

Zwischen Forschung und Praxis: Die Rolle der Umweltpsychologie in akademischen Netzwerken

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Environment and Climate Research Hub

Universität Wien, AT

Überblick

- Möglichkeiten für die Umweltpsychologie
- *Beispiele* und *Ansätze* für angewandte Forschung & Forschungspraxis:
 - Umweltpsychologie @Uni Wien
 - Forschungsverbund Umwelt und Klima
 - EU Projekt: RESONATE
 - PhD Plattform: PLENTY
- What's next & Diskussion

Ansatz der Umweltpsychologie



Forschung zu Effekten von

- *Menschen auf (natürliche) Umwelten*
- *(verschiedenen) Umwelten auf Menschen*

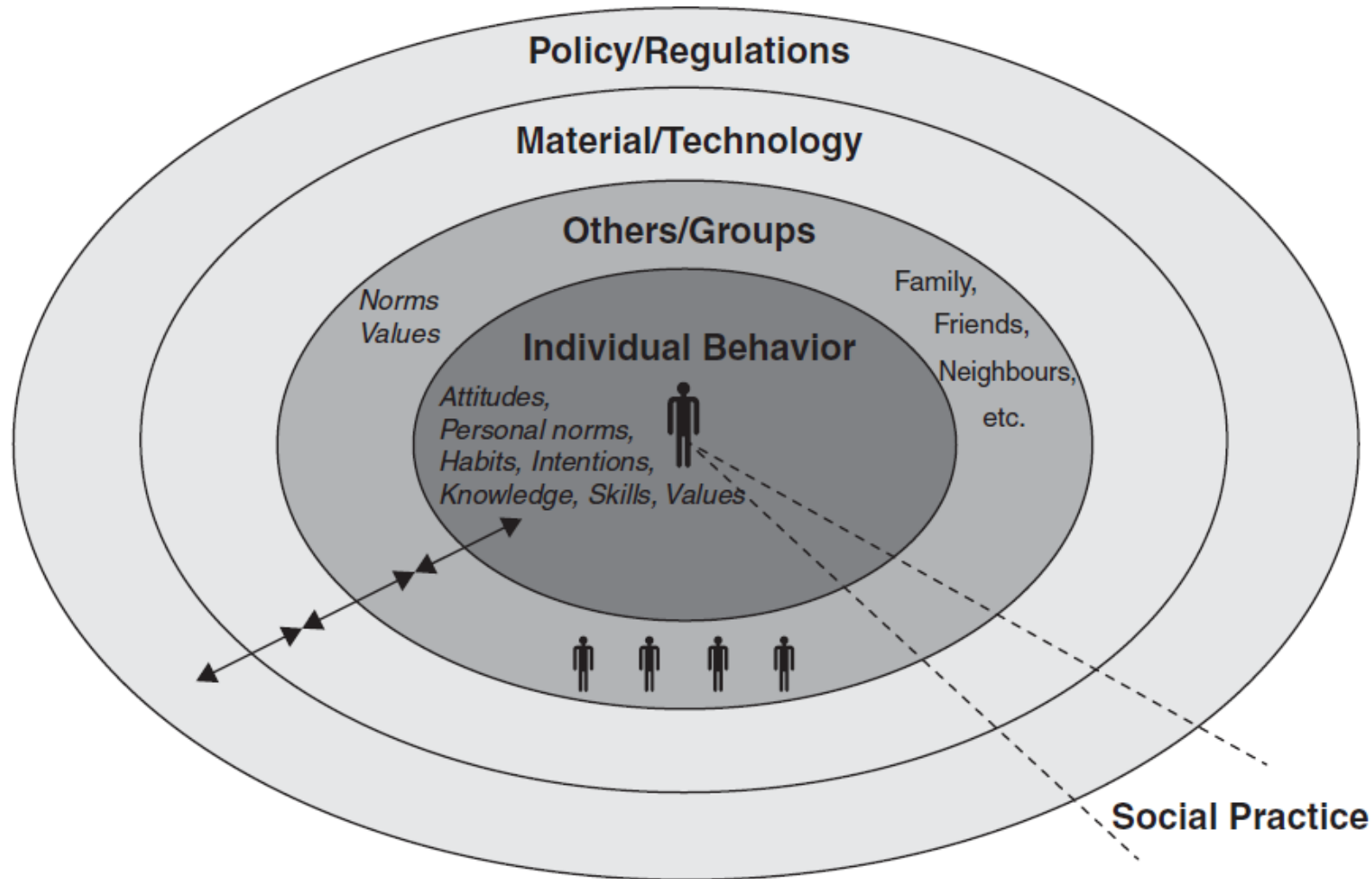
1 Mensch-Umwelt Interaktionen

2 Interdisziplinarität

3 Problemfokus

4 Diverse Methoden

Integration and Systemperspektive



Anwendung von Theorien, Methoden und Ansätzen aus der Psychologie (und Sozial-/Verhaltenswissenschaften im weiteren Sinne)

Integration mit Perspektiven und Themen aus anderen Disziplinen

Kerninteresse oft: „IMPACT“

Science 2024

RESEARCH

REVIEW SUMMARY

MICROPLASTICS

Twenty years of microplastic pollution research—what have we learned?

Richard C. Thompson*, Winnie Courtene-Jones, Julien Boucher, Sabine PAHL, Karen Raubenheimer, Albert A. Koelmans

<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adl2746>

Figure 1.3 An integrated model of individual behaviour in social contexts (Arnesen, 2013, page 27). Used by permission of Arnesen

Source: Klöckner (2015), The Psychology of Pro-Environmental Communication, p. 12

Research questions

Why do some people deny climate change?

How do environmental attitudes spread through society?

Does connecting to nature make us happy?

How do we best communicate about climate change?

What motivates people's efforts to protect wildlife?

Is climate anxiety adaptive or not?

Is there a link between connection to nature and pro-environmental behaviour?

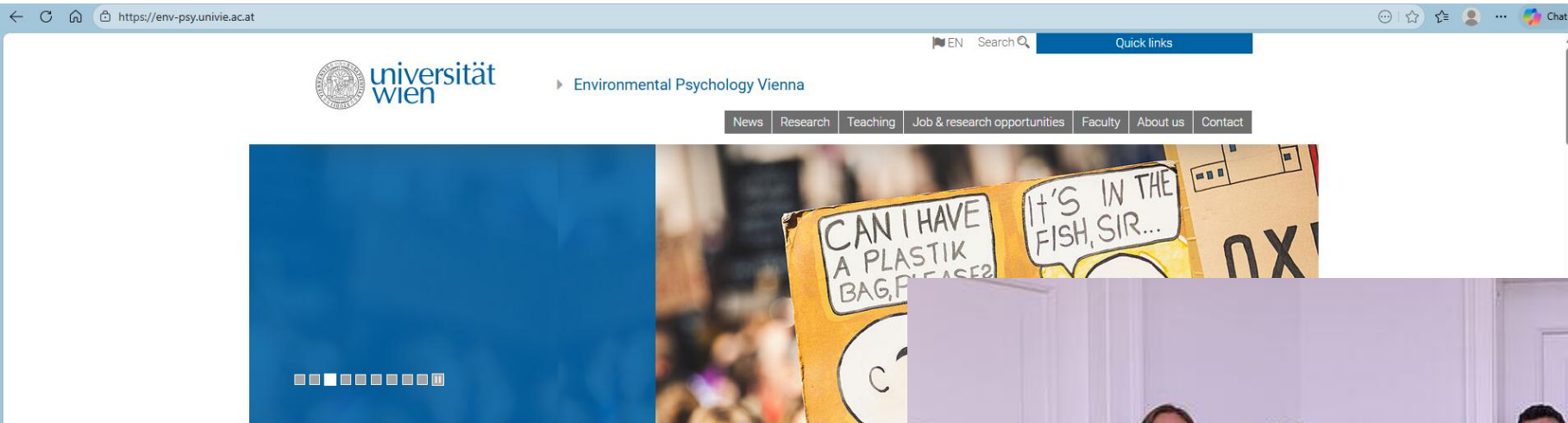
How do we increase well-being in cities?

