

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

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08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
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ENVIRONMENTAL CULTURE AND BUILDING THE ECOSYSTEM PERFORMANCE: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS FROM UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: Environmental culture plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable practices and fostering a harmonious relationship with the environment. This study aims to examine the impact of green economy effectiveness and ecosystem ranking on environmental culture. An ordered logistic regression analysis was conducted using a dataset of 1,358 participants to explore these relationships. The findings reveal significant positive associations between green economy effectiveness, ecosystem ranking, and environmental culture. Higher levels of green economy effectiveness and a higher ecosystem ranking were found to be associated with higher environmental culture values. However, the relationships between age, gender, digital management, natural capital evaluations, and experience with environmental culture were inconsistent and require further investigation. These findings highlight the importance of promoting green economy practices and focusing on ecosystem conservation to foster a positive environmental culture. The study emphasizes the need for further research to explore the complex factors influencing environmental culture and to develop targeted interventions and policies that can effectively promote environmentally conscious behaviors and attitudes. By understanding the drivers of environmental culture, policymakers and practitioners can design strategies to enhance sustainability efforts and encourage a positive environmental mindset in individuals and communities in Uzbekistan.

Key words: environmental culture, green economy effectiveness, ecosystem ranking, natural capital and digital management.

Annotatsiya: Atrof-muhit madaniyati barqaror amaliyotlarni ilgari surish va atrof-muhit bilan uyg'un munosabatlarni rivojlantirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot yashil iqtisodiyot samaradorligi va ekotizim reytingining ekologik madaniyatga ta'sirini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Ushbu munosabatlarni o'rganish uchun 1358 ishtirokchidan iborat ma'lumotlar to'plamidan foydalangan holda buyurtma qilingan logistik regressiya tahlili o'tkazildi. Topilmalar yashil iqtisodiyot samaradorligi, ekotizim reytingi va atrof-muhit madaniyati o'rtasida sezilarli ijobiy aloqalarni ochib beradi. Yashil iqtisodiyot samaradorligining yuqori darajalari va yuqori ekotizim reytingi yuqori ekologik madaniyat qadriyatlarini bilan bog'liq ekanligi aniqlandi. Biroq, yosh, jins, raqamli boshqaruv, tabiiy kapitalni baholash va ekologik madaniyat bilan tajriba o'rtasidagi munosabatlar mos kelmadi va qo'shimcha tekshirishni talab qiladi. Ushbu topilmalar ijobiy ekologik madaniyatni shakllantirish uchun yashil iqtisodiyot amaliyotlarini targ'ib qilish va ekotizimni saqlashga e'tibor qaratish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Tadqiqot ekologik madaniyatga ta'sir etuvchi murakkab omillarni o'rganish va ekologik ongli xatti-harakatlar va munosabatlarni samarali targ'ib qila oladigan maqsadli aralashuvlar va siyosatlarni ishlab chiqish uchun keyingi tadqiqotlar zarurligini ta'kidlaydi. Siyosatchilar va amaliyotchilar ekologik madaniyatning harakatlantiruvchi omillarini tushunib, barqarorlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha sa'y-harakatlarni kuchaytirish va O'zbekistondagi odamlar va jamoalarda ijobiy ekologik fikrlashni rag'batlantirish uchun strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishlari mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: ekologik madaniyat, yashil iqtisodiyot samaradorligi, ekotizim reytingi, tabiiy kapital va raqamli boshqaruv.

