




UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

Faculteit der Maatschappij- en
Gedragwetenschappen

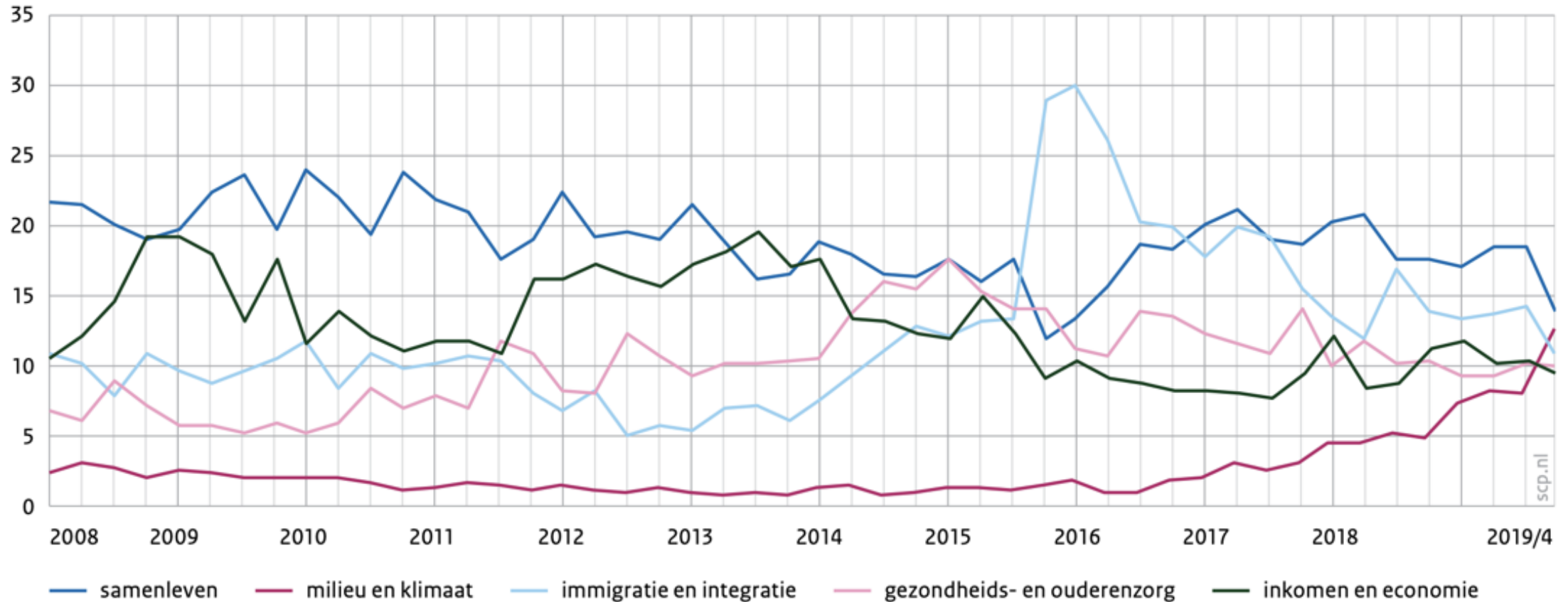
A woman with long brown hair, wearing a black leather jacket, is shown in profile, reaching out to touch a package of fresh green vegetables in a supermarket aisle. The aisle is filled with various packaged produce, including leafy greens and red radishes. The lighting is bright, typical of a grocery store.

Understanding and changing
**Consumer perceptions and
behavior towards polymers**

Prof. dr. Frenk van Harreveld

Perceived importance climate change

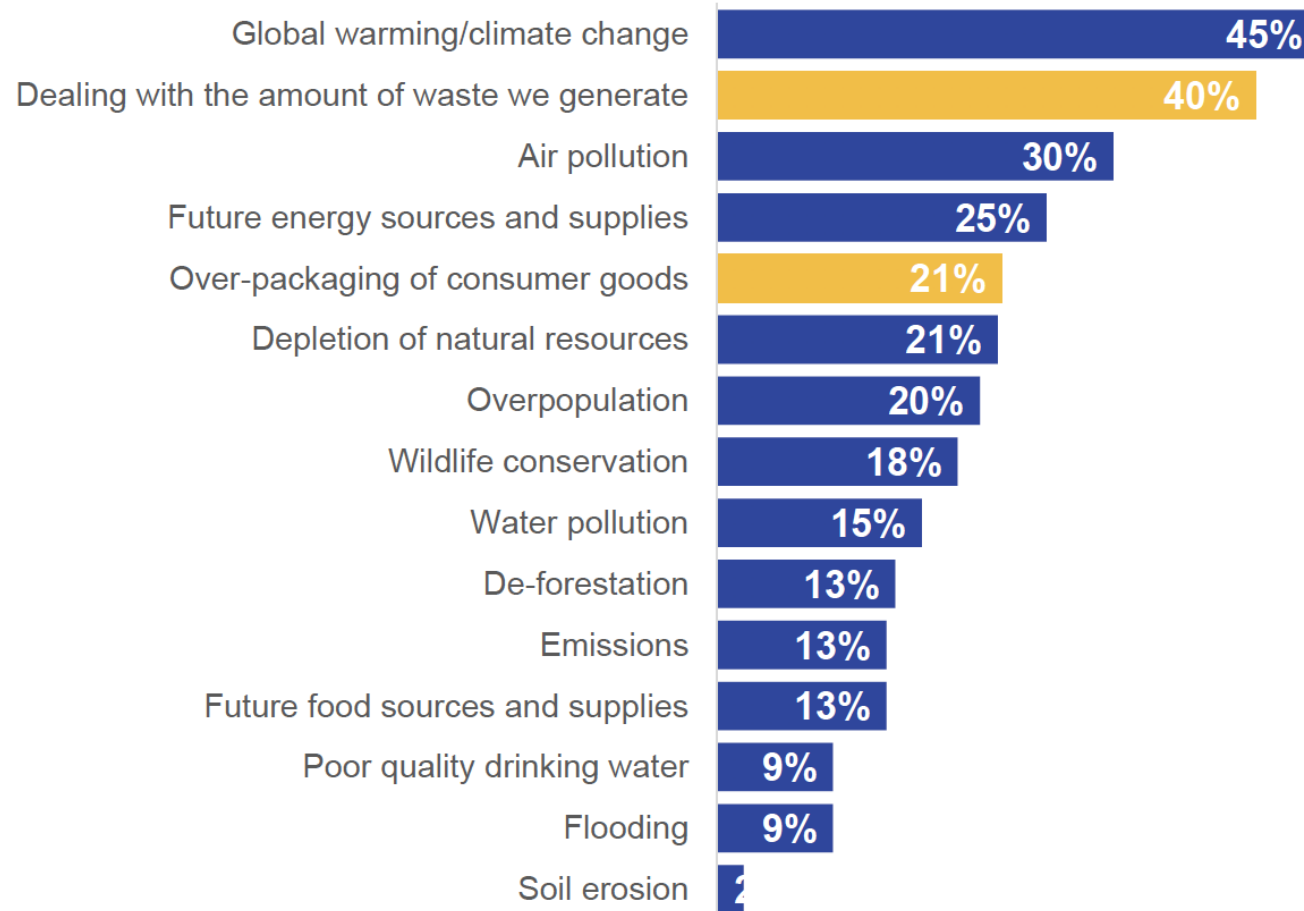
Figuur 1.5 Ontwikkelingen in het nationale probleembesef, de vijf grootste categorieën van dit kwartaal, bevolking van 18+, 2008-2019/4 (in procenten)^a