Does exposure to natural environments make us resilient to stress?

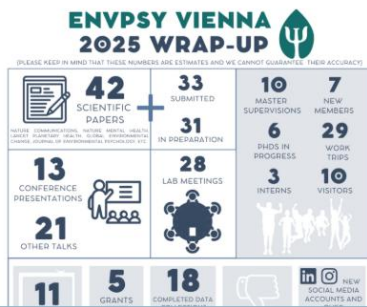
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Umweltpsychologie an der Uni Wien seit 2020



You are here: [University of Vienna](#) > [Faculty of Psychology](#) > [Department of Cognition, Emotion, and Methods in Psychology](#)



Wrap-Up 2025

Here's the Environmental Psychology 2025 wrap-up, a short summary of various activities last year.

We're wishing everyone a peaceful and sustainable 2026!



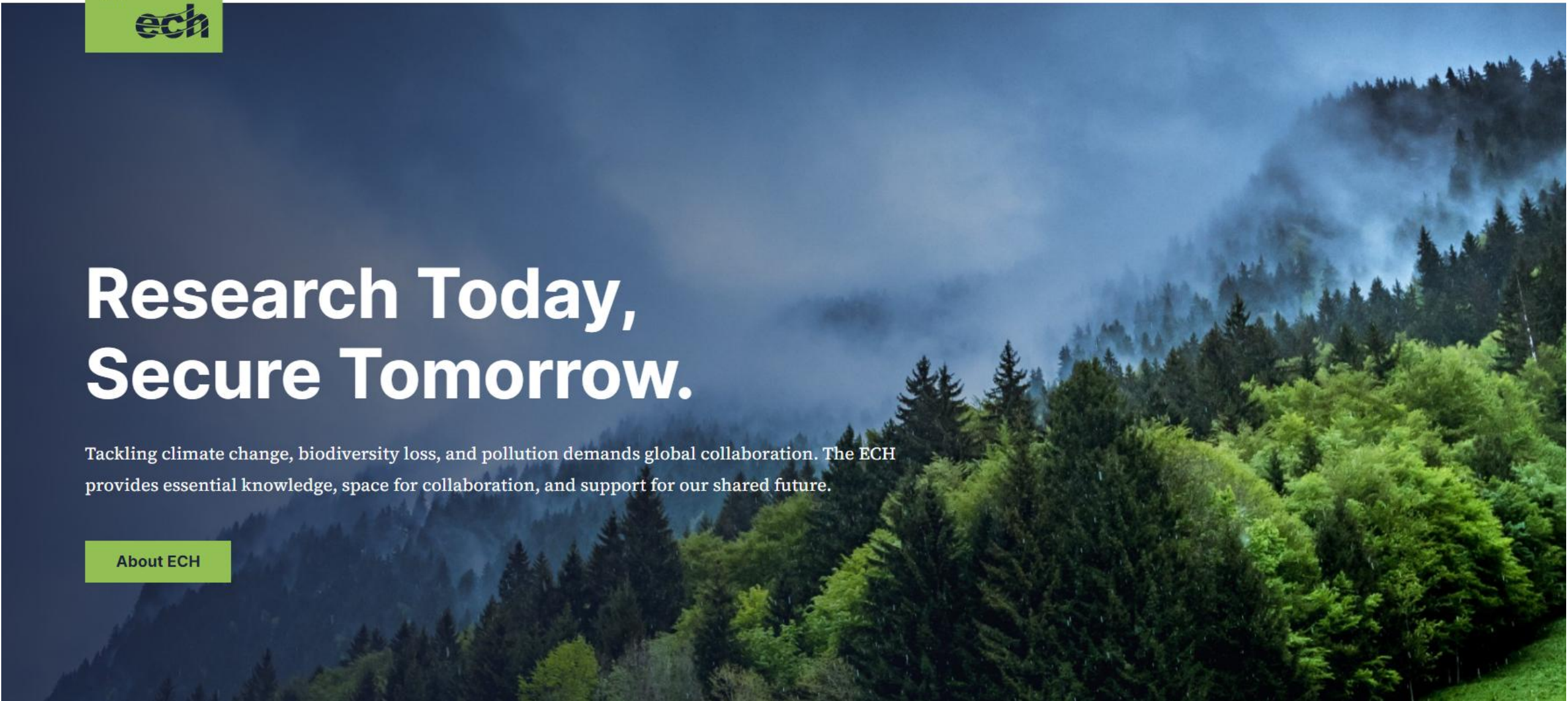
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Research Today, Secure Tomorrow.

Tackling climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution demands global collaboration. The ECH provides essential knowledge, space for collaboration, and support for our shared future.

[About ECH](#)





Co-Directors
Thilo Hofmann and Sabine Pahl

The ECH Goals

RESEARCH



- The core of ECH activities
- Understand environmental, social and political processes and their interactions
- Enable excellent environment and climate research at the University of Vienna
- Stimulate joined proposals, projects and publications beyond the boundaries of scientific disciplines

REPUTATION



- Establish national and international collaborations and partnerships
- Showcase ECH work through web-site, media, presentations, newsletter etc.

IMPACT



- Ask and answer societally relevant research questions
- Engage with societal actors to design solutions for environmental and climate challenges
- Communicate research findings tailored to needs
- Provide input into policy measures and regulation

CAPACITY



- Prepare the next generation of researchers, academics and leaders for international and interdisciplinary research
- Equip them with the insights and skills to ensure the sustainable use of the planet's resources

Our Members and Community (2025)

Faculties	Members
Faculty of Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy	10
Faculty of Social Sciences	10
Faculty of Life Sciences	9
Centre for Microbiology and Environmental Systems Science	8
Faculty of Chemistry	7
Faculty of Philological and Cultural Studies	4
Faculty of Business, Economics and Statistics	3
Faculty of Psychology	3
Cognitive Science Hub	1
Faculty of Computer Science	2
Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies	2
Faculty of Law	2
Faculty of Philosophy and Education	1
Total	65

Disciplines	Members
GSK	29
STEM	36
Total	65

Gender	Members
m	33
w	32
Total	65



ECH focus areas



Clean Environment

- Develop a profound understanding of the impact of **anthropogenic** pollution on environmental **systems**
- Design novel, environmentally friendly materials and processes
- To achieve a clean environment and zero pollution, we need **scientific understanding**, technological innovation and **advances in society, systems, governance, and regulation.**



Climate Resilience

- Investigate the nexus of climate change, environment, **socio-economic impacts**, and **human responses** at different scales
- E.g., **sustainable urban city planning** and digitalisation as **adaptive response strategies**,
- E.g., global climate migration, resource extraction and **inequality, economic impacts** for regional industries vulnerable to climate change.



