



SinoTropia Final Conference – wp4

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Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research

Analyses of survey data

➤ Frequencies and preliminary statistical analyses, and in-depth analyses of:

I. Environmental values and attitude (Orderud & Vogt):

- New ecological paradigm scale, with New Ecological Paradigm Worldview and Dominant Social Paradigm Worldview ([values](#))
- Environmental challenges ([attitudes](#))
- Environmental features to take into account ([attitudes](#))
- Farming motives ([attitudes](#))
- Factor analyses for constructing composite variables; to be used in multivariate analysis together with “[background variables](#)”:
 - Hierarchical, forward stepwise linear regression model: [table 1](#) – [table 2](#)

II. Taking actions (Orderud, Vogt, Andersen):

- Actions taken during last five years: [table 1](#)
- Farming competence; P-knowledge; Instructions P-use; Contact frequency; Farming-pollution; Farming-tidy/status; Motives-health/environment; How long live in village; Pro-local attitudes; and “[background variables](#)”
- Hierarchical, forward step linear regression model: [table 2](#) – [table 3](#)

➤ Published papers:

- Shu Jian Jun, 2014, From fighting for land using rights to be a free citizen: Reviewing the changing relations between peasant and land in China since 1978, *Social Science Research*, no.3, May 2014, pp.119-126.
- Shu Jian Jun, 2014, Going out to work but can't settle down: The image of rural youth entering into social division of labor has shaped in modern China, *Beijing Youth Research*, no.1, Jan. 2014, pp.33-42.
- Naustdalslid, Jon, 2014, Circular economy in China – the environmental dimension of the harmonious society, in *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2014.914599>
- Gu Jintu¹ Luo Jing² Geir Inge Orderud³ Zheng Yan⁴ and Pan Jiahua⁴, 2015, Social Construction Based on Long-Distance Water Diversion Projects, in *Urban and Environmental Studies*, Vol. 5 (1):

➤ Several papers in the pipeline

- WANG JianGuang: main author of two papers; 'stay or leave', and 'knowledge in action'
- TAN Hongze: main author of one paper; 'pollution caused by protection'
- Geir Orderud, main author of three papers, 'environmental values/attitudes', 'environmental actions', and 'contact network, learning, and knowledge'

Main results: values and attitudes

- Farmers are grouping into either a *NEP worldview* or a *DSP worldview*, with the means indicating a stronger support for the *NEP worldview*.
 - Independent variables explaining *NEP worldview* are generally pro-environmental attitude variables, as endangered species variable, the environment/health farming motivation variable, but also the water issue variable. In addition, (partly) gender.
 - Independent variables explaining *DSP worldview* are landscape/scenery variable, recognised/status farming motivation variable, biodiversity variable, and increasing age.
 - *NEP worldview* explains support for several of the variables of the three attitude variables: both environmental features variables; pollution of water; two farm motive variables
 - *DSP worldview* explains the biodiversity variable and farm motive of status
- Generally, the segment of farmers with a strong *NEP worldview* are more pro-environmental than what is the case for the *DSP worldview group*
- But the combined analysis of values and attitudes reveals a somewhat more complex picture, with overlapping and cross-cutting links between the two worldviews and pro-/anti-environmental attitudes.

Main results: actions

- Environmental values (the *NEP-/DSP worldviews*) are not explaining actions taken by farmers, and variables explaining the two worldviews are not explaining actions taken either.
- Taking (more) actions are generally explained by
 - Farmers considering themselves to be good farmers
 - Farmers having got instructions on the use of fertilisers
 - CPC membership
 - Farming families with low family income (partly)
- Generally, situational variables through the category of socio-economic variables and (farming) experience explain taking (more) actions taken.

Policy conclusions – so far:

- The pro-environmental values revealed by the NEP worldview indicate that improved environmental awareness and knowledge/literacy might facilitate more pro-environmental farming practices.
 - Also possibly bringing DSP worldview farmers onto a more pro-environmental course.
 - But it is also possible that NEP worldview farmers are pushed in the other direction.
- The importance of being a “good farmer” (and “social status”) and CPC membership indicate that some farmers might be used as “front-runners” of introducing farm practices that are more pro-environmental
- The case of biogas: curbing depositing and spreading of human sewage; providing energy; and organic matter for adding to the soil
- (Restructuring of land parcels among farmers: gradually increasing parcels will make fertilising more efficient.)



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