

Interdependent orientations increase pro-environmental preferences when facing self-interest conflicts: The mediating role of self-control



Yating Chuang, Xiaofei Xie*, Chang Liu

Department of Psychology, Beijing Key Laboratory of Behavior and Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 17 February 2015

Received in revised form

14 March 2016

Accepted 2 April 2016

Available online 4 April 2016

Keywords:

Pro-environment

Self-interest

Self-construal

Self-control

ABSTRACT

The conflict between self-interested and pro-environmental choices induces psychological barriers to environmental protection. We propose that self-construals can influence the preference in such conflicting choices and that self-control plays a mediating role. The current research offered conflicting choices related to green consumption. Participants were asked to choose between buying eco-friendly (pro-environment) and cheaper (self-interest) products. Individuals with both chronic and primed interdependence but not independence had an increased likelihood of selecting the pro-environmental option (Studies 1a and 1b). In Study 2, interdependent individuals exhibited better self-control in a Stroop task and were willing to pay more for a pro-environmental choice than independent individuals. In Study 3, we found that the effect was diminished in an ego-depletion condition. Our findings indicate that individuals with interdependence favor pro-environmental choices compared with those with independence because interdependent individuals are better at exerting self-control to restrain their self-interested desires.

© 2016 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

China's rapid growth is causing environmental deterioration and arousing great apprehension among the general public. An environmental awareness survey of the Chinese public (CEAP, 2007) showed that Chinese citizens' knowledge and awareness of environmental protection have improved significantly over the last decade; however, the results related to environmental behaviors such as classifying waste and recycling that require people to actively engage revealed a decreasing trend.

Identifying the factors that shape pro-environmental behavior is a complex process. Individuals' pro-environmental tendencies are influenced by numerous factors that include childhood experience, education, personality, social norms and other personal and social elements (e.g., Gifford & Nilsson, 2014; Kollmuss & Agyeman, 2002). Prior research suggests that people are more likely to act pro-environmentally if they also think that such actions will have positive consequences for themselves (Evans et al., 2013). However, not all pro-environmental actions align with self-interest (e.g., De Young, 1996; Lindenberg & Steg, 2007). For example, eco-friendly

sprays can be more expensive than conventional sprays, and nonorganic food is cheaper than organic food; the less-expensive options in these examples provide individuals with short-term financial advantages. China is the fastest growing developing country in the world. The Chinese government solved the starvation problem only approximately 20–30 years ago. However, the economic conditions of the majority of people in China have only slightly improved; therefore, they spend their money frugally. Although people realize that environmental protection is important, given the economic conditions, they likely feel internal conflict between pro-environmental and self-interested (e.g., saving money) sentiments when faced with potentially pro-environmental decisions.

The current research sought to elucidate China's environmental dilemma between self-interest (particularly economic benefits) and environmental protection. We are interested in the actions of individuals facing such conflicts. Consistent with the concept that self-construal can have an important effect on environmental concerns (Arnocky, Stroink, & DeCicco, 2007), the present research was designed to explore how self-construal affects preference during choices in which conflicts between pro-environmental and self-interested sentiments are present. To extend previous research, we propose that self-control is a mediator. Specifically, individuals with interdependent orientations value harmonious

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: xiaofei@pku.edu.cn (X. Xie).

relations with others and social norms and usually suppress selfish desires relative to those with independent orientations (Cross, Hardin, & Gercek-Swing, 2011). Thus, self-control might be a mediating mechanism that helps interdependent individuals restrict self-interested impulses and favor more pro-environmental choices compared with independent individuals.

1.1. Conflict between self-interested and pro-environmental choices

Pro-environmental behaviors occur when one's actions are consciously designed to minimize negative influences on the natural world (Kollmuss & Agyeman, 2002) such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and waste production. Pro-environmental behaviors are also considered prosocial, altruistic, and moral behaviors (Griskevicius, Tybur, & Van den Bergh, 2010; Thøgersen, 1996) that can provide long-term sustainable benefits for the environment and society. Anti-environmental behaviors often imply acting according to personal interests, while many pro-environmental behaviors require people to inhibit egoistic desires to benefit the natural world (e.g., Dawes, 1980; Samuelson, 1990).