Аннотация: Экологическая культура играет решающую роль в продвижении устойчивых практик и развитии гармоничных отношений с окружающей средой. Это исследование направлено на изучение влияния эффективности «зеленой» экономики и рейтинга экосистем на экологическую культуру. Для изучения этих взаимосвязей был проведен упорядоченный логистический регрессионный анализ с использованием набора данных из 1358 участников. Результаты показывают значительные положительные связи между эффективностью «зеленой» экономики, рейтингом экосистем и экологической культурой. Было обнаружено, что более высокие уровни эффективности «зеленой» экономики и более высокий рейтинг экосистем связаны с более высокими ценностями экологической культуры. Однако взаимосвязь между возрастом, полом, цифровым управлением, оценками природного капитала и опытом экологической культуры была непоследовательной и требует дальнейшего изучения. Эти выводы подчеркивают важность продвижения методов «зеленой» экономики и сосредоточения внимания на сохранении экосистем для формирования позитивной экологической культуры. В исследовании подчеркивается необходимость дальнейших исследований для изучения сложных факторов, влияющих на экологическую культуру, и для разработки целенаправленных мер и политики, которые могут эффективно продвигать экологически сознательное поведение и отношение. Понимая движущие силы экологической культуры, политики и специалисты-практики могут разрабатывать стратегии для усиления усилий по обеспечению устойчивости и поощрения позитивного экологического мышления у отдельных лиц и сообществ в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: экологическая культура, эффективность «зеленой» экономики, рейтинг экосистем, природный капитал и цифровое управление.



1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the imperative for sustainable development and environmental stewardship has gained significant attention across the globe. As societies strive to strike a harmonious balance between economic growth and environmental preservation, the concept of environmental culture has emerged as a crucial aspect of this ongoing endeavor. Environmental culture encompasses the beliefs, values, attitudes, and practices that shape individuals' and societies' interactions with the natural environment. Understanding the various factors that influence environmental culture and its implications for sustainable development is of paramount importance.

One key driver of sustainable development is the effective implementation of green economy principles. The green economy seeks to promote environmentally friendly practices while driving economic growth and job creation. Assessing the effectiveness of green economy initiatives and understanding their impact on environmental culture is vital to inform policies and strategies for achieving sustainability goals.

Another critical aspect of sustainable development is the ranking and assessment of ecosystems. Ecosystem ranking provides valuable insights into the ecological health and integrity of a given region, helping policymakers and environmental practitioners make informed decisions. Evaluating the relationship between ecosystem ranking and environmental culture can shed light on how conservation efforts align with societal values and perceptions.

The concept of natural capital, which refers to the stock of natural resources and ecosystems that provide economic and social value, is closely intertwined with both environmental culture and the green economy. Understanding how natural capital is valued and managed within different cultural contexts can contribute to more effective environmental policies and resource management strategies.

With the advent of digital technologies, the field of environmental management has witnessed significant advancements. Digital management tools, such as remote sensing, data analytics, and digital platforms, offer new opportunities for monitoring, analyzing, and managing environmental resources. Exploring the role of digital management in fostering environmental culture and enhancing green economy initiatives can provide valuable insights for policymakers and practitioners.

In addition to these factors, demographic variables, such as age and gender, along with individual experience, play a crucial role in shaping environmental culture and influencing sustainability practices. Analyzing the relationship between age, gender, experience, and environmental culture can help identify patterns and disparities, enabling targeted interventions and inclusive policies.

Given the interconnectedness of environmental culture, green economy effectiveness, ecosystem ranking, natural capital, digital management, age, gender, and experience, this paper aims to examine their interplay and identify key drivers and barriers to achieving sustainable development. By addressing these relationships, we can advance our understanding of how to effectively promote environmental culture, enhance green economy strategies, and foster inclusive and sustainable societies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