Biodiversity and Ecosystems

- Study **anthropogenic pressures and impacts** on climate, global biogeochemical cycles, and ecosystems
- Examine the **reduction of natural habitats, loss of biodiversity**, and critically altered environmental systems
- Develop a deeper understanding of these **complex and interrelated** environmental changes



Changing Society

- Investigate how society can transition from an **unsustainable to a sustainable human-environmental system** within planetary boundaries
- Conduct research to ensure **equity of access to water, energy, food, housing, healthcare, mobility now and for future generations.**
- **Individual, social and societal levels of analysis**

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RESONATE

(Building individual and community RESilience thrOugh
NATurE-based therapies)

Mathew White & Matilda van den Bosch
(University of Vienna / ISGlobal)



The Resonate project received funding from the European Union's Horizons Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No: 101081420

Cluster 6: Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment

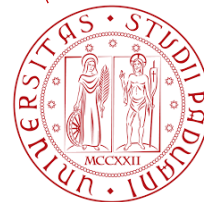
HORIZON-CL6-2022-COMMUNITIES-02-02-two-stage: Developing nature-based therapy for health & well-being

Expected Outcomes

- Sharper view of green space management, nature protection, agriculture and forestry sectors as care providers and their possible linkages with the healthcare, social and educational sectors;
- Stronger evidence base for the causal relationships between nature and health and well-being for more effective nature therapy prescriptions;
- Cost-effective nature therapy prescriptions are more widely used in the health care sector;
- Greater citizen and policy-maker awareness of the positive benefits of nature for health and well-being;
- Wider utilization by healthcare professionals and citizens of nature therapy as a form of preventive medicine.

Das Team

UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



International advisory board



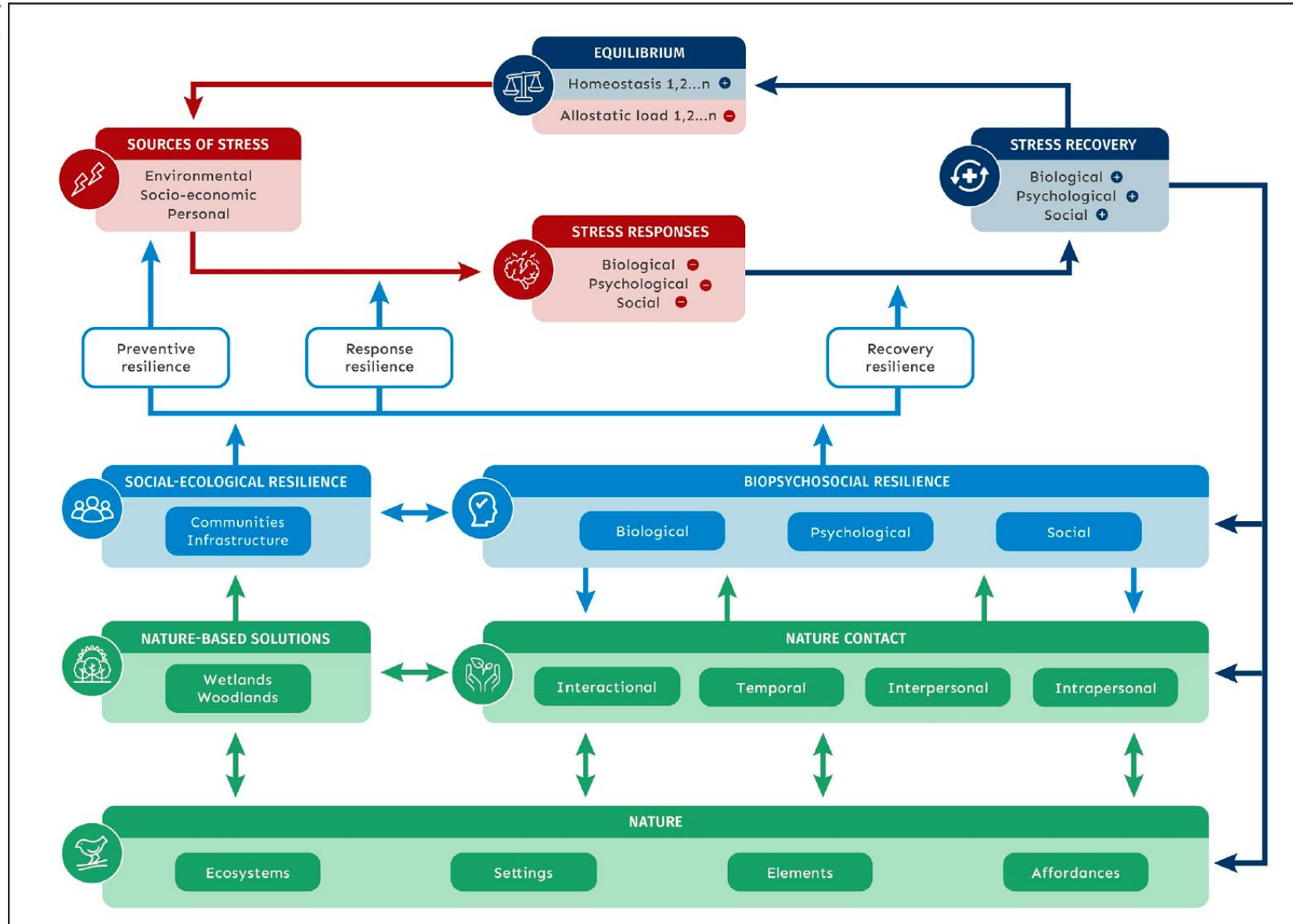
UNIVERSITY
OF TWENTE.



