Association of Socioeconomic Status and Pro-Environmental Behaviors in the Citizens of Gorgan, Iran (2017)

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Abstract

Background and objectives: Environmental pollution is a major cause of various diseases. Massive production of hospital, industrial and household wastes lead to several health issues, threatening community health on a daily basis. The present study aimed to determine the association between socioeconomic status and pro-environmental behaviors in the citizens of Gorgan, Iran.

Methods: This cross-sectional, descriptive-analytical study was conducted on 400 citizens of Gorgan. Participants were divided into three regions based on urban categorization. Data were collected using demographic and socioeconomic questionnaires. To assess environmental behaviors, a standard questionnaire was used based on the Dunlap spectrum. Data analysis was performed in SPSS version 16 using the analysis of variance (ANOVA), independent samples t-test and factor analysis.

Results: No positive significant correlation was observed between gender and environmental behaviors. The results of ANOVA showed a significant association between marital status and environmental behaviors. In addition, the results of factor analysis indicated that five factors explained 55.49% of environmental behaviors. The results of ANOVA also demonstrated that middle-class citizens had a more responsible attitude toward the environment compared to others (P<0.05).

Conclusion: According to the results, socioeconomic status influenced the social value orientations and responsible behaviors of individuals toward the environment. Therefore, increasing the quality of life and providing comprehensive education could enhance pro-environmental behaviors and promote community health.

Keywords: Socioeconomic status, Pro-Environmental behaviors, Ecological paradigm, Gorgan

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Introduction

Environmental problems are among the most pressing issues faced by the human society in the modern era. Researchers have been concerned about finding sustainable solutions in this regard (1). The increasing trends of population growth and consumption rates are considered to be the main causes of excessive resource exploitation (2).

Prominent environmental sociology scholars, such as Dunlap and Van Liere (3), Dunlap and Jones (4), Ayodeji (5), Buttel (6), Schahn and Holzer (7) and Salehi (8) have investigated the influential factors on environmental behaviors including demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, social class, place of residence, marital status), political orientation, social ideology, environmental performance of nations, environmental knowledge and religious beliefs (9).

Pro-environmental behaviors are defined as the responses of community members to the environment, which involve a wide range of feelings, tendencies, and specific preparations for interacting with the environment. In every community, individuals have different attitudes to the environment based on their specific social and cultural conditions. In general, positive behaviors toward the environment are those not causing any harm, even if not protecting the environment (10).

Explaining responsible environmental behaviors is possible through reviewing the socioeconomic status and attitudinal and individual perceptions, as well as the opportunities available for environmental behaviors in communities. According to the literature, socioeconomic and cultural conditions play a pivotal role in the environmental behaviors of community members (11, 13). In addition, the socioeconomic status of community members largely influences the emergence of the pro-environmental behaviors that affect health. Due to the diversity of societies and profound impact of the society’s structure and basic cultural factors in this regard, proper social relations and policymaking cannot be established (14).

On a large scale, the ability of organizations to manage solid waste is an effective component of health promotion. On the other hand, urban growth has currently imposed drastic pressure on the environment, as well as the health of community members. One of the most important consequences of this growth is migration to cities and the uncontrolled growth of suburbanization. In addition, individual factors play a key role in sustainable development.

The present study aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude of individuals toward energy use and waste recycling and investigate the association of socioeconomic status and pro-environmental behaviors in the citizens of Gorgan, Iran.

Materials and Methods

This descriptive-analytical research was conducted on 400 citizens (191 women and 209 men) in Gorgan, Iran in 2017. Data were collected using the field method. In addition, data collection tools included a self-report questionnaire including the occupation status, education level and social class of the subjects, with five main questions to assess the socioeconomic status (SES). Content and face validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by 12 experts, and its reliability was estimated at the Cronbach’s alpha of 0.83 (15). The main data collection tool for assessing pro-environmental behaviors was
based on the questionnaire by Stern (16) and Milfont and Duckitt (17).

Subjects were selected via random sampling. After determining the sample size using cluster sampling, the citizens of Gorgan were divided into three categories based on urban classification. All the questionnaires were anonymous, and data were collected directly from the citizens.