Environmental concerns

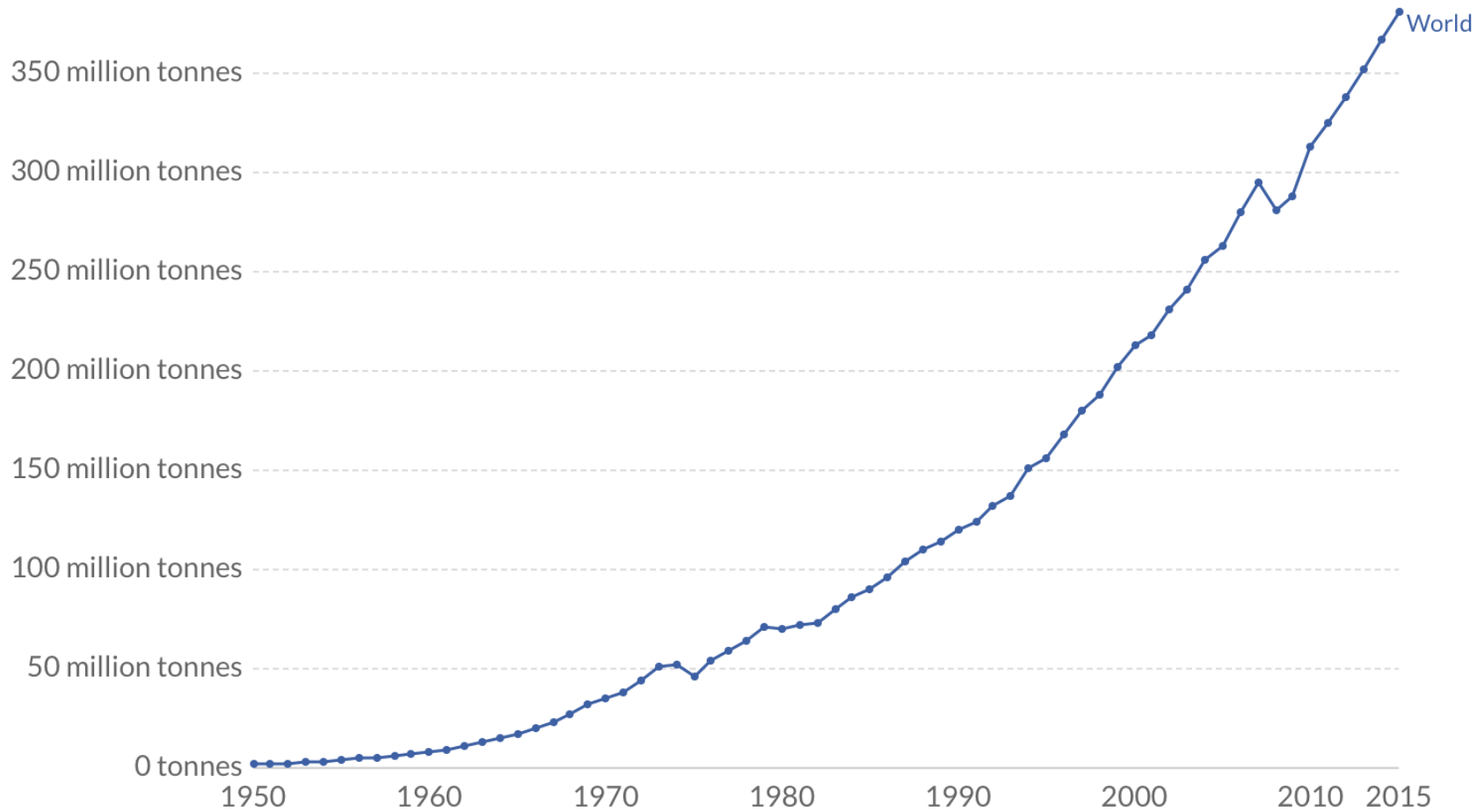




Global plastics production

Annual global polymer resin and fiber production (plastic production), measured in metric tonnes per year.