European Centre for
Environment & Human Health

Die Theorie

+ neues Protokollpapier zum
 Forschungsprogramm – *diese*
 Woche angenommen

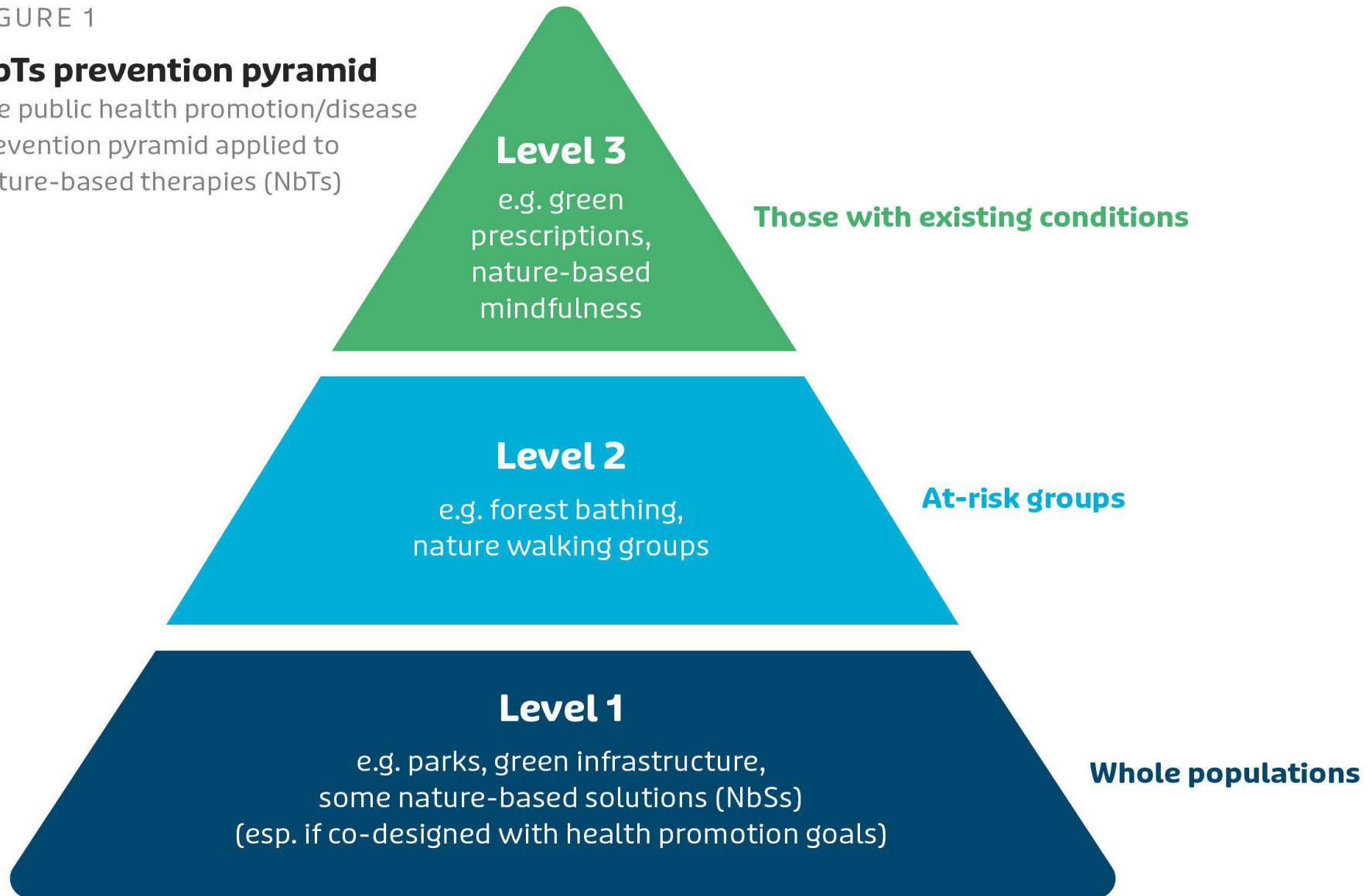


Der Starting Point

FIGURE 1

NbTs prevention pyramid

The public health promotion/disease prevention pyramid applied to nature-based therapies (NbTs)



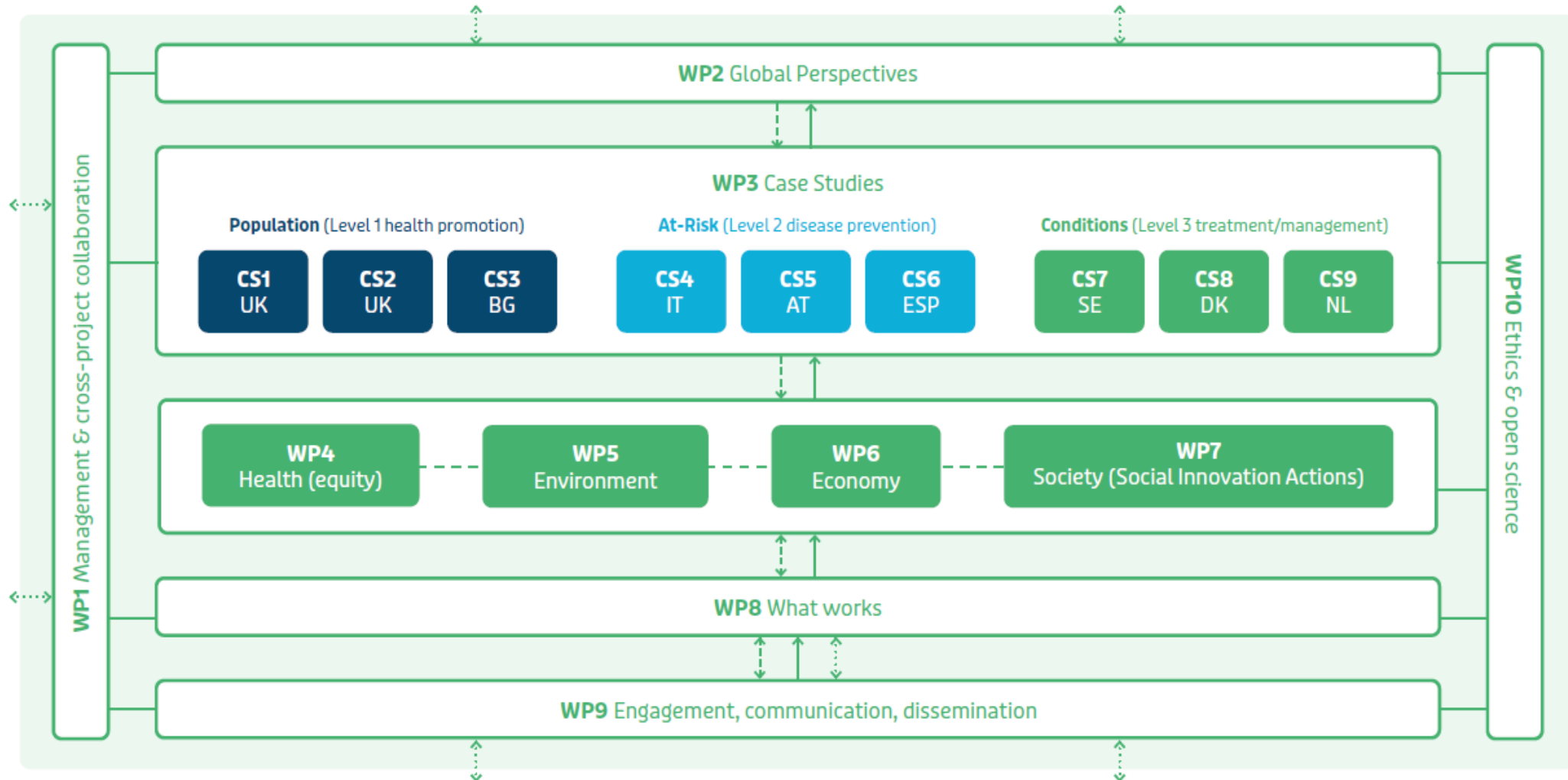
Die Struktur

FIGURE 4

RESONATE's Work Packages

Case Studies, and Social Innovation Actions

- Engagement (Internal/External)
- Data Information Flow
- Coordination & Feedback