Data analysis was performed in SPSS version 16 using descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation), inferential statistics (independent t-test for the mean comparison of the two groups), analysis of variance (ANOVA) and factor analysis. P-values lower than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Among the participants, 52.2% were male and 47.8% were female. Mean age of the subjects was 33.31±9.69 years (range=17-62 years). In terms of marital status, 31.8% of the participants were single, 55.5% were married and 12.7% were widowed or divorced. Regarding education status, 27% of the subjects had high school diploma or an associate degree, 48.3% were above diploma/had bachelor’s degree and 24.7% had master’s degree (or higher). In terms of occupation status, 39.3% were unemployed or job seekers, 10.7% had part-time jobs and 50% were employed (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Spouse</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma/Below Diploma</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master’s Degree (or higher)</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed/Job Seeker</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-Time Job</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time Job</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results of independent samples t-test showed no significant difference between the male and female participants in terms of pro-environmental behaviors (Table 2).

Table 2. Comparison of Pro-Environmental Behaviors in Citizens Based on Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Consumption</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward Waste Recycling</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>3.96</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Consumption</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollutants</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding Waste Production</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>2.71</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the results of ANOVA, there was a significant difference in the pro-environmental behaviors of the citizens in terms of the marital status. Married subjects received a higher score in pro-environmental behaviors in all the factors (water consumption, attitude toward waste recycling, energy use, pollutants, and avoiding waste production). Moreover, single subjects had a more efficient performance in this regard compared to those without a spouse (Table 3).

In the present study, environmental behaviors were the dependent variable in five dimensions of water consumption, attitude toward waste recycling, energy use, pollutants, and avoiding waste production with 20 items which were scored based on a Likert scale.

According to the information in Table 3, the results of ANOVA showed a correlation between the SES of the participants and water consumption. The level of water consumption was higher in the lower class compared to the middle class. In addition, citizens of high social classes had higher water consumption compared to the middle class. With regard to the attitude toward waste recycling, a correlation was observed between the SES of the respondents and their attitudes. On the other hand, citizens of the lower class had poor attitudes toward waste recycling. Citizens of the middle-class had better attitudes in this regard (mean: 16.76) compared to the higher class (mean: 16).

The results of ANOVA revealed an association between energy use and SES of the respondents. Correspondingly, lower class citizen wasted more energy than other social classes, while higher class citizens wasted less energy compared to the lower class citizens.

In the analysis of the fourth factor, a correlation was observed between the SES of the respondents and ‘green behavior’ (i.e., no use of pollutants), so that lower class citizens had the least consideration of using pollutants. According to the results of ANOVA, there was an association between the SES of the respondents and avoiding waste production. In this regard, lower class citizens produced the highest volume of waste, whereas the middle-class citizens produced the lowest level of waste (Table 4).
Table 3. Comparison of Pro-Environmental Behaviors of Citizens Based on Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>ANOVA (Sig)</th>
<th>Tukey’s Test (Sig)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Consumption</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>15.68</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>18.35</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Spouse</td>
<td>13.78</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward Waste Recycling</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>14.46</td>
<td>4.31</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>17.53</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Spouse</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>3.37</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Consumption</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>13.78</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>15.63</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Widowed/divorced</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollutants</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>9.96</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Spouse</td>
<td>8.80</td>
<td>2.06</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding Waste Production</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>12.96</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Spouse</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the current research, Bartlett's test of sphericity and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling were applied to evaluate the adequacy of the correlations between the variables. Considering that the KMO value was equal to 0.91 and more than 0.6, it could be concluded that the correlation value was sufficient and the number of the samples to perform factor analysis was appropriate.

In the present study, the value of Bartlett's sphericity was 3176.229 at the significance level of 0.000. Therefore, there was a correlation between the questions of each of the aforementioned factors and separation of the factors was carried out accurately. The factor loads were rotated using the Varimax method. In factor analysis, low level of anti-image correlation-coefficient was indicative of high, modified correlations between the variables. Therefore, factor analysis could be performed with a high reliability (Table 5).