Our World
in Data



Source: Geyer et al. (2017)
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Plastic: Why Coca-Cola won't be ditching single-use plastic bottles

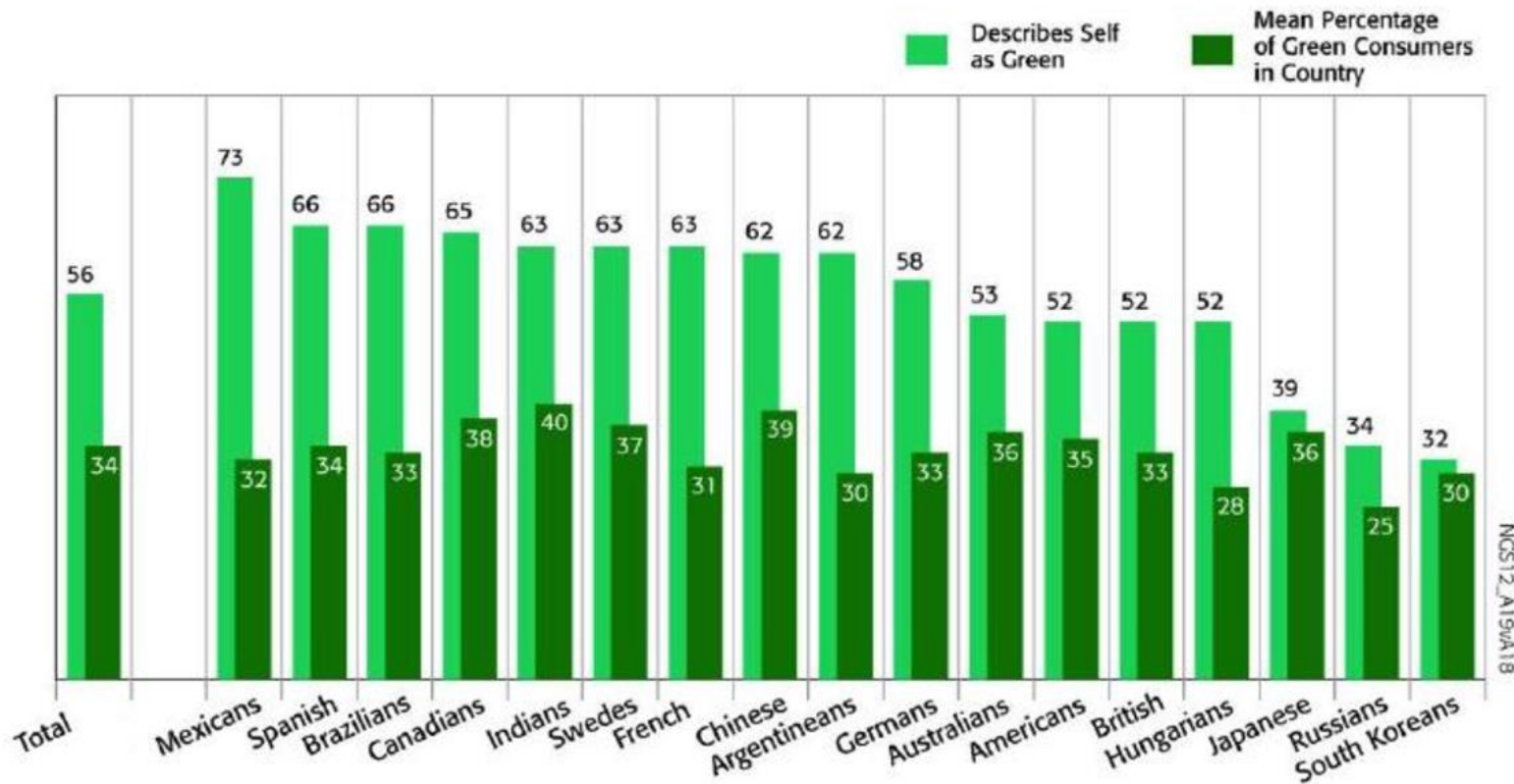
© 23 Jan 2020 Last updated at 14:58



One of Coca-Cola's bosses has said that the soft drink company won't stop using single-use plastic because people still want plastic bottles.

Bea Perez, who is the firm's head of sustainability, argued that customers like them because they re-seal and are lightweight.