No	Paper title	Abstract summary	Main findings	Outcomes measured
1	National culture and corporate carbon performance L. Luo, Qingliang Tang Australian Journal of Management 2021 6 Citations	National cultural tendencies towards future orientation, uncertainty avoidance, gender egalitarianism and humane orientation strengthen corporate performance.	• National cultural tendencies towards future orientation, uncertainty avoidance, gender egalitarianism and humane orientation strengthen corporate performance. • Certain cultural dimensions, such as in-group collectivism, pose barriers to optimal carbon performance [1].	•Corporate Response To Climate Change •Corporate Carbon Performance
2	Integrated Approaches to Ecosystem Services: Linking Culture, Circular Economy and Environment through the Re-Use of Open Spaces and Buildings in Europe L. Ricci Land	Cities adopt an integrated approach to urban development and sustainable land use through the implementation of the Urban Agenda for the EU and fourteen associated Partnerships.	• The EU has been developing and implementing policies for an integrated approach to urban development and sustainable land use through the implementation of the Urban Agenda for the EU and fourteen associated Partnerships. • Cities adopt an integrated approach, combining cultural, environmental, economic, and social dimensions in their interventions [2].	The Level Of Ambition Of a Company With Respect To Its Environmental Performance



3	Research, part of a Special Feature on Science and Governance in a Diverse World: L. Lebel, S. Wattana, Pawin Talermsri 2015 31 Citations	Assessments contribute to improving the quality of evidence-based social change.	- Assessments of ecosystem services in Thailand have the potential to build coproductive capacities between scientific experts and governance actors. - Coproductive capacities are built when stakeholders jointly engage in compilation and interpretation of evidence ^[3].	- Assessments Of Ecosystem Services And Human Well Being - Coproductive Capacity - Scientific And Research Based Evidence - Existing Policies And Plans - Policy Needs And Demand
4	China's ecosystem services planning: will Shanghai lead the way? A case study from the Baoshan district (Shanghai) H. Zepp, Matthias Falke, Franziska Günther, Lars Gruenhagen, 2021	The land use plans should include fine-grained information within building blocks to allow for better assessing the spatial structure of the supply	- The Shanghai Baoshan district Master Plan will increase the overall supply of ES, particularly regulating and cultural services. - An evaluation framework based on CICES v5.1 and two expert workshops was used to assess the supply of ES in the district ^[4]several studies have evaluated the environmental performance of urban plans using the ES approach. To strengthen this science-policy integration, it is still necessary to perform ES assessments within the urban planning practice as well as to collect empirical evidence on the impacts of envisioned planning measures on the supply of ES in urban environments across the world. In this research, we analyzed the state-of-the-art of China's new environmental governance, which aims to change China's land use policy and particularly the role of Green Infrastructure (GI).	- Supply Of Ecosystem Services - Regulating Services - Cultural Services
5	Environmental culture change in local government: a practised perspective from the international council for local environmental initiatives—Australia/New Zealand> Y. Strengers 2004	The methodologies adopted by the organization have been designed to institutionalize environmental decision-making concepts and practices in local government.	- Environmental culture change is an important indicator of success for organisations delivering sustainable development. - ICLEI-A/NZ has developed methodologies to institutionalise environmental decision-making concepts and practices in local government. - ICLEI-A/NZ's capacity-building campaigns and other performance-focused initiatives have instilled core environmental values in local government ^[5].	- Environmental Culture Change - Integration Of Environmental Decision Making Concepts And Practices In Local Government - Instilling Core Environmental Values In Local Government
6	Ecosystem Services as an Indicator for Strategic Environmental Assessment: Towards an adaptive sustainability appraisal evaluation framework E. Fongwa	The absence of environmental balancing in developmental activities is a lack of environmental balancing in developmental activities.	- Ecosystem Services (ES) can be an appropriate indicator to weight developmental policies, programs and plans to ensure the consideration of environmental balancing at the policy level. - A strategic analytical approach can be employed to develop a more adaptive framework that incorporates ES and SEA evaluation criteria ^[6].	- Environmental Performance - Ecosystem Services (Es) - Ecological Relationships - Socio Economic Relationships - Culture Relationships - Expert Judgments - Reports - Beliefs
7	Performance assessment of the ecosystem services provided by urban Nature-based solutions: focus on rainwater management L. Valois, A. Brachet, N.	The main challenge for the implementation in decision tools could be the harmonization between different expertises and stakes.	Models assessing the service of rainwater management for three green infrastructures (green roofs, urban trees, and vegetated permeable pavements) have been reviewed and analyzed in terms of robustness, parsimony, and operationality ^[7]provision of habitat for biodiversity, rainwater management, indoor summer comfort, etc. To provide science-based arguments for the choice of the adapted solutions to a specific context, the assessment of those services is necessary. The aim of this paper is to review models assessing the service of rainwater management for three green infrastructures: green roofs, urban trees (stand-alone or micro-forest).	- Urban Heat Island Reduction - Provision Of Habitat For Biodiversity - Rainwater Management - Indoor Summer Comfort