Die Case Studies

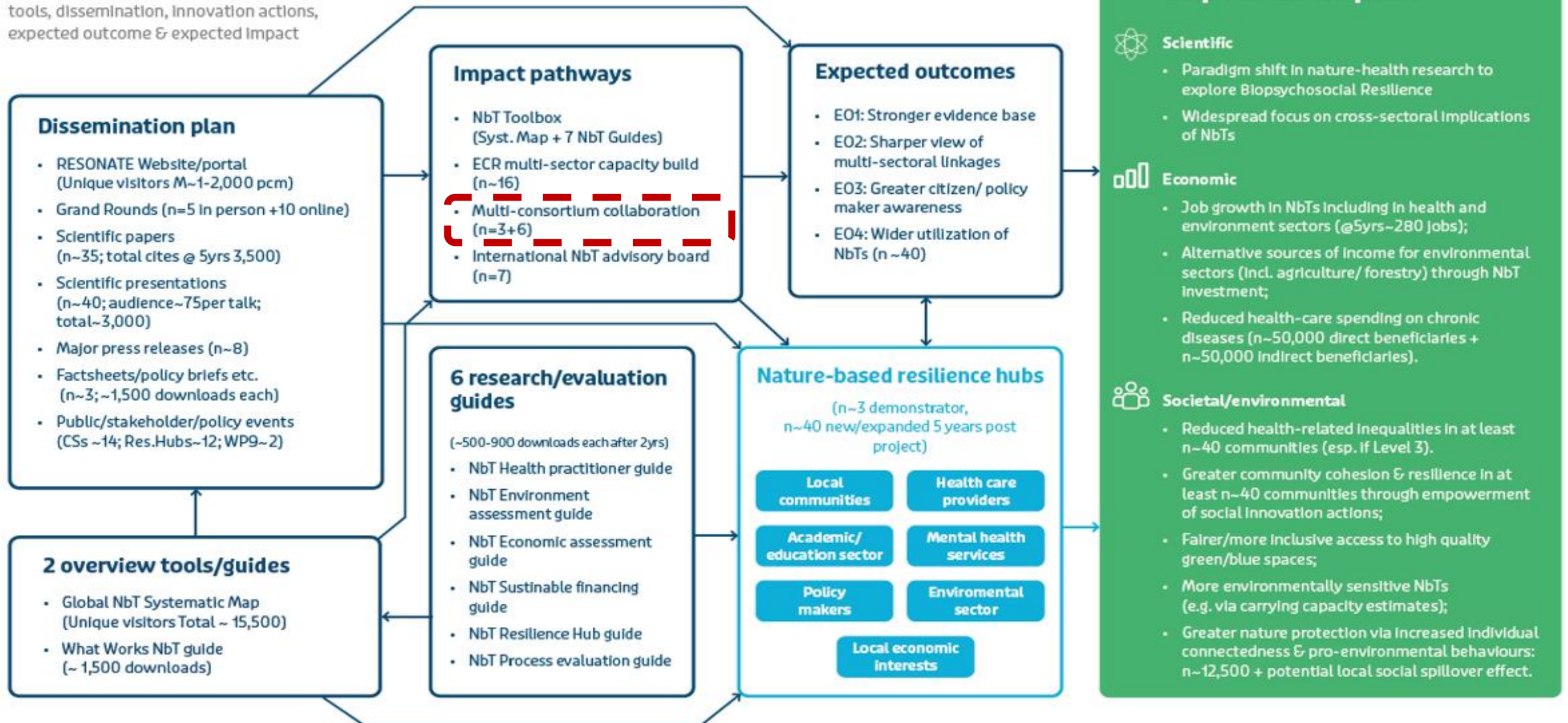
Case Study	Design Prevention level (Fig. 1)	Sample*	Stressor/ risk mitigated by nature	Nature contact / NbT intervention
1. UK, Population representative (UNEXE)	Level 1: 11yr. long. cohort	N~ 37,000	Stressful life events (e.g. divorce)	Urban, rural, coastal neighbourhoods, Occupational
2. UK, Dementia risk Cohort (UNEXE)	Level 1: 10yr. long. cohort	N~ 24,000	COVID-19 & other societal level stressors	Urban, rural, coastal neighbourhoods Occupational, Recreational
3. Bulgaria, bespoke panel (MUP)	Level 1: 12mth. long. cohort (3 waves, 6 months apart)	N=1,500 incl. n=250 bio-marker cohort	Everyday stressors (e.g. traffic emissions, financial)	Urban/rural neighbourhoods Occupational Recreational
4. Italy, Padua urban woods (UNIPD)	Level 2: Two-arm RCT (Intervention vs. waitlist control)	N=134*	Having or being at-risk of metabolic syndrome (larger waistline, high blood pressure, abnormal blood lipid levels, high blood sugar)	5-week guided, + technology assisted/self-guided, nature immersion Basic design in each locality will be enriched with locally supported SIA insights.
5. Austria, Alpine mountains (PMU)	Level 2: Two-arm RCT (Intervention vs. waitlist control)	N=134*		
6. Spain, Barcelona seafront (ISGLOBAL)	Level 2: Two-arm RCT (Intervention vs. waitlist control)	N=134*		
7. Sweden, Urban gardens (UU)	Level 3: Four-arm RCT (ReST vs. mindful; vs. nature; vs. waitlist control)	N=260*	Clinically elevated psychological symptoms (DASS-21)	5-week 'Restoration Skills Training' (ReST) = formal mindfulness training + nature immersion
8. Denmark, Urban forest/park (UCPH)	Level 3: Two-arm RCT (App-visits vs. waitlist control)	N=110*	Chronic mobility issues (e.g. wheelchair users)	5-week technology enhanced nature immersion in the Move Green Urban Forest
9. Netherlands, Care farms (NVM/UNTWE)	Level 3: Community of Practice trial (Standard vs. Enhanced practice)	N=24 care farms (N~450 clients)	Cognitive impairment (e.g. dementia)	Co-created staff training for enhanced support of client centred nature-based experiences.

Der Impactplan

FIGURE 3

RESONATE's guides

tools, dissemination, innovation actions, expected outcome & expected impact



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Mikroplastik in Nahrungsmitteln: Zwei Studien



Leonie Fian

Qualitative study 1

Participants $N = 32$

PRODUCTION/
HARVESTING



$n = 6$

PROCESSING/
PACKAGING



$n = 5$

DISTRIBUTION/
HOSPITALITY



$n = 5$

CONSUMPTION



$n = 10$

REGULATION



$n = 6$

- Age: \bar{x} 42 years (19-84)
- Gender ratio: 18/14 (female/male)
- Education: 47% lower/medium; 53% higher
- Location: $n = 10$ in Vienna, other across AT