From a consumer behavior perspective, green consumption contributes positively to environment protection but usually requires customers to spend more than conventional consumption patterns. For example, a gas-electric vehicle costs more than a conventional car, and eco-friendly batteries cost more than common batteries. Most people might want to save money in the short-term and thus choose non-eco-friendly products. In addition to the monetary costs, when pro-environmental choices require personal time and effort, the barriers to pro-environmental behavior increase. For example, recycling and rubbish collection are both important processes for protecting the natural environment, but not all people take such actions. Some might consider such actions to be time- and effort-wasting behaviors.

When individuals encounter conflicting pro-environmental and self-interested goals, they must intentionally favor the pro-environmental goals to achieve pro-environmental behavior. For example, when the weather is very hot in the summer, people's self-interest might urge them to set the thermostat to 16 °C for comfort, whereas their pro-environmental sentiments might insist that 28 °C would be more appropriate because that setting reduces carbon emissions. When these two goals are in conflict, the goal is to persuade people to imbue the pro-environmental action with more weight and adopt the pro-environmental choice.

Two approaches to solving such a conflict can be considered: to increase individuals' environmental concerns or decrease their self-interested desires. However, based on a CEAP report (2007), increasing positive environmental awareness seems to be insufficient to cause people to act pro-environmentally in China. Similarly, many studies have observed weak correlations between environmental attitudes and conservation behaviors (Gagnon Thompson & Barton, 1994). These findings indicate that emphasizing positive environmental awareness seems to be insufficient to cause people to act pro-environmentally. Thus, we suggest that inhibiting egoistic desire is an alternative method to induce pro-environmental behaviors. We propose that individuals' self-construals in terms of independence and interdependence affect their preferences in such choices.

1.2. Self-construal affects pro-environmental tendencies

The concept of self-construal was introduced by Markus and Kitayama (1991), who distinguished two typical types of self-cognition in terms of the relationships between individuals and others. Individuals with independent orientations consider

themselves to be separate and unique from others; their behaviors arise from internal attributes (e.g., traits, abilities, and values). In contrast, individuals with interdependent orientations consider themselves to be connected with others; their actions are regulated by contextual factors and intended to maintain harmony with others (Cross et al., 2011). In addition to the cultural aspects, Singelis (1994) noted that these two self-construals are both basic human needs that coexist in individuals and can be measured. Similarly, Trafimow, Triandis, and Goto (1991) illustrated that private (independent) and collective (interdependent) self-cognitions are stored separately—in different memory spaces—within a single person and that these cognitions are retrieved in a manner that depends on one's cultural background, priming procedures, and situational cues (e.g., Aaker & Lee, 2001; Brewer & Gardner, 1996; Lindenberg & Steg, 2007; Trafimow et al., 1991).

Research in cultural domains has shown that people with interdependent orientations place greater emphasis on social happiness than on personal delight (Kitayama, Park, Sevincer, Karasawa, & Uskul, 2009) and exhibit less self-interest (Kitayama & Park, 2013) compared with those who have independent orientations. Additionally, studies that have employed experimental manipulations of participants' self-construals have obtained similar results. Howard, Gardner, and Thompson (2007) explored how self-construal determines the use of power. These authors found that individuals who had been primed to be independent were more likely to favor their own interests during disputes with low-powered opponents than those who had been primed to be interdependent (Howard et al., 2007). Similarly, Gardner, Gabriel, and Lee (1999) found that people primed to be independent were likely to be less considerate of others' needs than participants who had been primed to be interdependent, regardless of their cultural backgrounds. These converging lines of evidence indicate that people with independent orientations are more likely to exhibit self-beneficial actions and that those with interdependent orientations are more connected to the social welfare of others.