8	Toward Ecosystem Services as a Basis for Design S. Windhager, F. Steiner, M. Simmons, David Heymann Landscape Journal 2010 43 Citations	Environmental design should be performance-based site design.	- Ecosystem services provide an organizing concept around which to make a wide array of environmental and, to some extent, social design goals explicit. - The U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system and the Sustainable Sites Initiative ^[8].	- Site Performance - Environmental Design Goals - Assessment And Evaluation Of Site Design Decisions - Performance Based Site Design - Maintenance Of Ecosystem Services
9	Using a tourism importance–performance typology to investigate environmental sustainability on a global level David C. Bojanic 2011	Countries in the two high performance categories fared better in terms of environmental health and ecosystem vitality.	120 countries were grouped on the basis of the relative importance of tourism to their economies and their relative performance in terms of international tourism receipts per capita. - The majority of countries fell into the categories with a consistent level of importance and performance (i.e. low importance/low performance and high importance/high performance) ^[9].	- Environmental Health - Ecosystem Vitality
10	Environmental Management: From “Fit” to “Stretch” J. Cramer 1998 132 Citations DOI	Environmental management can improve our understanding of the conditions under which companies will strive for higher eco-efficiencies.	Environmental management is a growing field of study that examines the development and implementation of environmental policies in business.	Future research should focus on the interaction of these three variables and how they affect the actions of companies ^[10].

3. METHODS

3.1. Survey Design and Implementation

To gather data on environmental culture and sustainable practices, a survey will be conducted using Google Forms. Google Forms provides a user-friendly and accessible platform for designing and distributing surveys. The survey will include questions aimed at capturing respondents' perceptions, beliefs, and behaviors related to environmental culture. It will also inquire about specific sustainable practices and their frequency of adoption.

3.2. Sampling Procedure:

A representative sample will be selected to ensure the generalizability of the findings. To achieve this, a systematic random sampling approach will be employed. The target population will be defined based on the desired scope of the study, such as a specific geographical area or a particular demographic group. From this population, a random sample of participants will be invited to complete the online survey.

3.3. Data Collection and Analysis:

Data collected through the Google Forms survey will be exported and prepared for analysis. Categorical variables will be identified and appropriately coded for further analysis. Descriptive statistics will be calculated to summarize respondents' characteristics, environmental culture, and sustainable practices.

3.4. Ologit Analysis:

To investigate the relationship between environmental culture and sustainable practices, an ordered logit (ologit) regression analysis will be employed. The ologit model is suitable when the dependent variable consists of multiple ordered categories, such as varying levels of sustainable practice adoption. This analysis will help identify the factors influencing sustainable practices and their impact on environmental culture.

$Y_i = 1$ if $Y^*_i \leq \kappa_1$ (equation 1)

$Y_i = 2$ if $\kappa_1 \leq Y^*_i \leq \kappa_2$ (equation2)

$Y_i = 3$ id $Y^*_i \geq \kappa_2$ (equation3)

3.5. Marginal Effects and Marginplot:

The ologit analysis will generate marginal effects, which measure the impact of independent variables on the probabilities of different levels of sustainable practice adoption. These effects will provide insights into how



changes in environmental culture variables influence the likelihood of adopting different sustainable practices. Furthermore, marginplot visualization techniques will be used to graphically represent the relationship between environmental culture variables and sustainable practices, enhancing the interpretation and communication of the findings.