- Semi-structured interviews
- Qualitative Content Analysis
- Picture Task



Quantitative study 2

Participants

$N = 741$, Austrian general public

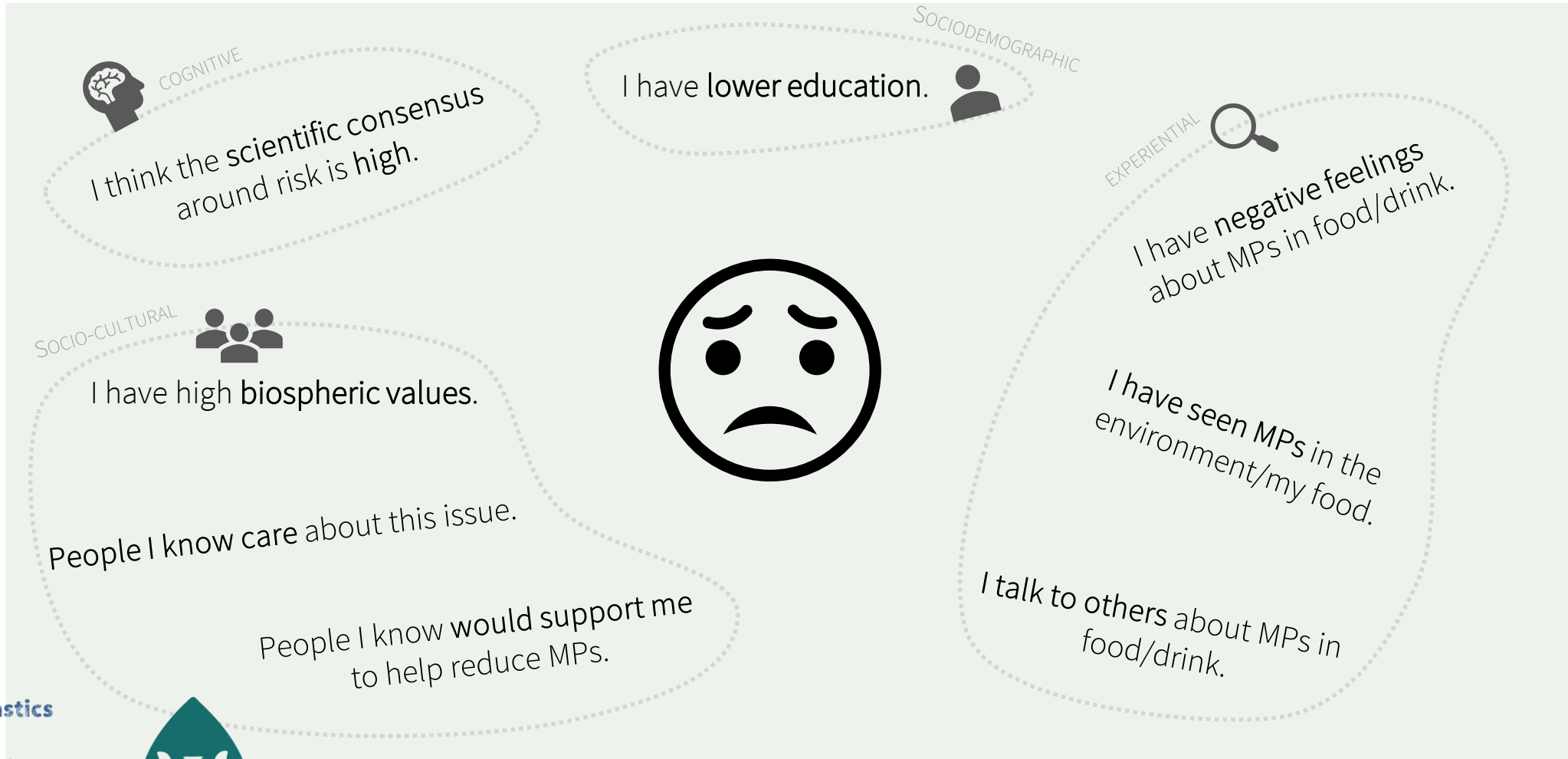
- Online survey





Mikroplastik in Nahrungsmitteln

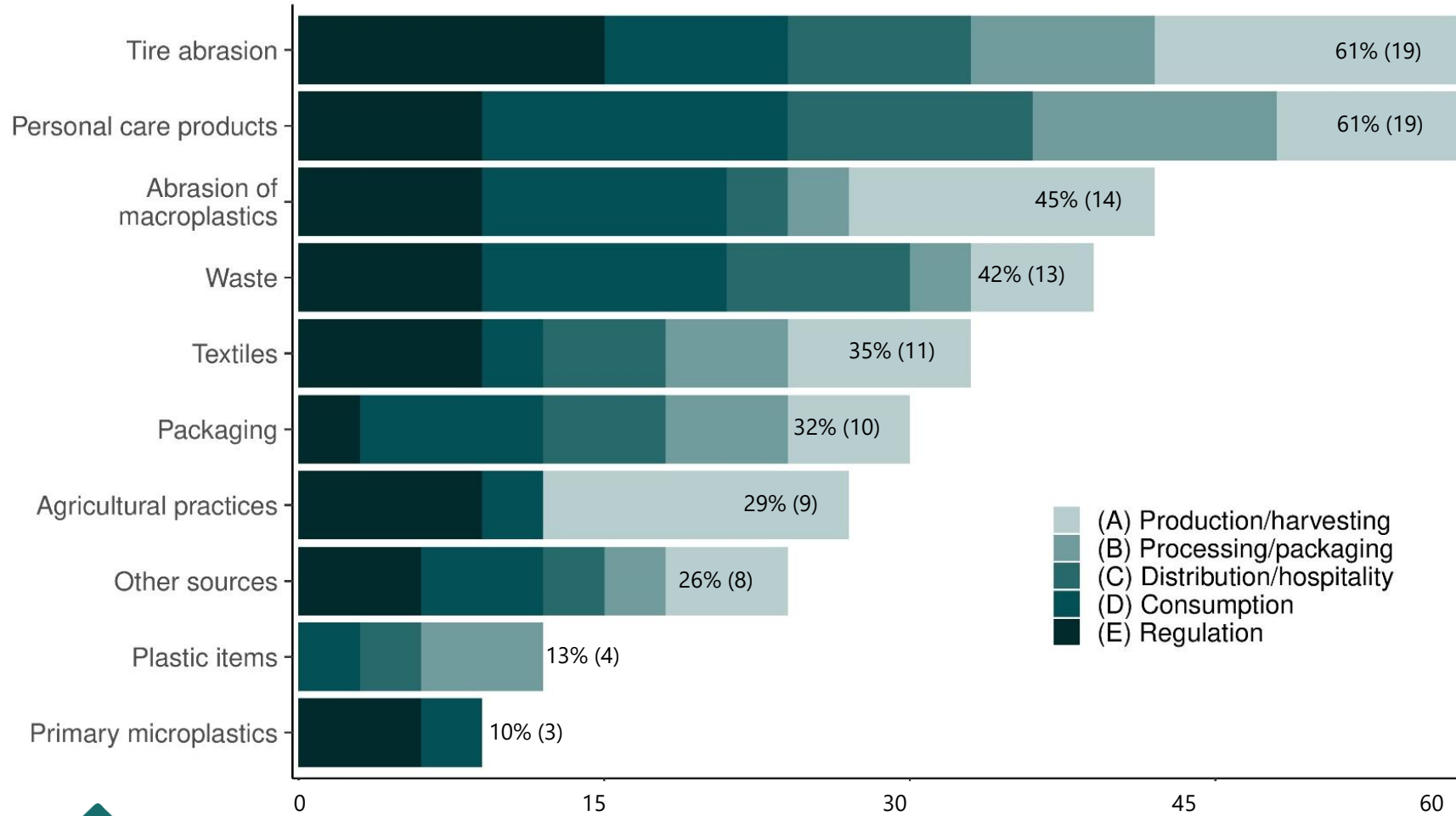
PROFIL: HOHE RISIKOWAHRNEHMUNG





Mikroplastik in Nahrungsmitteln

WHERE DOES MP COME FROM?