Mind the gap



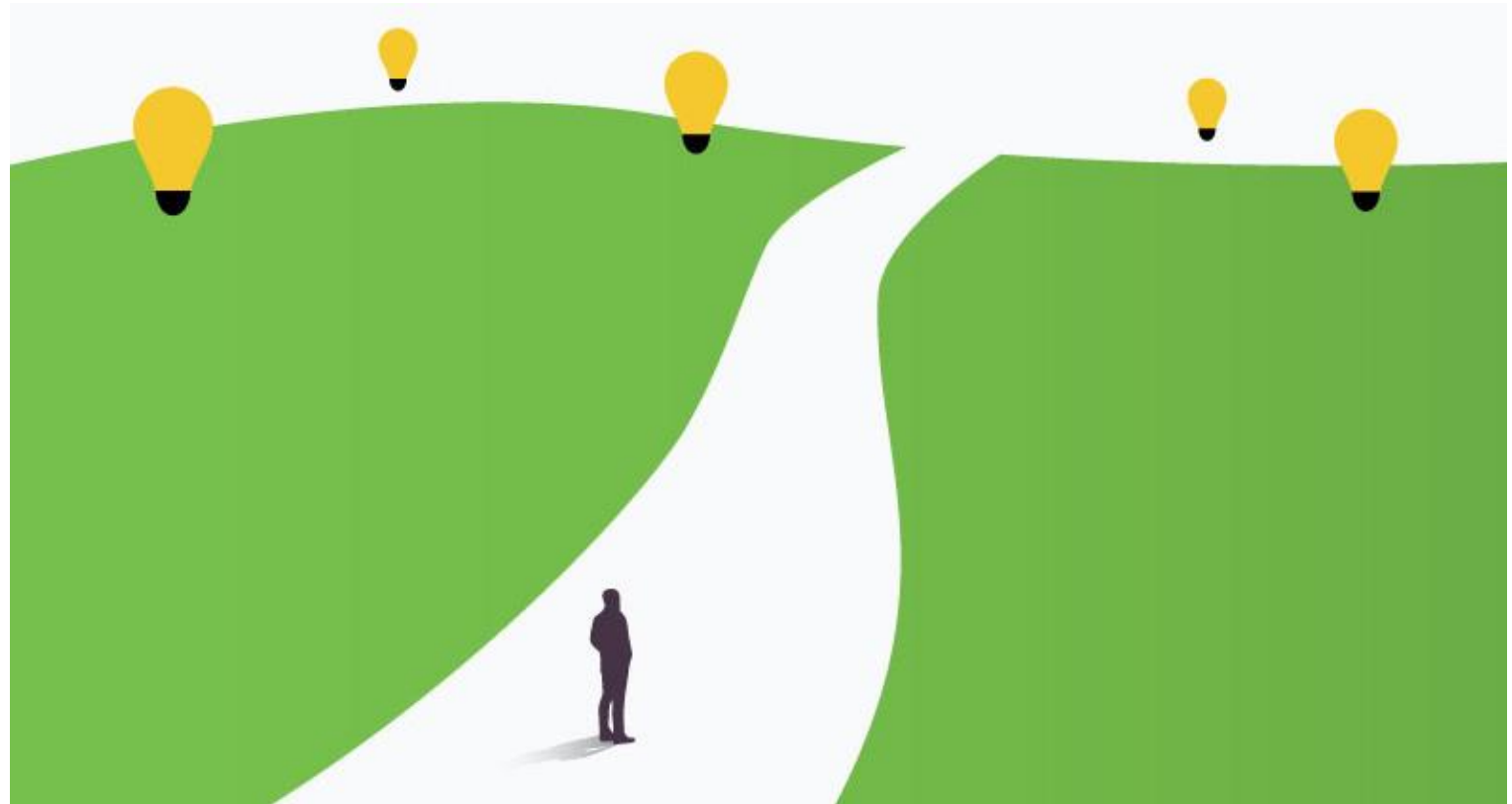
Terlau, W. & Hirsch, D. (2015). Sustainable Consumption and the Attitude-Behaviour-Gap Phenomenon - Causes and Measurements towards a Sustainable Development. *Int. J. Food System Dynamics* 6, 159-174



Psychological distance

“a cognitive separation between the self and other instances such as persons, events, or times.”

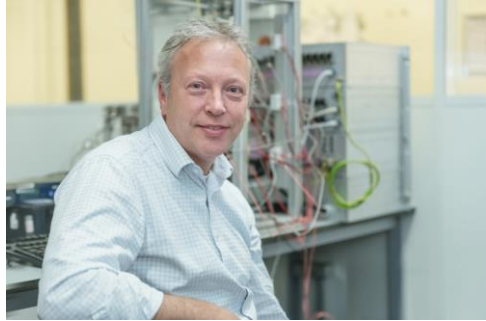
Trope & Liberman (2003).





The psychology of sustainable behaviour





'Regular' plastic

Bio-based plastic

fossil feedstocks

biomass



No additional CO₂

You will now be presented with a number of statements. Please indicate to what extent you agree with each of the statements. (7-point Likert-scale from 0 = *strongly disagree* to 6 = *strongly agree*)

Plastic/Bio-based plastic...

1. ... is **convenient**.
2. ... is **lightweight**.
3. ... is **cheap**.
4. ... is readily **available**.
5. ... is **useful**.
6. ... is **durable**.
7. ... is **hygienic**
8. ... is **safe**.
9. ... is **good for storage and packaging**.
10. ... is **recyclable**.
11. ... **takes a long time to decompose**.
12. ... **pollutes bodies of water** (e.g. oceans).
13. ... **causes waste**.
14. ... **pollutes the air**.
15. ... is **harmful to people's health** (e.g., by entering the food chain or drinking water).
16. ... is **harmful to animals**.
17. ... **depletes natural resources**.
18. ... is **often of poor quality** (e.g., breaks easily).



We are now going to ask you about your feelings concerning plastic/bio-based plastic use. Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements.
(7-point Likert-scale from 0 = *strongly disagree* to 6 = *strongly agree*)

When I think about plastic/bio-based plastic use, I feel....

... **worried.**

... **joy.**

... **guilty.**

... **sad.**

... **angry.**

... **uncertain.**

... **excited.**





This 1.5L **regular** plastic bottle of water costs £1.

How much would you be willing to pay for the same bottle of water if it were made from **bio-based plastic**?