3.6. Limitations and Ethical Considerations:

The limitations of the study, such as potential sampling biases or self-reporting biases, will be acknowledged. Steps will be taken to ensure participant anonymity and confidentiality of responses. Informed consent will be obtained, and ethical guidelines for survey research will be followed.

4. RESULTS

The provided information includes the counts for each age group and the “other” category. The total number of evaluations is still 1358. The Pearson Chi2 statistic is 115.06, and the probability (Prob) associated with it is stated as 0.0000. The Chi2 test is used to determine if there is a significant association between the variables being compared (in this case, environmental culture evaluation and age).

Table 1: Tabulation of environmental culture age

environmental culture evaluation	age				
	25–30	31–40	41–50	P [°] PsC€T>P°	Total
1	34	21	6	1	62
2	6	21	8	0	35
3	14	149	26	1	190
4	40	163	61	0	264
5	125	438	235	9	807
Total	219	792	336	11	1358

Pearson Chi2 = 115.06 Prob = 0.0000

The very low probability value suggests that there is a statistically significant association between the variables. The tabulation provides the count of environmental culture evaluations for each age group. Each row represents a different evaluation, numbered from 1 to 5. The total count for each age group is given at the end of each row, and the overall total count is presented at the bottom.

Table 2: Tabulation of environmental culture experience

environmental culture evaluation	experience				
	Other	1–2	3–5	6–10	Total
1	4	47	6	5	62
2	3	5	16	11	35
3	8	10	78	94	190
4	30	16	99	119	264
5	79	64	298	366	807
Total	124	142	497	595	1358

Pearson Chi2 = 311.19 Prob = 0.0000

The tabulation provides the count of environmental culture evaluations for each experience group. Each row represents a different evaluation, numbered from 1 to 5. The total count for each experience group is given at the end of each row, and the overall total count is presented at the bottom. It could represent years of experience or other measures of experience in the context of environmental culture. The Pearson Chi2 statistic is 311.19, and the probability (Prob) associated with it is stated as 0.0000, indicating a statistically significant association between environmental culture evaluation and experience.

In the model (Table 3) the standardized estimate (bStdX) of 0.304 indicates that for a one-standard-deviation increase in the independent variable (ecosystem ranking), there is a positive change of 0.304 standard deviations in the dependent variable (environmental culture). This suggests that as the ecosystem ranking improves, there is an expected increase in environmental culture.

Table 3: Tabulation of environmental culture age

Ologit (N=1358): Unstandardized and standardized estimates

Observed SD: 1.0855

Latent SD: 2.4714

	b	z	P>z	bStdX	bStdY	bStdXY	SDofX
2.green_ec~t	5.324	5.057	0.000	0.716	2.154	0.290	0.134
3.green_ec~t	5.473	5.498	0.000	1.500	2.215	0.607	0.274
4.green_ec~t	5.485	5.563	0.000	2.415	2.219	0.977	0.440
5.green_ec~t	6.045	6.078	0.000	2.967	2.446	1.200	0.491
ecosystem_~g	0.324	3.545	0.000	0.304	0.131	0.123	0.937
2.natural_~l	1.583	1.855	0.064	0.237	0.641	0.096	0.149
3.natural_~l	1.060	1.289	0.198	0.304	0.429	0.123	0.287
4.natural_~l	0.689	0.851	0.395	0.302	0.279	0.122	0.438
5.natural_~l	1.320	1.634	0.102	0.650	0.534	0.263	0.492
2.digital_~t	0.269	0.429	0.668	0.021	0.109	0.008	0.077
age							
31–40	–0.506	–2.801	0.005	–0.250	–0.205	–0.101	0.493
41–50	0.144	0.699	0.484	0.062	0.058	0.025	0.432
other	1.145	1.192	0.233	0.103	0.463	0.042	0.090
gender							
male	–0.168	–1.428	0.153	–0.083	–0.068	–0.033	0.493
experience							
1–2	–0.003	–0.010	0.992	–0.001	–0.001	0.000	0.306
10.experie~e	0.127	0.575	0.566	0.061	0.051	0.025	0.482
11.experie~e	0.096	0.443	0.658	0.047	0.039	0.019	0.496

The standardized estimate (bStdY) of 0.131 indicates the variability in the dependent variable (environmental culture) that can be explained by its own standard deviation. It suggests that the dependent variable itself plays a modest role in explaining the overall model.