Mikroplastik in Nahrungsmitteln



COGNITIVE FACTORS

- Knowledge
- Subjective knowledge
- Scientific consensus



EXPERIENTIAL FACTORS

- Affect
- Personal experience



SOCIO- CULTURAL FACTORS

- Social norms
- Values



TRUST

- Government
- Science
- Media



SOCIO- DEMOGRAPHICS

- Age, Gender, Education, Political orientation

POLICY
SUPPORT

RISK
PERCEPTION

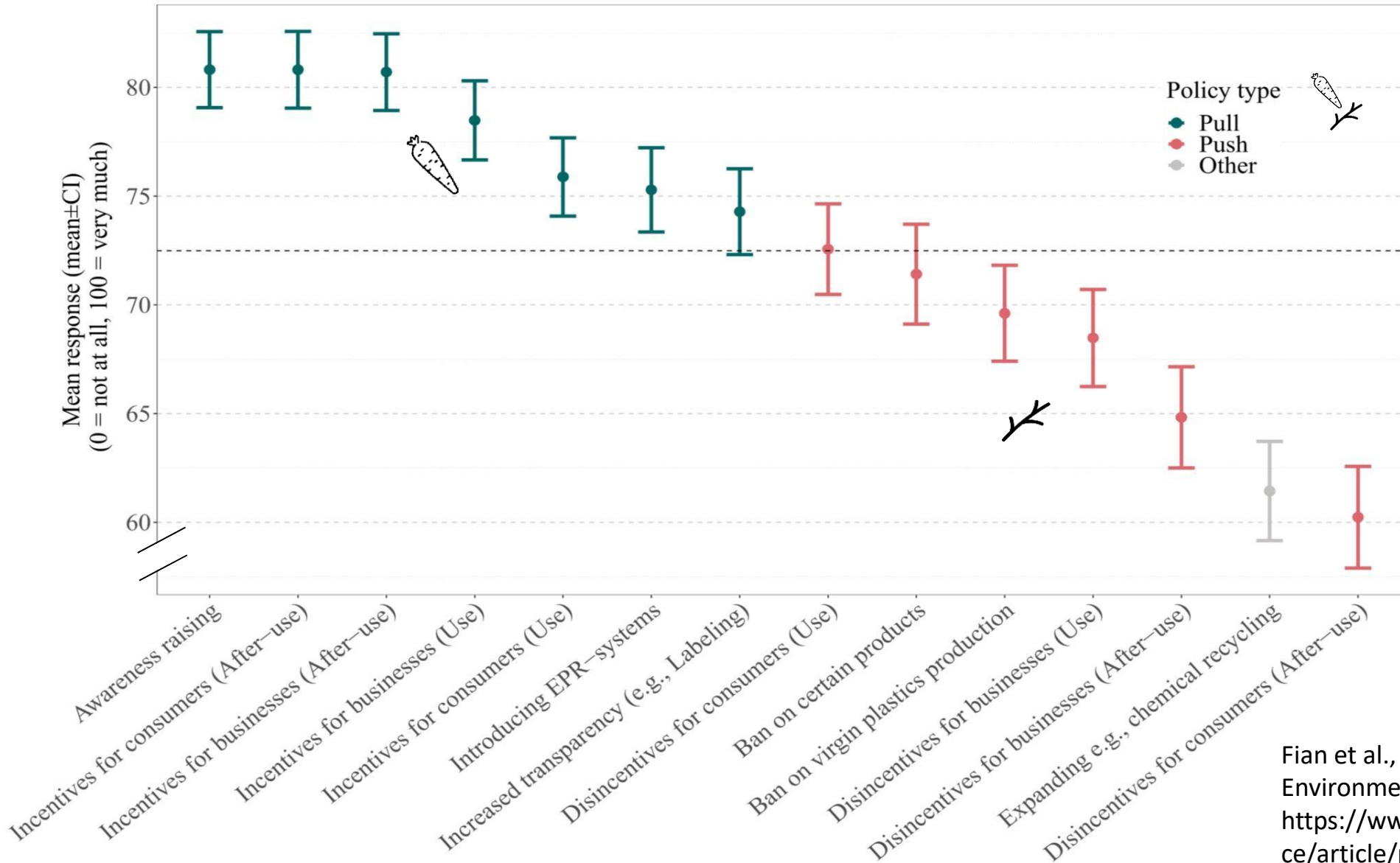
METHODS

- Questionnaire:
 - 77 + 6 demographic items
(inspired by EFSA, BfR, Kramm et al., 2022; Swim & Geiger, 2021; van Eck et al., 2020; van der Linden, 2015)
- Sample:
 - Austrian general public
 - N = 741