Interdependent or independent orientations also influence pro-environmental preferences. Past research has shown that individuals with interdependent orientations are inclined to express greater levels of environmental concern than are those with independent orientations (e.g., Arnocky et al., 2007). Arnocky et al. (2007) measured participants' self-construal orientations and utilized an environmental concern scale and a questionnaire involving resource dilemma situations to examine self-construal in association with environmental engagement. These authors found that independent orientations predicted egoistic environmental concerns and resource competition, whereas interdependent orientations were related to cooperation with others in resource sharing. This result may also indicate that self-construal can influence conflicting preferences between pro-environment and self-interest because interdependent individuals may place more emphasis on social norms when conducting their choices than independent individuals.

Hypothesis 1: Self-construals influence individuals' inclinations regarding conflicting pro-environmental and self-interested options. Individuals with interdependent orientations are more inclined toward pro-environmental options than those with independent orientations, and this difference is independent of whether the orientation is chronic (as measured with a scale) or activated by situational cues (i.e., experimental priming).

In addition, we investigate the possible mechanisms that influence such conflicting preferences between interdependent and independent individuals, focusing particularly on the ability for self-control.

1.3. Self-control and pro-environmental behavior

Self-control is the capacity to regulate one's instinctive responses or actions in accordance with the requirements of oneself or the external world (Baumeister & Heatherton, 1996). Self-control can inhibit natural impulses (e.g., self-interested tendencies) and help people pursue long-term benefits (Baumeister, Vohs, & Tice, 2007; Milkman, Rogers, & Bazerman, 2008). People in states of low self-control are more likely to be dominated by the impulsive system, which is associated with behavior that is based on the evolutionary history of the organism. In contrast, people in states of high self-control are more likely to be dominated by the reflective system, which serves regulatory goals that control the impulsive system (Hofmann, Friese, & Strack, 2009; Strack & Deutsch, 2004). People with high levels of self-control adopt deliberative thinking over instinctual responses, a behavior that helps them achieve long-term goals.

However, according to the strength model of self-control (Baumeister et al., 2007; Muraven & Baumeister, 2000), self-control is a limited inner resource that resembles a human muscle. Exerting self-control in any domain can cause ego-depletion, which is similar to a state of mental fatigue state and results in reduced performance levels on subsequent tasks that require self-control. Abundant evidence indicates that it is easy to reduce an individual's self-control through emotional regulation, thought control, and temptation resistance (e.g., Muraven & Baumeister, 2000; Muraven, Tice, & Baumeister, 1998) or by applying an extreme cognitive load (Shiv & Fedorikhin, 1999). For example, individuals in states of high cognitive load are more likely to choose an option that meets their immediate desire (e.g., chocolate cake), whereas those in states of low cognitive load tend to choose a healthier option (e.g., a fruit salad).

Self-control is also an important factor that determines a person's engagement in pro-environmental behavior. Griskevicius et al. (2010) stated that pro-environmental behaviors are a type of prosocial behavior, and Martinsson, Myrseth, and Wollbrant (2012) found that the trait of self-control is positively correlated with pro-social behavior. Specifically, people exert self-control to restrain their instinctual desires (e.g., saving money) when they consider the long-term benefits to the natural world. Therefore, faced with decision-making conflicts between pro-environmental and self-interested goals, individuals with low levels of self-control might prioritize personal goals and follow their natural responses. Consequently, the self-interested goals of such individuals outweigh their pro-environmental goals, which inhibits their ability to make choices that favor environmental protection. However, people with high levels of self-control are more likely to follow social norms and adopt the appropriate behavior. Thus, self-control is an important factor that helps people select pro-environmental goals. Moreover, independent and interdependent self-construals are indicative of different levels of self-control.

1.4. Self-construal and self-control

Previous research has shown that individuals with interdependent orientations perform better on tasks based on both cultural and chronic measurements that require self-control compared with individuals with independent orientations. Seeley and Gardner (2003) clustered collective cultural background, interdependent beliefs, and other-directed self-monitoring into a measure called social orientation. They found that participants with strong social orientation were less depleted after exerting self-control than those with weak social orientation.