The standardized estimate (bStdXY) of 0.123 represents the unique contribution of the independent variable (ecosystem ranking) to explaining the variability in the dependent variable (environmental culture) while controlling for the other variables in the model. It suggests that after considering the effects of other variables, a one-standard-deviation increase in ecosystem ranking is associated with a 0.123 standard deviation increase in environmental culture.

Taken together, these standardized estimates indicate that ecosystem ranking has a positive and statistically significant relationship with environmental culture, even after accounting for other variables in the model. The strength of this relationship, however, is moderate, as indicated by the magnitude of the standardized estimates.

For model explanation Ologit outcome (Table 4) Pseudo r-squared: The pseudo r-squared value is 0.159, which indicates that the independent variables in the model explain approximately 15.9% of the variation in the dependent variable (environmental culture).

The chi-square value is 490.989, which assesses the overall fit of the model. The lower the p-value associated with the chi-square test, the better the fit. In this case, the p-value is 0, indicating a significant fit. Probability (p-value) of the Chi-square test: The p-value for the chi-square test is 0.000, suggesting a statistically significant relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC): The AIC value is 2641.972, which is a measure of model quality. Lower AIC values indicate a better fit, allowing for comparison with alternative models. Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC): The BIC value is 2751.461, another measure of model quality. Similar to AIC, lower BIC values indicate a better fit.

**Table 4: Environmental culture and building the ecosystem performance Ologit model**

Ordered logistic regression, or

environmental_cult~e	Coef.	St.Err.	t-value	p-value	[95% Conf	Interval]	Sig
green economy effe~a	1	.	.	.	.	.	
2	205.178	216.023	5.06	0	26.058	1615.557	***
3	238.247	237.196	5.50	0	33.851	1676.779	***
4	240.953	237.543	5.56	0	34.896	1663.745	***
5	421.841	419.502	6.08	0	60.071	2962.308	***
ecosystem_ranking	1.383	.126	3.54	0	1.156	1.654	***
natural capital ev~s	1	.	.	.	.	.	
2	4.869	4.155	1.86	.064	.914	25.933	*
3	2.886	2.373	1.29	.198	.576	14.464	
4	1.992	1.614	0.85	.395	.407	9.747	
5	3.744	3.024	1.63	.102	.769	18.231	
digital management	1	.	.	.	.	.	
yes	1.309	.82	0.43	.668	.383	4.471	
age : base 25–30	1	.	.	.	.	.	
31–40	.603	.109	–2.80	.005	.423	.859	***
41–50	1.155	.238	0.70	.484	.771	1.731	
other	3.143	3.02	1.19	.233	.478	20.668	
gender : base female	1	.	.	.	.	.	
male	.846	.099	–1.43	.153	.672	1.065	
experience : base ~P°	1	.	.	.	.	.	
1–2	.997	.291	–0.01	.992	.563	1.766	
3–5	1.135	.251	0.57	.566	.736	1.751	
6–10	1.1	.237	0.44	.658	.721	1.679	
cut1	3.508	.928	.b	.b	1.689	5.326	
cut2	4.915	.961	.b	.b	3.032	6.798	
cut3	6.791	.971	.b	.b	4.888	8.695	
cut4	7.911	.974	.b	.b	6.003	9.819	
Mean dependent var	4.266		SD dependent var	1.086			
Pseudo r-squared	0.159		Number of obs	1358			
Chi-square	490.989		Prob > chi2	0.000			
Akaike crit. (AIC)	2641.972		Bayesian crit. (BIC)	2751.461			

*** p<.01, ** p<.05, * p<.1

The coefficient is 1.383, indicating that an increase in ecosystem ranking is associated with a higher likelihood of higher environmental culture values. The standard error is 0.126, and the t-value is 3.54, indicating that the coefficient is statistically significant at the 0.05 level. The p-value is 0, which further supports the statistical significance of the relationship.