The value of communalities, which is statistically equal to the coefficient of the regression model, demonstrated the accuracy and fitness of predicting each variable. The items regarding pro-environmental behaviors (n=20) were reduced to five factors of water consumption, attitude toward waste recycling, energy use, pollutants, and avoiding waste production, and the total variance of these factors was estimated at 55.487.
Table 4. Comparison of Pro-Environmental Behaviors in Citizens of Gorgan, Iran Based on Socioeconomic Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Social Class</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>F-value</th>
<th>Analysis of Variance (P-value)</th>
<th>Comparison of Social Classes with Tukey’s Test (P-value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Consumption</td>
<td>Lower Class</td>
<td>15.68</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>9.56</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000 0.190 0.031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Class</td>
<td>17.94</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Class</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude toward Waste Recycling</td>
<td>Lower Class</td>
<td>15.41</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.019 0.509 0.244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Class</td>
<td>16.76</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Class</td>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Consumption</td>
<td>Lower Class</td>
<td>13.32</td>
<td>3.36</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.001 0.028 0.517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Class</td>
<td>15.30</td>
<td>5.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Class</td>
<td>14.75</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollutants</td>
<td>Lower Class</td>
<td>9.59</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>11.17</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000 0.932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Class</td>
<td>10.88</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Class</td>
<td>10.99</td>
<td>2.47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding Waste Production</td>
<td>Lower Class</td>
<td>11.35</td>
<td>2.84</td>
<td>6.22</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.001 0.211 0.176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Class</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Class</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>2.58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Results of Factor Analysis Related to the Components of Environmental Behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
<th>Aspects of Dependent Variables</th>
<th>Explained Variance</th>
<th>Percentage of Explained Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pro-Environmental Behaviors</td>
<td>Water Consumption</td>
<td>12.781</td>
<td>55.487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Attitude toward Waste Recycling</strong></td>
<td>11.830</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Energy Consumption</td>
<td>9.212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pollutants</td>
<td>9.876</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avoiding waste Production</td>
<td>11.788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

Population growth and urbanization have caused numerous environmental problems, which pose a significant risk to human health (18). In this regard, the role of the social, economic, and cultural factors involved in the life of citizens of different social classes is of great importance. The present study aimed to evaluate the correlation between the SES and pro-environmental behaviors of the citizens in Gorgan city, Iran.

According to the results of the present study, the male and female subjects were homogeneous in terms of pro-environmental behaviors. This finding is in line with the results obtained by Haghighian (19) and Hajizadeh Meymandi et al. (23), while inconsistent with the findings of Mokhtari et al. (24). Most of the studies based on ecofeminism have proposed that women have better environmental behaviors compared to men, which was not confirmed in the present study.

In the current research, a significant correlation was observed between marital status and pro-environmental behaviors. Accordingly, married individuals had comparatively more responsible attitudes toward the environment in all the five factors (water consumption, attitude toward waste recycling, energy use, pollutants, and avoiding waste production). In this regard, our findings are in congruence with the results obtained by Karatasou (25) and Imam Gholi (23).

As a dependent variable, we divided environmental behaviors into five factors and separately evaluated the impact of all the SES components on these factors. According to the results, there was an association between SES and water consumption of the participants, which is in line with the studies by Salehi (26) and Ghaemi (37).

According to the current research, higher environmental attitudes were associated with better attitudes toward waste recycling. The results obtained by Abbaszadeh et al. (27), Amanpour (28), Best (29), and Czajkowski (30) also showed a positive correlation between the attitude of individuals toward the environment and pro-environmental behaviors.

In the present study, the components relating to energy consumption were combined and evaluated as a single factor. A significant correlation was denoted between energy consumption and the pro-environmental behaviors of the respondents, which is consistent with the results obtained by Karatasou (25), Karimzadeh, and Poortinga (31).

Similarly, the components relating to pollutants were integrated and evaluated as a single factor, and a significant association was observed between avoiding pollutants and pro-environmental behaviors in the participants. In this regard, the findings of Sajadian et al. (32), Tu and Lin (33), and Amanpour (28) were mainly focused on the development of cities and current pollutants in urban living.