There are two profound reasons that people with interdependent orientations perform better in terms of self-control compared

with those who have independent orientations. First, according to Seeley and Gardner (2003), people who possess strong social focus (e.g., interdependent beliefs) exhibit greater motivation and practice more self-control in daily social interactions. Research has shown that motivation (Muraven, 1998) and practice (Muraven, Baumeister, & Tice, 1999) can improve self-regulatory ability. Second, Masuda and Nisbett (2001) suggested that people with interdependent orientations exhibit more holistic attention, which involves the use of abstract, general terms (i.e., high-level construals) and not concrete, detailed terms (i.e., low-level construals); in other words, such individuals pay more attention to context. Additionally, Fujita, Trope, Liberman, and Levin-Sagi (2006) demonstrated that participants who activate high-level construals exhibit more effective self-control than do those who activate low-level construals because interdependent orientations might possibly result in better self-control via high-level construal mindsets. These two lines of reasoning demonstrate that interdependent people are less depleted than independent people after exerting self-control.

Therefore, we propose that when faced with conflicts between pro-environmental and self-interested choices, the difference in self-control between independent and interdependent orientations is a mediating factor that influences individuals' tendencies to make self-interested versus pro-environmental choices.

Hypothesis 2: Self-control is a mediating factor when making self-interested versus pro-environmental choices. Specifically, participants with interdependent orientations have greater self-control resources than those with independent orientations. Thus, interdependent people can restrain their self-interested desires and give greater consideration to pro-environmental options.

2. Overview of the research

The present study intended to apply experimental methods to verify whether self-construals influence preferences for conflicting pro-environmental and self-interested options. This paper used scenarios related to green consumption to design opposing choices, specifically conflicts between pro-environmental benefits (e.g., we should favor eco-friendly products even at higher prices) and self-interested benefits (e.g., favor lower prices over more expensive eco-friendly products). The scenarios used in this study are typical examples of the environmental dilemmas faced by Chinese people. Chinese people know that they should choose more eco-friendly products, but they are usually unwilling to pay more money because that would harm their self-interest. When participants select the former option, they are considered to be pro-environment rather than self-interested, while when they select the latter option, they are assumed to be more self-interested than pro-environment.

Our first experiment examined whether individuals who were dominantly interdependent and those who were dominantly independent exhibited distinct inclinations regarding the conflicting options using a scale measurement (Study 1a) and experimentally induced priming (Study 1b). Study 2 examined whether self-control is a mediating factor using the Stroop response latency as an implicit measure. Finally, we depleted the self-control resources of the participants in Study 3 and predicted that the effect of distinct inclination would be reduced in the ego-depleted condition; we used a moderation technique to deplete participants' self-control resources to prove that self-control is a crucial mediator.

2.1. Studies 1a and 1b

Studies 1a and 1b aimed to explore whether people in different states of interdependence or independence exhibit different choice

as interdependence. The final score was calculated as the average of the two independent coders' scores (intraclass reliability = 0.97). The two priming types were analyzed by independent *t*-test, *t*(36) = 2.06, *p* < 0.05, *Cohen's d* = 0.69. The analysis revealed that the priming manipulation was successful. The participants in the pretest who were primed with independence described themselves with a greater proportion of independent self-construals than those who were primed with interdependence ($M_{Ind} = 6.18$, $SD = 3.89$; $M_{Inter} = 3.76$, $SD = 3.33$). These findings indicated that the self-construal manipulation used in the following studies could successfully prime participants' interdependent or independent orientations.

After the priming procedure, the participants in Study 1b read the following scenario and answered a question:

"You need to buy a car and have a budget of 150–200 thousand yuan (RMB). You go to a 'vehicle house' to browse and compare relevant information. According to your requirements, the salesperson recommends cars A and B. There are no considerable differences between the two cars in terms of appearance, capacity, fuel consumption, and so on; the only difference is that car A has a new exhaust gas purifier installed that can increase the purity of its emission by 8%; thus, car A is 10 thousand yuan more expensive than car B."

Although car A (pro-environmental option) was more eco-friendly than car B (self-interested option), car B was less expensive than car A. The participants who chose car B were considered to prioritize self-benefits, whereas those who chose car A were considered to prioritize long-term environmental benefits. Similar to Study 1a, we asked two contextual questions to confirm that the participants understood the scenario ("Which car is more eco-friendly?" and "Which car is less expensive?"). Next, we asked the main question, "If you decide to buy a car, which one would you prefer to buy?", and the participants answered on a 7-point scale (1 = definitely choose car A, 7 = definitely choose car B). Finally, we asked control questions to measure the participants' sense of self-efficacy in eco-protection, as described for Study 1a.