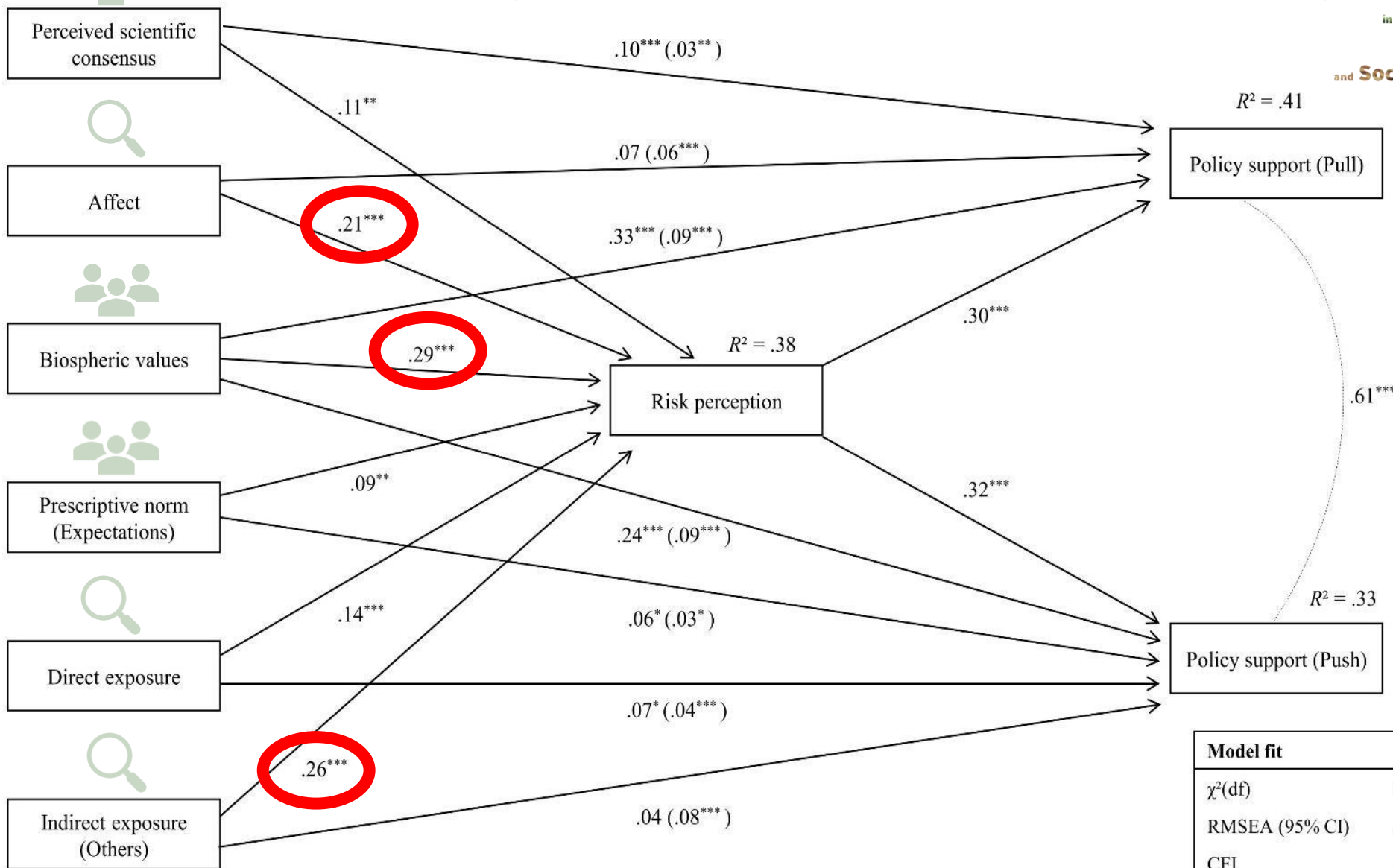


Unterstützung von Maßnahmen





Vorhersage von Risikowahrnehmung

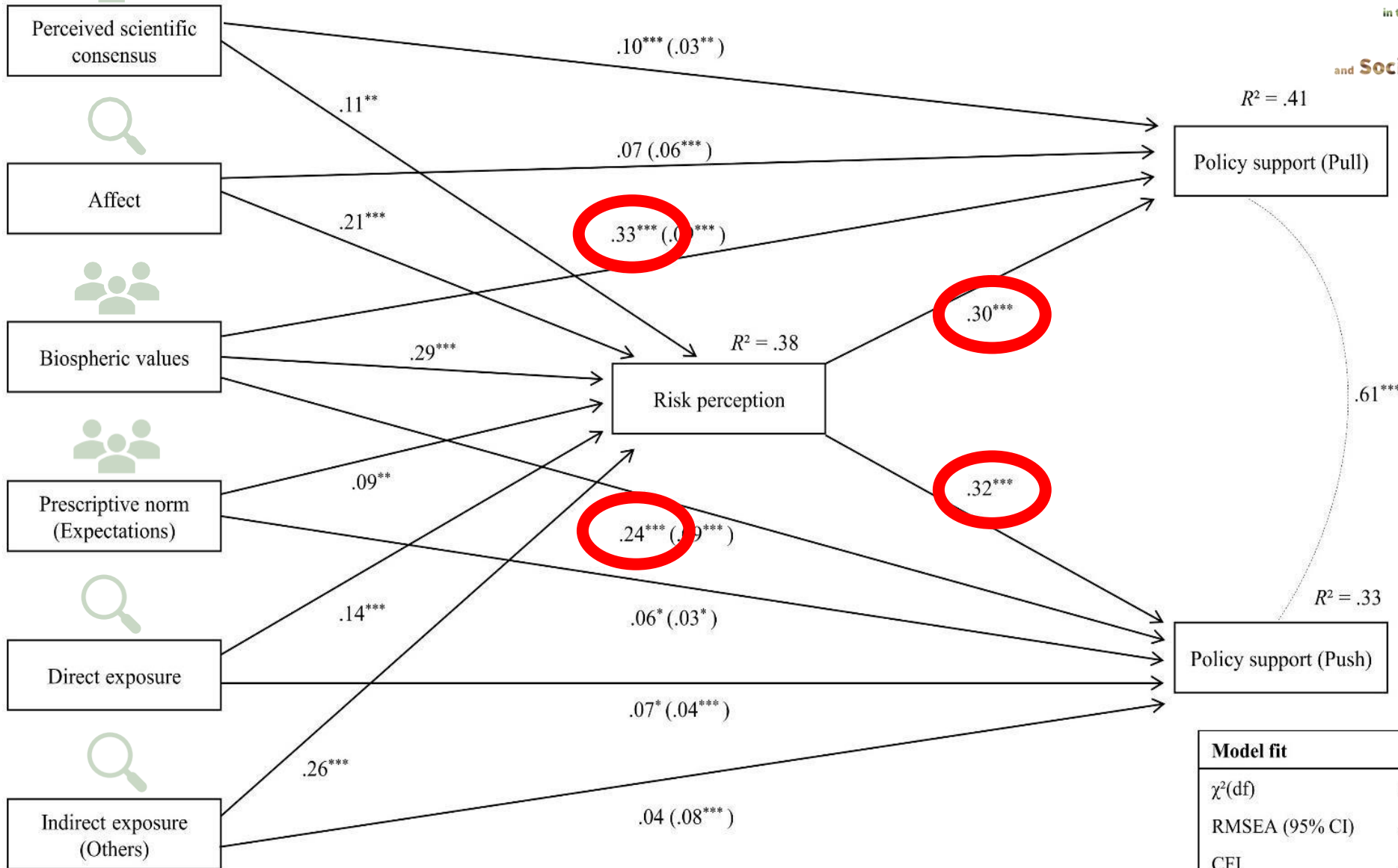


1) Affect / emotion, biospheric values, communication → risk perception

Model fit	
χ^2 (df)	16.935(5) ^{**}
RMSEA (95% CI)	.059 (.030, .091)
CFI	.991
TLI	.933
SRMR	.012



Vorhersage von Maßnahmen Support



2) Biospheric values, risk perception → policy support

Model fit	
$\chi^2(df)$	16.935(5)**
RMSEA (95% CI)	.059 (.030, .091)
CFI	.991
TLI	.933
SRMR	.012

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What next & Diskussion

- **Neue PhD Plattform STRENGTH: Naturgefahren (Geowiss, Ökonomie, Psych)**
- Die Umweltpsychologie hat viele Facetten
- Umwelt und menschliche Gesundheit sind eng verbunden
- Risikowahrnehmung, Verhalten, Policy Support als “Outcomes”
- Psychologische Faktoren wie Emotionen, Werte, soziale Normen sind wichtig in der Vorhersage von Outcomes
- Wir brauchen robuste Methoden und müssen uns weiterentwickeln (Sticwort Open Science)
- Wir brauchen Kollaborationen über Disziplinen und Sektoren

Thank you



Acknowledgements: This work is supported through the EU's Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe programmes through RESONATE and the University of Vienna's PLENTY and STRENGTH platforms