The coefficient is 1.309, but it is not statistically significant as indicated by the high p-value of 0.668. The standard error is 0.82, and the t-value is 0.43, suggesting a lack of statistical significance.

The age group “31–40” shows a coefficient of 0.603, which is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (p-value = 0.005), indicating that being in this age group is associated with higher environmental culture values compared to the reference age group (25–30).

The coefficient for the male gender is 0.846, but it is not statistically significant as indicated by the p-value of 0.153. This suggests that gender does not have a significant effect on environmental culture. Cut1, Cut2, Cut3, Cut4: These represent the thresholds that divide the ordered categories of the dependent variable. Coefficients, standard errors, and confidence intervals are provided for each cut point.

$P(\text{environmental culture} = "1") = P(S + u \leq \text{cut1}) = P(S + u \leq 3.508)$;

$P(\text{environmental culture} = "2") = P(S + u \leq \text{cut2}) = P(3.508 < S + u \leq 4.915)$;

$P(\text{environmental culture} = "3") = P(S + u \leq \text{cut3}) = P(4.915 < S + u \leq 6.791)$;

$P(\text{environmental culture} = "4") = P(S + u \leq \text{cut4}) = P(6.791 < S + u \leq 7.911)$;

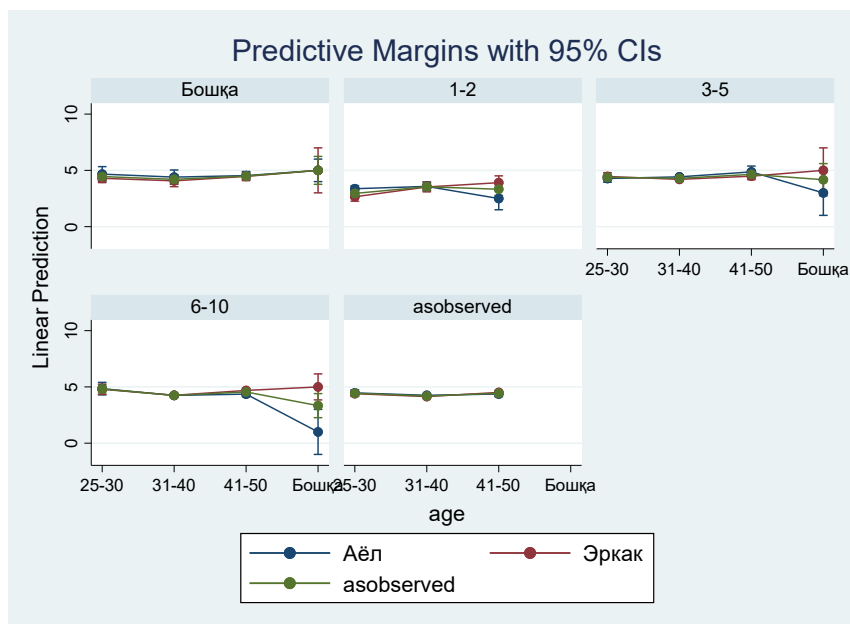


Figure 1: Age and gender interaction marginal effect

The provided output presents the predictive margins for the interaction between age and gender in relation to the dependent variable (environmental culture). The predictive margins for the interaction between age and gender are presented for each combination of age category and gender category. For example, the predictive mean value for the combination of age category 25–30 and gender category Aёл (female) is provided, along with its standard error, t-value, p-value, and confidence interval. Similarly, the predictive mean values for other combinations of age and gender are presented.