2.1.2.2. Results. A total of 28 participants were primed with independence, and 26 participants were primed with interdependence. First, we conducted a one-way ANOVA without control variables. The self-construals were found to have a significant effect on car selection, $F(1,52) = 5.67$, *p* < 0.05, $\eta^2 = 0.10$ (*Cohen's d* = 0.67). The participants who were primed with interdependence ($M = 2.58$, $SD = 1.07$) were more inclined to select car A than were those who were primed with independence ($M = 3.46$, $SD = 1.60$; see Fig. 1).

Then, we conducted an ANCOVA to control for the sense of self-

efficacy in eco-protection, which also exhibited a significant effect on the selection, $F(1,51) = 11.48$, *p* < 0.01, $\eta^2 = 0.18$ (*Cohen's d* = 0.94); however, self-construals still reveal a significant effect on car decision, $F(1,51) = 8.02$, *p* < 0.01, $\eta^2 = 0.14$ (*Cohen's d* = 0.80).

2.1.3. Discussion

The results of Studies 1a and 1b initially supported Hypothesis one, which stated that chronic (1a) and experimentally induced (1b) self-construals affected decisions in conditions of conflict between pro-environmental and self-interested goals. We wanted to determine whether the participants who were dominantly interdependent, either chronically or due to experimental manipulation, would choose the pro-environmental options more frequently than would those dominated by independence.

2.2. Study 2: mediator of self-control

Study 2 aimed to verify the mediating role of self-control on the effects of the different self-construals on decision-making in conditions of pro-environmental conflict with self-interest. Measurements were performed using the Stroop task (Stroop, 1935), which requires self-control to override the urge to react to the indicated color and not the semantic meaning of the presented word. The response latencies of this test have been widely used as a measure of self-control (e.g., Gailliot et al., 2007). We used a similar scenario as presented in Study 1b, but the 'willingness to pay' was used as the dependent variable in this study. If the participants agreed to pay a higher price, they were considered to be more inclined to choose the pro-environmental option than the self-interested option. In contrast, participants who chose to pay less were considered to be more inclined to choose the self-interested option.

2.2.1. Method

Participants. One hundred and twenty-one university students were recruited through a campus BBS, which cost 10 yuan (RMB). Three participants were excluded from the analysis; one participant failed to finish the procedure, and the Stroop task response times of two participants were considered to be outliers. Data from 118 participants (57 males, 55 females, $M_{age} = 22.59$, $SD = 2.82$; six participants misreported their age and gender) were used for the subsequent analyses.

Procedure. The participants came to the laboratory individually. They were required to complete the color-word Stroop task on a computer. This task, which consisted of 24 trials, served as the control for the baseline differences in self-control resources. The design involved identifying the color of a Chinese character (red, green, blue, or black). The participants were instructed to react to the ink color and to ignore the semantic meaning of the stimulus. The inter-stimulus interval was 200 ms, and various colors and words were displayed randomly. In the incongruent trials, the semantic meaning of the word was not related to the presented color, whereas in the congruent trials, the word and the color were the same. After completing the baseline Stroop task, the participants were randomly grouped into interdependent or independent priming groups. The priming procedure was identical to that used in Study 1b (i.e., the participants read a story and wrote down similarities or differences between themselves and their family and friends). Next, the participants immediately completed 96 more trials of the Stroop task. The Stroop interference scores of these latter trials were used as a primary measure of the participants' self-control. Subsequently, the participants read a scenario similar to that presented in Study 1b but with some modifications. In this phase, we asked the participants the following question: "You need to buy a car with a budget of 200–250 thousand yuan (RMB). Car B has a new exhaust gas purifier installed that can increase the purity

