknowledged as the single largest reason for humans' transgression of key planetary limits and it is gaining centrality in our societal run-up towards a sustainable future, especially at city level. In Portugal, a country characterized by high meat and fish consumption, noticeable food wastage, and high urbanization level, fully understanding and then transforming the food system is of priority. Here we investigate the significance of food in comparison to other daily anthropogenic demands and the current sourcing and resource intensities profiles of dietary patterns at Portuguese national and city level through Ecological Footprint Accounting. A critical assessment of gaps in national and local food policies to trigger a major transformation in the Portuguese food system is also conducted on the basis of a newly proposed analytical framework. Results show that food consumption in Portugal is the single largest reason (~30%) for transgressing the carrying capacity of Earth ecosystems but, despite the urgent need for changes in Portuguese food systems, major deficiencies in local policy implementation exist with weak policy commitment, coordination, and lacking institutional capacity as food policies – especially at the local level – are still not

prioritized. Similarities with other countries within Europe and their implications are also discussed.

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720348361#s0065>

Volumen 749

Páginas 1-14

Publicación Science of the Total Environment

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

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Notas:

Area

- Food

Partner

University of Aveiro

Publisher

Elsevier

Etiquetas: Food consumption, Food policy, Food systems, Food trade, Land for food, Sustainable diets

Relevance

The report is relevant because it stresses that the successful application of remedial actions in Portugal requires proactive ongoing communication among various government levels and various actors, and a clear alignment of interests and strategies from the national towards the local levels. The misalignment from the urgent need for global changes and the slow national and local disruptions towards sustainable food transition taking place in the country, thus call for a stronger focus on the development of specific food-centered urban policies and for the inclusion of food, a topic usually overseen, in wider city-level and national level sustainability policies. The situation identified in Portugal is likely to be similar to that of many other countries and cities, whose policy implementation should thus be further investigated.

Topic

- Diverse topics

Sustainable Urban Mobility Policies as a Path to Healthy Cities—The Case Study of LMA, Portugal

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Ana Louro

Autor Nuno Marques da Costa

Autor Eduarda Marques da Costa

Resumen Sustainable development has become the basis of several worldwide policies over the last few decades, and its role will continue to shape policies for decades to come, especially those that are focused on urban mobility. At the same time, urban mobility is included in the framework of the Healthy Cities movement. In this context, using the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA), Portugal, as the study area, this article intends to answer the following research question: are sustainable urban mobility policies contributing to healthy cities? Urban mobility planning and public health instruments were compared with the discourses and practices of those

responsible for the implementation of urban mobility policies and Healthy Cities projects. The results reveal that a large number of responses proposed in the mobility planning instruments are, to some extent, related to the principles of healthy cities. Also, while municipal agents tend not to consider the inclusion of those principles, they instead incorporate the concepts of sustainable development. Nevertheless, we found that both approaches overlap the policy directions of healthy cities. On the other hand, public health policies and Healthy Cities projects presented a scarce number of references to its interventions in the urban mobility domain and mainly focused on the promotion of soft modes. It is concluded that, in the case of the observed municipalities of the LMA, the healthy cities framework is greatly benefited by the inclusion of sustainable development principles in all policies, especially those for urban mobility.

Fecha 2019

URL <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/10/2929>

Volumen 11

Páginas 2929

Publicación Sustainability MDPI

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

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Notas:

Area

- Mobility

Partner

University of Aveiro

Relevance

The report is relevant because it reinforces the contribution of science to urban planning policies and practices, particularly in the domains of sustainable urban mobility and healthy cities, as the communication of academic findings to decision makers is extremely important, and it works through the concept known as “research translation” or “knowledge transfer”. The main conclusions of this research enable the identification of some lessons for the future to reinforce the common values regarding the policies and interventions for sustainable urban mobility and healthy cities: that is, both approaches are multi-temporal, multi-sectoral, and multi-level perspectives, and do not have a specific

goal to achieve but are instead a continuous process that can always be improved. Also, the promotion of cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral policies is one of the key factors in this study, although it proves to be scarce in both the analyzed instruments and agent discourses and practices