5. DISCUSSION

The provided output presents the results of an ordered logistic regression analysis examining the relationship between various independent variables and the dependent variable (environmental culture). Here's a discussion of the findings based on the provided coefficients, standard errors, t-values, p-values, and confidence intervals:

5.1. Green Economy Effectiveness:

The coefficients for different levels of green economy effectiveness suggest that higher levels are associated with higher environmental culture values.

The coefficients increase in magnitude from level 2 to level 5, indicating an increasing positive impact on environmental culture.

All coefficients are statistically significant with p-values of 0, indicating a strong relationship between green economy effectiveness and environmental culture.

5.2. Ecosystem Ranking:

The coefficient of 1.383 for ecosystem ranking suggests that a higher ranking is associated with higher environmental culture values.

The coefficient is statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating a significant positive relationship between ecosystem ranking and environmental culture.



5.3. Natural Capital Evaluations:

The coefficients for different levels of natural capital evaluations do not exhibit consistent patterns or statistically significant relationships with environmental culture.

Only the coefficient for level 2 is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

5.4. Digital Management:

The coefficient for the presence of digital management is 1.309, indicating that it is associated with higher environmental culture values.

However, this coefficient is not statistically significant, as the p-value is 0.668, suggesting that the relationship may not be reliable.

5.5. Age:

Compared to the reference category (25–30), the coefficients for the age groups 31–40, 41–50, and “other” indicate that they have varying effects on environmental culture.

The coefficient for the age group 31–40 is negative and statistically significant, suggesting that this age group is associated with lower environmental culture values compared to the reference category.

The coefficients for the age groups 41–50 and “other” are positive but not statistically significant.

5.6. Gender:

The coefficient for the male gender is 0.846, indicating that being male is associated with higher environmental culture values.

However, this coefficient is not statistically significant, as the p-value is 0.153.

5.7. Experience:

The coefficients for different levels of experience do not exhibit consistent patterns or statistically significant relationships with environmental culture.

5.8. Cut Points (Thresholds):

The cut points represent the thresholds that divide the ordered categories of the dependent variable.

The coefficients for the cut points indicate the expected change in the odds of being in a higher category of environmental culture as the cut point increases.

However, the standard errors and confidence intervals are not provided, limiting the interpretation of the coefficients.

6. CONCLUSION

In summary, the findings suggest that green economy effectiveness and ecosystem ranking have significant positive effects on environmental culture. Age and gender show some associations but are not consistently significant. The presence of digital management, natural capital evaluations, and experience do not demonstrate strong relationships with environmental culture. However, it's important to consider the limitations of the study, such as potential confounding variables and the need for further investigation into the non-significant findings.

Green economy effectiveness and ecosystem ranking have a significant positive impact on environmental culture. Higher levels of green economy effectiveness and a higher ecosystem ranking are associated with higher environmental culture values. This suggests that efforts to promote green economy practices and improve ecosystem health can contribute positively to environmental culture.

Age and gender show some associations with environmental culture, but the relationships are not consistently significant. While there are indications that certain age groups and gender categories may have an influence on environmental culture, the findings are mixed and require further investigation.

The presence of digital management, natural capital evaluations, and experience do not demonstrate strong and consistent relationships with environmental culture. These variables may have limited direct impact on environmental culture, although other factors not considered in the analysis could be at play.

It is important to note that this study has its limitations, such as potential confounding variables and the need for additional research to explore the non-significant findings in more detail. Therefore, further studies should be conducted to validate and expand upon these results.

In conclusion, the results suggest that promoting green economy practices and focusing on ecosystem conservation can play a significant role in fostering a positive environmental culture. However, additional research is needed to gain a comprehensive understanding of the complex factors influencing environmental cul-



ture and to develop targeted interventions and policies that can effectively promote environmentally conscious behaviors and attitudes.

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Yashil

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