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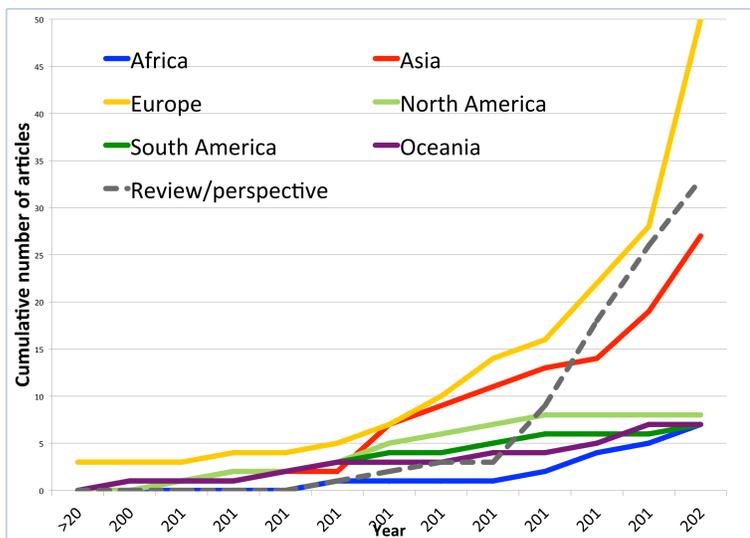
Background and objectives

Microplastics threaten natural resources and human health. Being invisible to the human eye, public perception and attitudes toward microplastics control depend on external information (Garcia-Vazquez & Garcia-Ael, 2021).

The aim of this study was to understand what is needed to transform current microplastic consumption behavior.

Methodology

Analysis of relevant literature. Systematic literature search followed PRISMA methodology (Moher et al. 2009). VOSviewer software (van Eck & Waltman, 2010) was employed to create network maps based on significant terms extracted from titles, keywords, and abstracts.

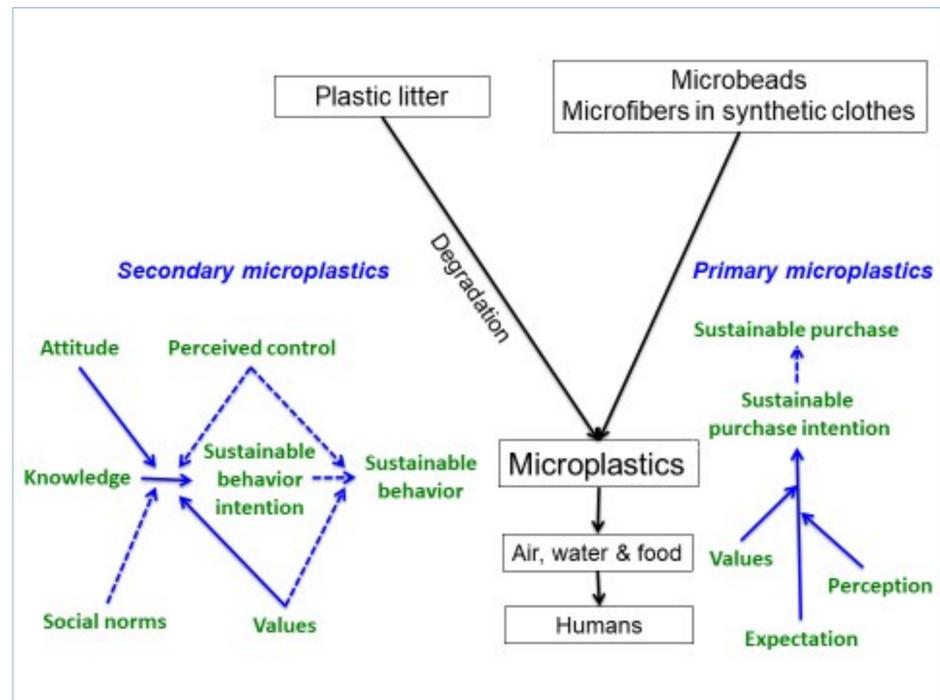


Cumulative number of research articles about psychosocial determinants involved in the microplastics crisis, by continent.

Africa, America and Oceania are underrepresented.

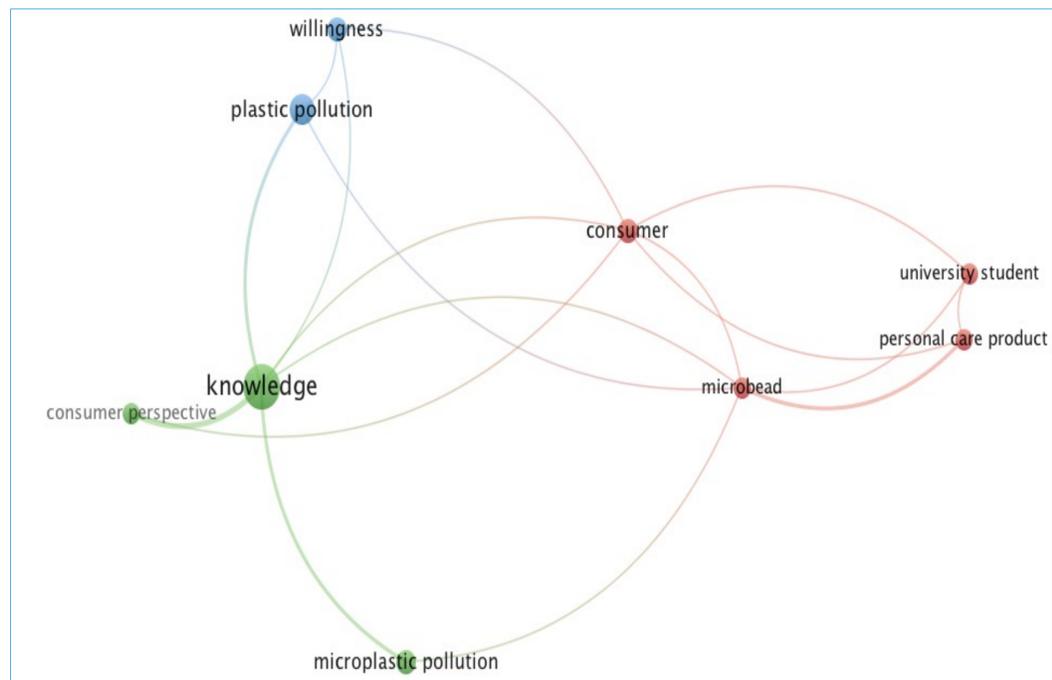
Results

- ❖ There are big geographical gaps: scarce research on psychosocial determinants of microplastics in whole continents.
- ❖ Knowledge has been explored and is central to determine the intention to control microplastics. Other determinants like social norms –dependent on cultural values- and perceived control are less explored.
- ❖ The majority of actors investigated to date are consumers, and many studies rely on university students.



Psychosocial frameworks related with primary and secondary microplastics control. Broken arrows: relations proposed in psychosocial models still to be proven for microplastics.

Knowledge is key for sustainable behavior intention



Network map created from articles with original data using **Knowledge is the main term, and is connected with the consumer and their willingness to control microplastics**

Recommendations

- ❖ To create geographically wide, cross-cultural baselines of public knowledge about microplastics
- ❖ To design ad-hoc interventions for their control
- ❖ To explore the role of environmental values as mediators between knowledge and behavior against microplastics
- ❖ To investigate the perspective of other actors like the industry, politicians, journalists.
- ❖ To improve scientific communication, introducing the topic in formal and non-formal education settings