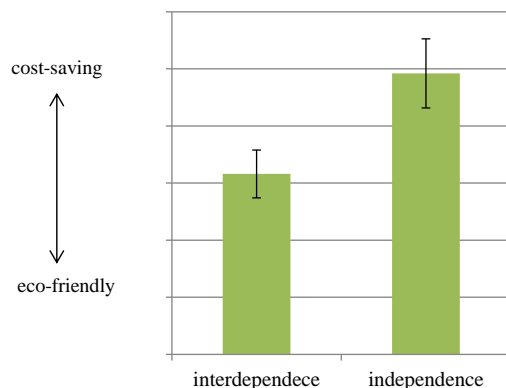


Fig. 1. Mean choices of car A (eco-friendly) vs. car B (cost-saving) following interdependence or independence priming in Study 1b.

of the emissions by 8% compared with car A (210 thousand). How much money are you willing to pay for car B?" The participants wrote their answers on the blank lines provided. If the participants provided a higher price for car B, they were considered to be more inclined toward the pro-environmental option, while those who offered a lower price were considered to be more inclined toward the self-interested option.

Similarly, we supposed that the participants' average monthly spending and sense of self-efficacy in eco-protection would influence their decisions. Therefore, we asked the participants to answer questions about self-efficacy in eco-protection and average monthly spending at the end of the procedure.

2.2.2. Results

The independent and interdependent priming groups were composed of 59 participants each. First, we conducted one-way ANOVA without any control variables. The self-construals significantly affected the amount offered for the pro-environmental option. $F(1,116) = 4.26$, $p < 0.05$, $\eta^2 = 0.04$ (Cohen's $d = 0.41$). The interdependence-primed participants ($M = 1.61$, $SD = 1.04$, unit 10 thousand yuan) were willing to pay more than were those primed with independence ($M = 1.23$, $SD = 0.96$). This result indicated that the participants who were primed with interdependence supported pro-environmental options, whereas those primed with independence did not.

Then, we added self-efficacy in eco-protection and average monthly spending as covariates. Self-efficacy in eco-protection was revealed to have a significant effect on willingness to pay, $F(1,112) = 16.92$, $p < 0.01$, $\eta^2 = 0.13$ (Cohen's $d = 0.77$), whereas

the depletion and control conditions. The expectation was verified. The participants in the depletion condition ($M = 4.22$, $SD = 1.73$) rated the task of watching the video as more difficult and requiring greater effort than did those in the control condition ($M = 2.86$, $SD = 1.43$), $t(79) = 3.85$, $p < 0.01$, *Cohen's d* = 0.86. The manipulation successfully varied the level of self-control.

Statistical tests revealed that the sense of self-efficacy in eco-protection of the participants in the depletion and control conditions differed significantly, $t(79) = 2.62$, $p < 0.05$,

2007). Our research verified that individuals' self-construals can influence their decision-making preferences when faced with choices imbued with conflict between pro-environmental and self-interested motivations. To address such conflicts, we can either strengthen personal pro-environmental concerns or reduce self-interested preferences. This study focused on the latter aspect.

engage in pro-environmental behaviors; some people might experience guilt and discomfort if they do not act according to social expectations. The priming of self-construals in our study was based on previous laboratory methods and may have been slightly monotonous. To improve upon the current study, future studies could employ approaches that are more ecologically relevant such as the use of advertisement slogans.

Additionally, an individual's self-construal is not limited to relationships with others but can also be related to the environment. Davis, Green, and Reed (2009) suggested measuring the inclusion of nature in the self and found that individuals who are closer to the environment exhibit more pro-environmental behaviors. This finding agrees with the view of Arnocky et al. (2007), who proposed a meta-personal self-construal by which the self is associated with nature. People with this type of self-construal are predicted to exhibit more environmentally friendly behaviors and eco-cooperation. In its traditional philosophy, China not only aspires to a culture with an interdependent orientation, but the people of China also believe in the concept of nature and people as one (i.e., a meta-personality). Based on this ancient Chinese belief, future researchers should consider how the pro-environmental and interdependent orientations of the Chinese people can be combined and use these ideas to explore novel ways to make substantial contributions to environmental protection.