£0

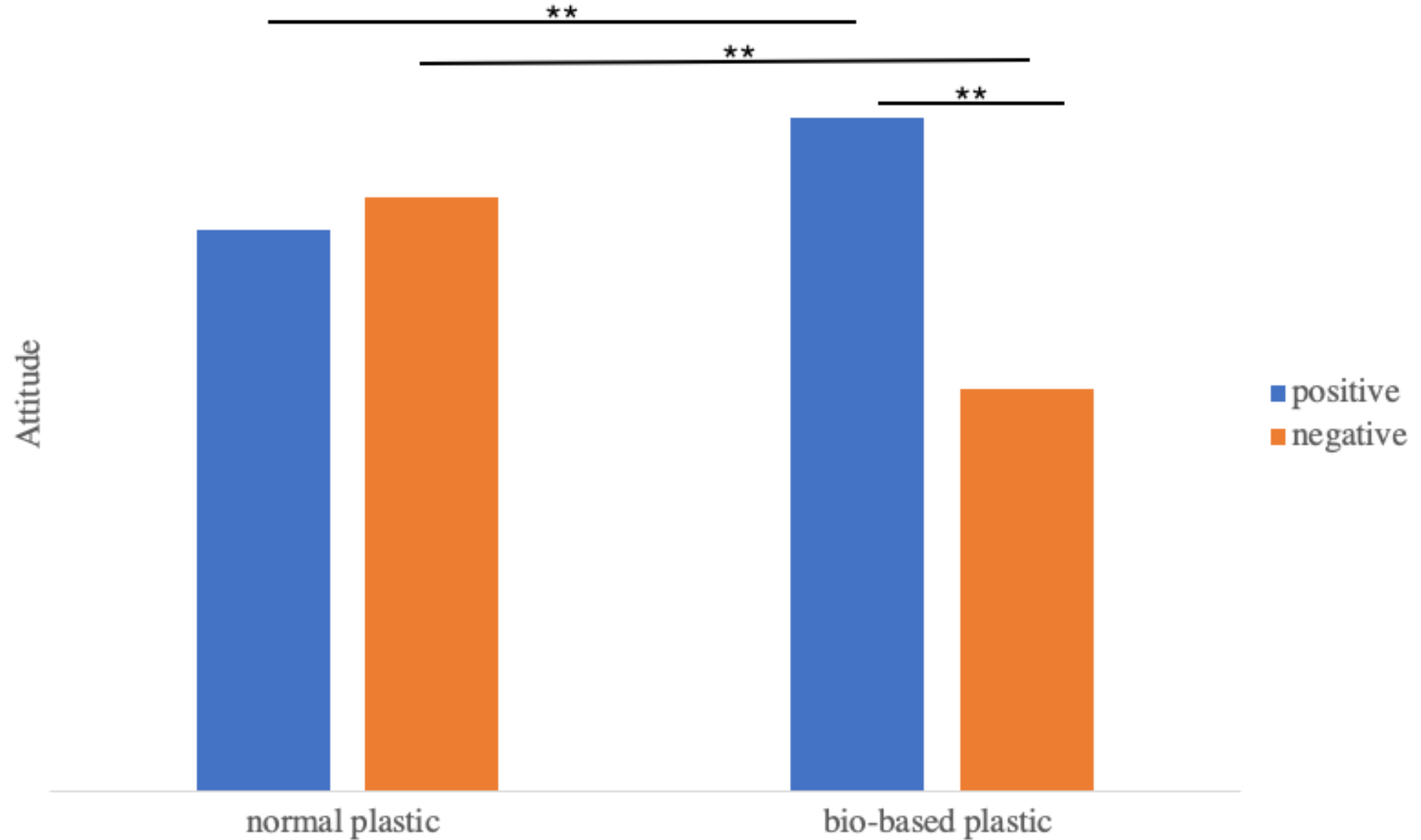
£1

£2



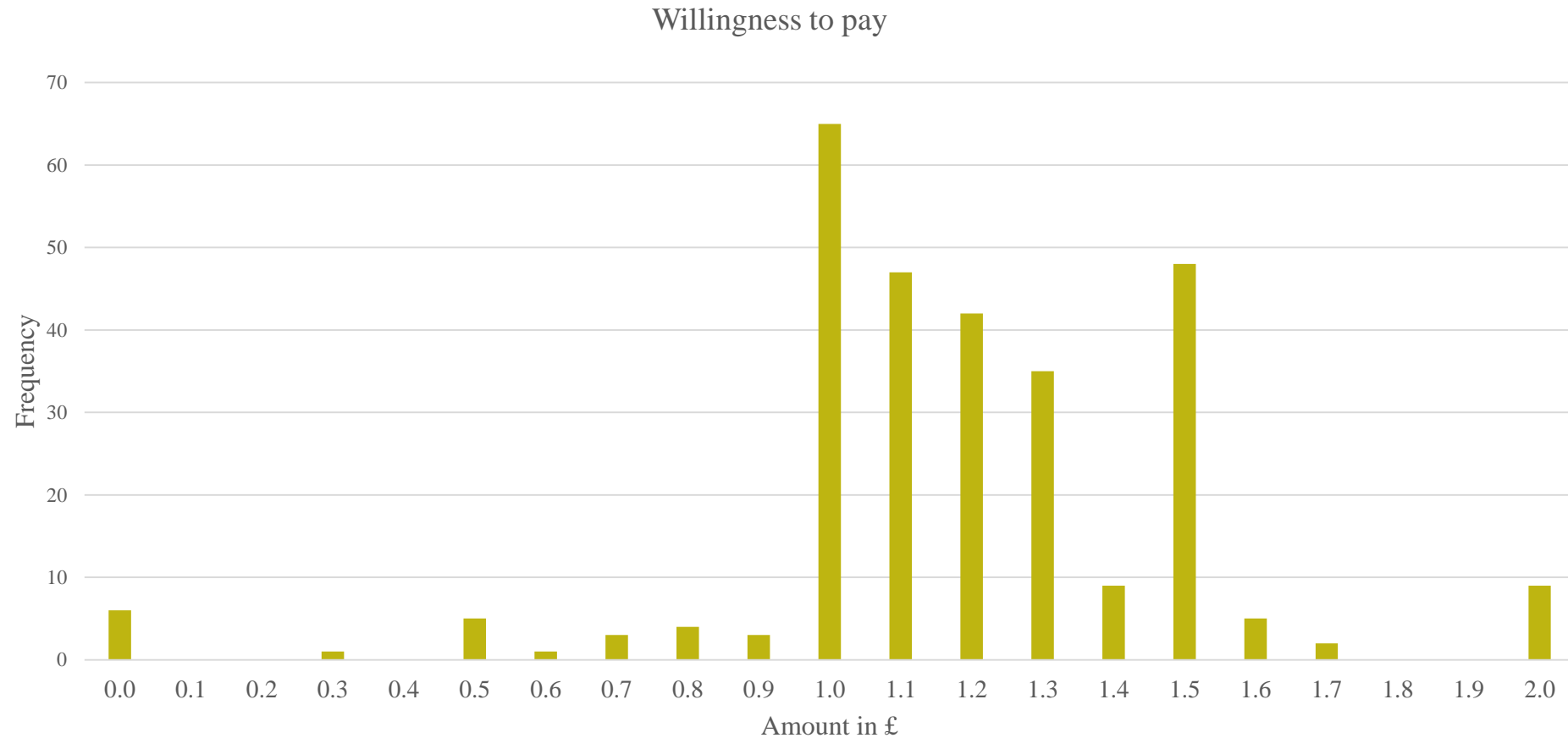


Attitudes

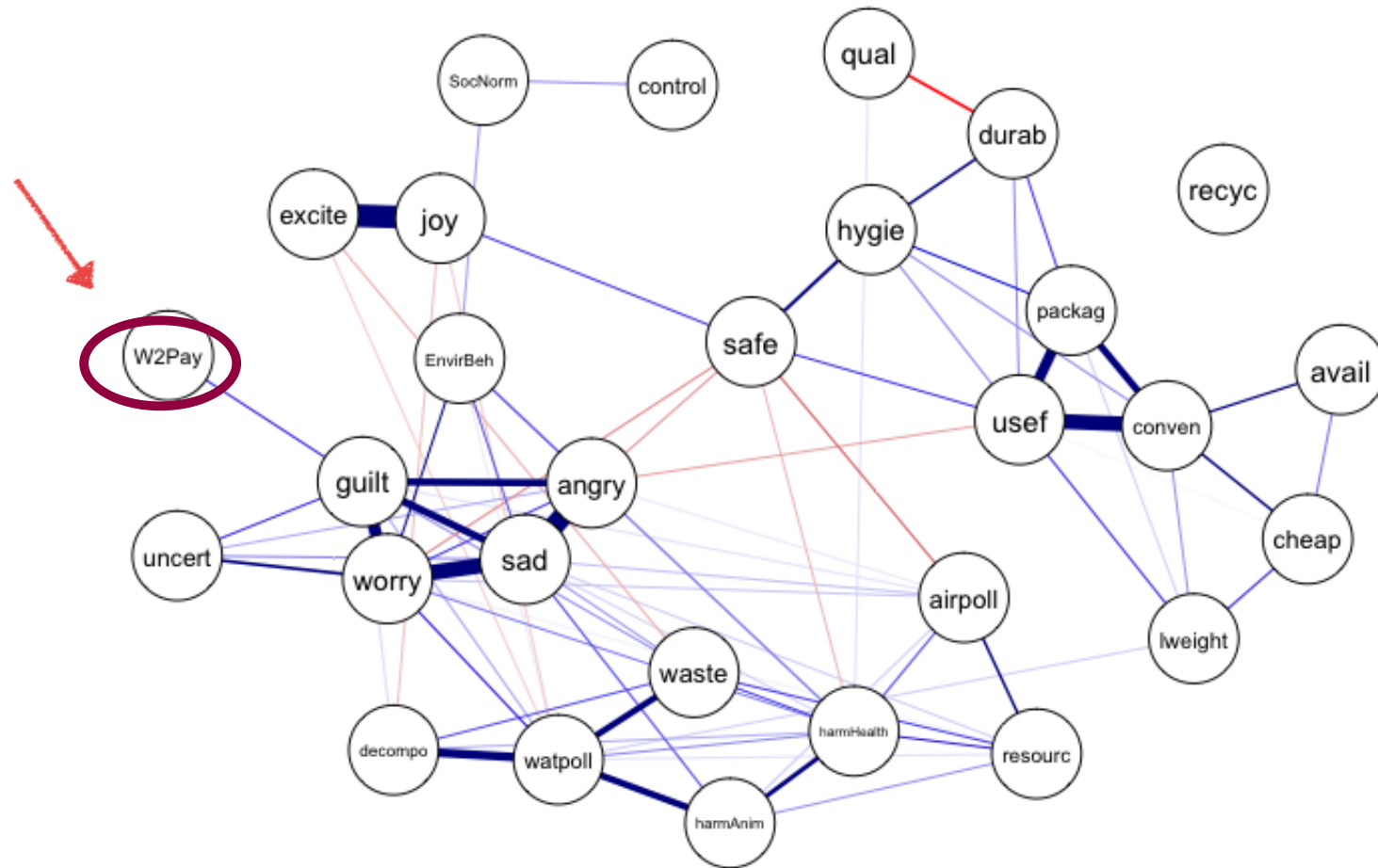




Willingness to pay



Plastic attitude network





Willingness to pay: donation

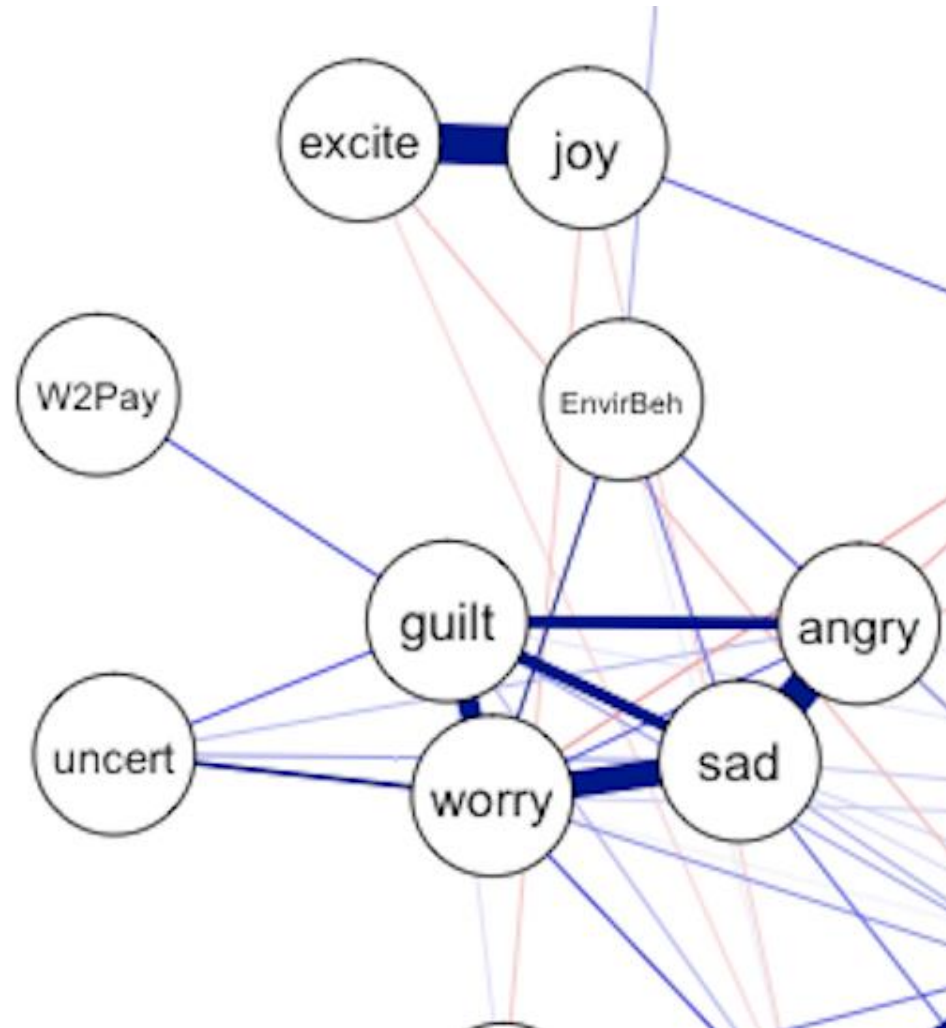
Guilt



$t(230.517) = -1.966, p = 0.05^*$

*This is the corrected p-value suggested by the statistically significant