In the present study, a significant association was observed between avoiding waste production and pro-environmental behaviors in the participants. This variable could partly demonstrate the sense of belonging of the citizens to the environment. In this regard, our findings are in line with the results obtained by Kalantari et al. (34), Aghaei (35), and Rastegarnejhad (36).

Findings of the current research indicated that human factors play a key role in the production and recycling of waste. On the other hand, the SES of individuals, including education level, occupation status, and perceptions of individuals toward the socioeconomic and cultural facilities of the society, could influence their values and
responsible behaviors toward the environment. Therefore, analysis and recognition of the attitudes and belongings of citizens could largely contribute to proper planning for waste management and recycling.

**Conclusion**

Many citizens in Gorgan city have a tendency to perform environmental behaviors, especially the middle class, which constitutes the largest population in Gorgan similar to other cities. However, these behaviors appear to be in conflict with the urban ecosystem due to the lack of knowledge and unwanted environmental behaviors. Therefore, it is possible to liberate human societies from the issues arising from the unsanitary disposal of solid wastes through establishing proper regulations and health-related programs and formulating sustainable development policies for collecting, separating, transporting, disposing, and recycling hospital, industrial, and household wastes.

**Acknowledgements**

This article was extracted from a doctoral dissertation on the Sociology of Economics and Development. Hereby (Code: 15620505961007), we extend our gratitude to all the citizens of Gorgan city for assisting us in this research project.
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ارتباط مؤلفه‌های اجتماعی-اقتصادی با رفتار حامي محیط زیست شهر هرگیان در سال 1396

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چکیده:
زمینه و هدف: آلبودگی‌های زیست محیطی‌های بشر را از مهر تا نور برمی‌یابد. این تحقیق حضور انواع از زنده‌های بیمارستانی و خانکی با طور روزانه ابزار کننده محیطهای بیشتر و نهایت کننده سلامت جوامع است. این مطالعه به منظور تعبیه ارتباط متغیرهای اجتماعی-اقتصادی با مکانیزم زیست محیطی شهر هرگیان شهر تهران است.

روش بررسی: این مطالعه توصیفی-تحلیلی به روش مقطعی روی ۴۰۰ نفر از شهر هرگیان شهر هرگیان انجام شد. شهر هرگیان شهر تهران به ۳ منطقه بر اساس تقسيم بندی شهری تقسیم و اطلاعات دریافت شده مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفت. از این بررسی‌های مورد استفاده چگونه اثرات داده‌ها شامل بررسی‌نامه جمعیت‌شناسی و وضعیت اجتماعی-اقتصادی بود. برای سنجه‌ر فرتر فاصله‌های حمایتی‌زندگی و آماری و آلبودگی و Spss آزمون مستقل و تحلیل عاملی انجام شد.

یافته‌ها: نتایج تحقیق نشان داد بین جنسیت با رفتار حامي محیط زیست رابطه معنی‌دار و مثبت وجود داشت. تحلیل و راهبرد نتایج تحقیق نشان داد که ۵ عامل مصرف آب، مصرف غذای غیرنیازی، آینده‌ها و پرهیز از تولید زباله به میزان ۳۴/۴۸٪ درصد رفتار زیست محیطی را نسبی کرد. نتایج تحلیل و راهبرد نشان داد شهر هرگیان به نظر اجتماعی-اقتصادی در طبقه‌بندی متوسط بوده و رفتار مستندات نری در قبل می‌باشد.

نتیجه‌گیری: وضعیت اجتماعی-اقتصادی افراد در میزان جست‌گیری‌های ارزشی و رفتارهای مستندات در قبل محیط زیست مؤثر است. افزایش سطح کیفیت زندگی و آنورش‌های فراگیر موجب بررسی‌های حامی محیط زیست و ارتقاء سطح بهداشت و سلامت جامعه می‌گردد.

کلمات کلیدی: مؤلفه‌های اجتماعی-اقتصادی، رفتار زیست محیطی، راه‌حل‌های اکولوژیکی، شهر هرگیان

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DOI: 10.29252/jorjanibiomedj.6.1.33