3.4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the current findings suggest that when faced with a conflict between pro-environmental and self-interested options, people with interdependent orientations choose a pro-environmental option more often than those with independent orientations. This research also provides evidence that differences in self-control capacity for people with interdependent and independent orientations is a mediating factor that enhances the interdependent participants' pro-environmental tendencies by allowing them to suppress their self-interested desires.

Acknowledgements

This research was financially funded by the General (71172024 & 71472205) and Key (91224002) Program of National Natural Science Foundation of China. We are grateful to three anonymous reviewers whose supportive and insightful suggestions helped us to improve this work.

References

- Aaker, J. L., & Lee, A. Y. (2001). "I" seek pleasures and "We" avoid pains: the role of self-regulatory goals in information processing and persuasion. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 28(1), 33–49. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/321946>.
- Arnocky, S., Stroink, M., & DeCicco, T. (2007). Self-construal predicts environmental concern, cooperation, and conservation. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 27(4), 255–264. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2007.06.005>.
- Baumeister, R. F., & Heatherton, T. F. (1996). Self-regulation failure: an overview. *Psychological Inquiry*, 7(1), 1–15. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/1449145>.
- Baumeister, R. F., Vohs, K. D., & Tice, D. M. (2007). The strength model of self-control. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 16(6), 351–355. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2307/20183234>.
- Brewer, M. B., & Gardner, W. (1996). Who is this "We"? Levels of collective identity and self representations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 71(1), 83–93. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.71.1.83>.
- China Environmental Awareness Program, CEAP. (2007). *Environmental survey released in Beijing (2008, April)*. Retrieved January 27, 2015, from <http://www.chinaceap.org/news/viewen.asp?id=187>.
- Cross, S. E., Hardin, E. E., & Gercek-Swing, B. (2011). The what, how, why, and where of self-construal. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 15(2), 142–179. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1088868310373752>.

- Preacher, K. J., & Hayes, A. F. (2008). Asymptotic and resampling strategies for assessing and comparing indirect effects in multiple mediator models. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40(3), 879–891.
- Samuelson, C. D. (1990). Energy conservation: a social dilemma approach. *Social Behaviour*, 5(4), 207–230.
- Schmeichel, B. J., Vohs, K. D., & Baumeister, R. F. (2003). Intellectual performance and ego depletion: role of the self in logical reasoning and other information processing. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 85(1), 33–46. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.85.1.33>.
- Seeley, E. A., & Gardner, W. L. (2003). The “Selfless” and self-regulation: the role of chronic other-orientation in averting self-regulatory depletion. *Self and Identity*, 2(2), 103–117.
- Shiv, B., & Fedorikhin, A. (1999). Heart and mind in conflict: the interplay of affect and cognition in consumer decision making. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 26(3), 278–292. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1086/209563>.
- Singelis, T. M. (1994). The measurement of independent and interdependent self-construals. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 20(5), 580–591. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0146167294205014>.
- Spector, P. E., & Brannick, M. T. (2011). Methodological urban legends: the misuse of statistical control variables. *Organizational Research Methods*, 14(2), 287–305. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1094428110369842>.
- Spencer, S. J., Zanna, M. P., & Fong, G. T. (2005). Establishing a causal chain: why experiments are often more effective than meditational analyses in examining psychological processes. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 89(6), 845–851. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.89.6.845>.
- Strack, F., & Deutsch, R. (2004). Reflective and impulsive determinants of social behavior. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 8(3), 220–247. http://dx.doi.org/10.1207/s15327957pspr0803_1.
- Stroop, J. R. (1935). Studies of interference in serial verbal reactions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 18(6), 643.
- Thøgersen, J. (1996). Recycling and morality: a critical review of the literature. *Environment and Behavior*, 28(4), 536–558. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916596284006>.
- Trafimow, D., Triandis, H. C., & Goto, S. G. (1991). Some tests of the distinction between the private self and the collective self. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 60(5), 649–655.
- Wang, Y.-H., Yuan, Q.-H., & Xu, Q.-M. (2008). A preliminary study on self-constructionals scales (SCS) of Chinese-version. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 16(6), 602–604.