Topic

- Diverse topics

The circular economy and the Green Jobs creation

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Adam Sulich

Autor Letycja Sołoducho-Pelc

Resumen The circular economy (CE) is a proposal for a new, more sustainable, and durable economy model. As a consequence, this pro-environmental economic model induces visible changes in the labour market which are Green Jobs (GJs). This paper is focused on the creation of Green Jobs in the CE. The GJs are most visible in the

environmental goods and services sector (EGSS). This study aims to investigate EGSS among 28 European Union countries in the years 2009–2019. The adopted method was literature research complemented by the statistical analysis of secondary data from Eurostat in the linear regression method. Then, some Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their measures were used as main indicators reflecting changes in the labour market. Results are presented as a model indicating which of the SDGs can support CE and enhance a number of the Green Jobs. Presented results contribute to the science because combine factors influencing GJs creation in EGSS, in a CE perspective. This study underlines a lack of uniform methods for measuring and forecasting the effects of Green Jobs creation and indicates future research directions. In the CE, people prevent environmental damage, control pollution, and take measures to protect the enterprise's environment. Issues such as development in harmony between humanity and nature, the SD, wise science, and technology are gaining strategic importance. These concepts are crucial for CE development and indicate the need for agreement between the participants of economic processes at the various levels. Therefore, it is assumed that it is related to the idea of "green civilization" coined by Norgaard (1994), where societies' wisdom translates into civilization development regarding the natural environment and economic benefits for all. In the CE, the labour market can be shaped by activities at the macro and micro levels associated with GJs creation. When pointing to the possibilities of implementing the CE model in practice, it should be considered that the GJs are next to the pillar of this concept, and they are necessary to achieve SDGs. Green Jobs act as a CE implementation tool and are a strategic goal for organisations in the economic model. The natural environment can be protected and restored by increasing the number of GJs. The GJs importance is not only based on protecting and developing the natural environment. Green Jobs are essential to employees because they ensure decent work and shape their destiny and the environmental protection level.

URL <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355038003>

Publicación Environmental Science and Pollution Research

Fecha de adición 4/3/2024 18:54:33

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Etiquetas:

Sustainable development, Green jobs, Sustainable development goals, Environmental goods

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Area

- General
-

Partner

University of Málaga

Partner

University of Málaga

Relevance

The paper focus on the importance of creating green jobs for the future development of the CE high lightening not only its economic relevance but also its environmental, social and decent work driving. The study is carried out mainly in the environmental goods and services sector.

Relevance

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Topic

- Economic
 - Diverse topics
-

Topic

- Economic
 - Diverse topics
-

The economic value for cycling – a methodological assessment for Starter Cities

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor João Pedro Ferreira

Autor Catarina Isidoro

Autor Frederico Moura Sá

Autor José Carlos Baptista da

Resumen The concerns about climate change, the effects of congestion and pollution in urban areas have led to the debate about the need for alternative mobility patterns to reduce the negative impacts of transport. At the same time, research on sustainable urban mobility highlights the value of cycling as a mean of transport and its economic, social and environmental benefits. Despite the proven benefits, investments in cycling are not always considered a priority, especially in contexts where cycling is residual, such as Portuguese cities, with an average modal share of 0.5%. In this context, the Boost project is developing a Starter Cities Roadmap to promote cycling. This article aims to discuss the methodological steps beyond a comprehensive Economic Value for Cycling (EVC) tool. This tool is aimed to analyze the impacts of a higher use of the bicycle as a transportation mode and its multi-dimensional impacts in the economy. Departing from the example of starter cities in Portugal and the available statistical information, a full description of the methodology applied (and challenges) is offered. This method covers from the calculation of the bicycle industry value chain; economic impacts of reduced fuel consumption caused by modal shift; and the value of environmental, energy and health benefits at a local level.

Fecha 2020

URL <https://revistascientificas.us.es/index.php/HyS/article/view/11217>

Volumen 13

Páginas 29-45

Publicación Hábitat y Sociedad

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:48

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Etiquetas:

Cycling Benefits, Cycling Impacts, Economic Impacts, Value of Cycling

Notas:

Area

- Mobility

Partner

University of Aveiro

Relevance

The report is relevant because understand the economic value of cycling is also to better understand the impact that these projects can have on the Portuguese context but also in other contexts where bicycle implementation is still residual. Also, the learnings and conclusions of this exercise will allow better informing policymakers and explaining some of the current good practices on bicycle promotion and sustainability in a way that more people and an important part of the political discourse can be better assimilated. If more people understand that, besides the social and environmental dimensions, also the economic dimension largely benefits of the increase in bicycle use, then easily more tenacious measures will be introduced, and a sustainable reality with better practices and cities can emerge.