Levene's Test for Equality of Variances. The uncorrected p-value was only marginally significant $t(283) = -1.800, p = 0.061$.

Emotions



Emotions

None of the other emotions that we measured predict donation amount.

- Anger
- Excitement
- **Guilt** ($t = 3.117, p = 0.002, \beta = 0.182$)
- Joy
- Uncertainty
- Sadness
- Worry

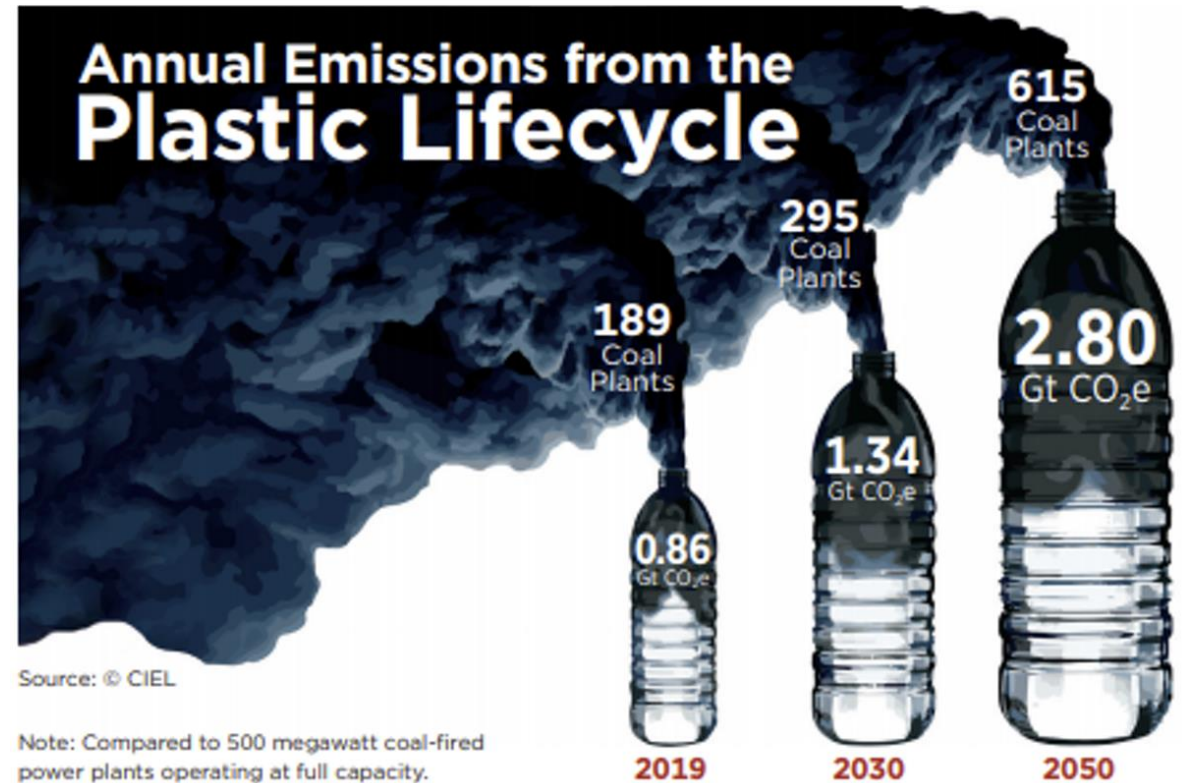


$R^2 = 0.033, F(1, 283) = 9.713, p = 0.002$

Conclusions

- Broad values of consumers about the environment are not always translated into behaviour.
- Bridging the gap between attitudes and behaviour.
- Empirical network models provide insight into primary drivers of behaviour.
- Inroads into targeted persuasion strategies to change behaviours.
- Educating the public about consequences of plastic.