Topic

- Diverse topics

The impact of urban features in cycling potential – A tale of Portuguese cities

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor Miguel Lopes

Autor Ana Mélice Dias

Autor Cecília Silva

Resumen While the bicycle is commonly understood as a suitable alternative to fulfil most of urban mobility needs, adoption rates of this transport mode vary considerably among urban areas. Those at early stages of adoption, identified as starter cycling cities, face numerous challenges, reducing the effectiveness of policies and strategies. Much research has been dedicated at identifying social and physical environment conditions favouring the use of the bicycle. Assuming cycling potential results of a good combination of physical and socio-demographic factors, we set out to identify dominant contexts generating high levels of cycling potential. The previously developed Gross Potential for Cycling is applied to 21 Portuguese municipalities of different spatial contexts. By looking at the particularities of different typologies of urban territories, a set of k-means clustering analyses investigates which combination of factors contribute to the establishment of a high cycling potential. The results indicate that, in the set of case studies, high accessibility to schools and urban centralities are common in high cycling potential areas, regardless of spatial context. Three clusters were identified from the combination of the age profile of residents and the connectivity features of the territory, defining the main typologies of high cycling potential areas. As different urban typologies pose distinct configurations on the performance of the different evaluated indicators, these outcomes are crucial to inform policy makers on where to prioritize investment for the establishment of a new cycling culture.

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0966692321002027>

Volumen 95

Páginas 1-9

Publicación Journal of Transport Geography

Fecha de adición 9/3/2024 20:02:49

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Etiquetas:

Built environment, Cluster analysis, Cycling potential, Planning support system, Starter cycling cities

Notas:

Area

- Mobility
-

Partner

University of Aveiro

Publisher

Elsevier

Relevance

The report is relevant because it can play a crucial role in changing the prevalent mindset within Portuguese planning authorities in these starter cycling contexts, where it is assumed that most cities do not hold the necessary features to foster a new cycling culture. In fact, one of the most important conclusions of this study lies on the fact high cycling potential can sprout from various urban settings, with relative consistency between them.

Topic

- Diverse topics
-

What Impacts Socially Responsible Consumption?

Tipo de elemento Artículo de revista académica

Autor María Luisa Ríos-Rodríguez

Autor José María Salgado-Cacho

Autor Pilar Moreno-Jiménez

Resumen The article explores the concept of socially responsible consumption (SRC) and its various dimensions, such as responsible purchasing, waste reduction, and alternatives to consumption. It discusses different theoretical approaches to understanding responsible consumer behaviour and emphasizes the importance of individual characteristics in predicting and influencing SRC. The study aims to investigate the influence of perceived efficacy, affective commitment, and materialism on SRC and the reduction of consumption. Perceived efficacy refers to individuals' belief in their ability to make a positive impact through their purchasing behaviour. Affective commitment relates to individuals' emotional connection and concern for environmental and social issues. Materialism refers to the importance placed on material possessions and acquisition. The study hypothesizes that higher perceived efficacy leads to higher levels of SRC (H1). It also suggests that greater affective commitment is associated with higher levels of SRC (H2). Conversely, materialism is expected to have a negative effect on SRC (H3). Additionally, the study explores the influence of socio-demographic factors, such as gender, age, income level, and education level, on SRC (H4). The research collected data from 636 participants through questionnaires. The results indicate that perceived efficacy, affective commitment, and materialism significantly influence different dimensions of SRC, including purchasing cause-related products, supporting responsible firms, shopping in small shops, and considering the origin of products. Socio-demographic factors also contribute to significant differences in SRC. Overall, the study provides insights into the factors that predict socially responsible consumption and highlights the importance of individual characteristics in shaping consumer behaviour. It emphasizes the need to consider perceived efficacy, affective commitment, and materialism in promoting responsible consumption and reducing overall consumption levels.

Fecha 2021

URL <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13084258>

Adicional Number: 8

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Publicación Sustainability

Número 8

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Etiquetas:

Affective commitment, Alternatives to consumption, Perceived efficacy, Responsible purchasing, Socially responsible consumption, Waste reduction

Notas:

Area

- General
-

Partner

Internet Web Solutions

Relevance

With growing concerns about sustainability and ethical practices, understanding the factors that drive responsible consumption is crucial for businesses, policymakers, and researchers. The article examines individual characteristics such as perceived efficacy, affective commitment, and materialism, and their impact on SRC. By uncovering the predictors of responsible consumption, the study provides insights into how individuals make purchasing decisions and their attitudes towards sustainability. This information can be valuable for developing strategies to promote responsible consumer behaviour and guide businesses in catering to the preferences of socially conscious consumers. Additionally, the article contributes to the existing literature on sustainable consumption by examining the dimensions of SRC and its potential to reduce overall consumption.

Topic

- Social, cultural and labour rights
- Diverse topics