Emissions from the Plastic Lifecycle





Moving forward

- Psychological distance revisited: reducing distance to the benefits of changing towards more sustainable behaviour.
- Visibility is key
- Role models
- Positive emotions

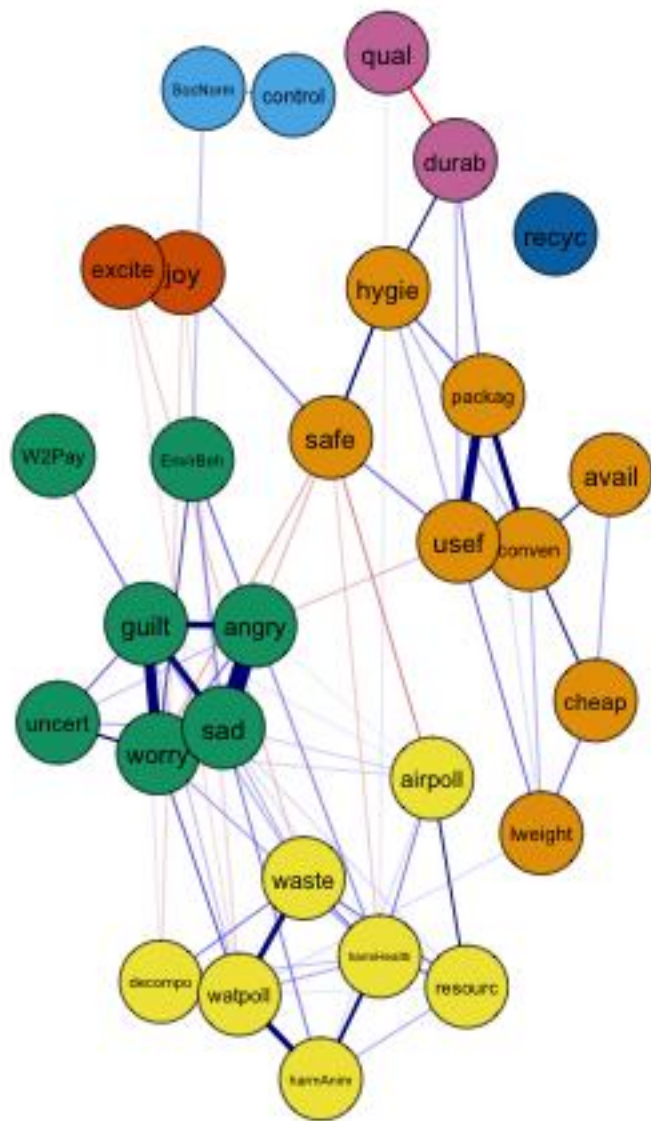


Going Green to Be Seen: Status, Reputation, and Conspicuous Conservation

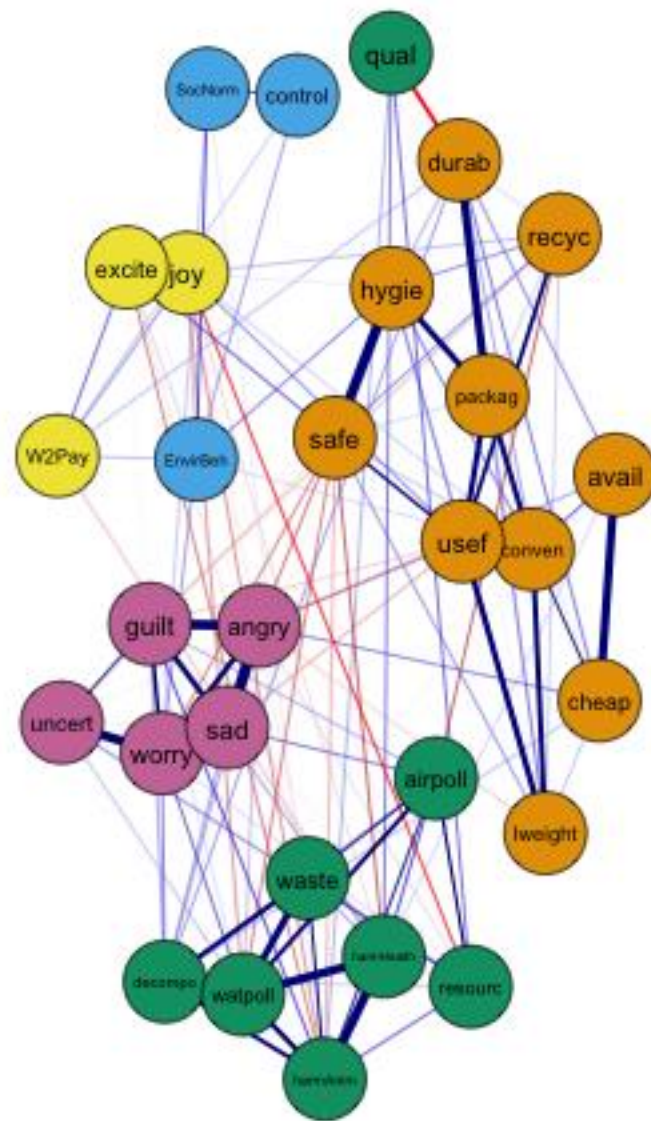
Vladas Griskevicius
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Joshua M. Tybur
University of New Mexico

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Rotterdam School of Management



Plastic



Bio-based plastic

