

Article

Not peer-reviewed version

Examining the Relationship between Pro-Environmental Attitudes, Self-Determination, and Sustained Intention in Eco-Friendly Sports Participation: A Study on Plogging Participants

[Jongho Kim](#) , [Sujin Kim](#) , [Jinwook Chung](#) *

Posted Date: 25 June 2023

doi: [10.20944/preprints202306.1712.v1](https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202306.1712.v1)

Keywords: Plogging; Exercise Participation; Self-Determination Theory



Preprints.org is a free multidiscipline platform providing preprint service that is dedicated to making early versions of research outputs permanently available and citable. Preprints posted at Preprints.org appear in Web of Science, Crossref, Google Scholar, Scilit, Europe PMC.

Copyright: This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Article

Examining the Relationship between Pro-Environmental Attitudes, Self-Determination, and Sustained Intention in Eco-Friendly Sports Participation: A Study on Plogging Participants

Jongho Kim ¹, Sujin Kim ² and Jinwook Chung ^{2,*}

¹ Department of Physical Education; kikara77@snu.ac.kr

² Dongguk University; 03sujin27@gmail.com

* Correspondence: cjh826@dongguk.edu

Abstract: In response to escalating environmental concerns and the surge in eco-friendly sports activities, this study investigates the determinants of sustained intention to participate in plogging, a practice that combines jogging and litter collection. The study seeks to discern the effects of autonomy, competence, and relatedness experiences, as suggested by Self-Determination Theory, on the intent to persist in plogging. Additionally, the study probes the moderating role of eco-friendly attitudes, thereby propelling the confluence of sports and environmental research. The research methodology encompassed surveying plogging participants and analyzing their responses. The validation of these relationships was executed using multi-group structural equation modeling. The results revealed that autonomy and competence did not significantly sway extrinsic motivation, but relatedness surfaced as the most influential factor. This suggests that plogging, primarily viewed as a volunteering activity, serves more as a prosocial behavior that bolsters relationships rather than a means to enhance physical competence. The study also found that the value participants derived from plogging and their intention to continue varied based on their eco-friendly attitudes. The study concludes that voluntary participation and socializing are the core values of plogging, and understanding these values can foster healthier and more sustainable behaviors. The findings offer valuable insights for academic, practical, and policy perspectives in promoting eco-friendly sports activities.

Keywords: plogging; exercise participation; self-determination theory

1. Introduction

Global environmental issues such as global warming, food and water scarcity, and energy depletion have been highlighted as critical challenges that need to be addressed [1]. In this context, many members of society have become more aware of the impact of their actions on the planet, leading to the rise of terms such as "environment", "eco-friendly", "sustainability", and "green" as significant societal agendas [2]. For instance, the United Nations has announced the "Sustainable Development Goals", urging environmentally friendly actions (United Nations, 2015). Many large corporations are appealing to consumers through green marketing strategies using environmental, social, and governance (ESG) management [3,4]. Against this backdrop, mature consumers are demonstrating a tendency towards 'pro-environmental behavior', considering both environmental protection and consumption behavior [5]. This phenomenon is spreading across various fields, adjusting human lifestyles in diverse ways.

This tendency is also observable in sports consumption and participation behaviors [6]. Examples include the organization of eco-friendly sports events, the dissemination of eco-friendly ideologies through sports, and the development and proliferation of eco-friendly sports [6]. In particular, eco-friendly sports such as plogging, a representative eco-friendly sport, are perceived as effective methods for simultaneously pursuing personal health and well-being and Earth

environment protection campaigns [7,8]. Plogging, a volunteer activity for environmental protection and a sports activity that originated in Sweden, is a representative eco-friendly sport that involves jogging and picking up discarded litter. This activity supports both individual health and environmental protection, demonstrating societal members' active participation in environmental protection[7–9]. These eco-friendly sports contribute to personal life satisfaction, self-identity formation, and happiness as behaviors that simultaneously pursue personal health and well-being and Earth environment protection campaigns [10]. Prior research has reported that participation in eco-friendly sports plays a positive role in personal life satisfaction and competence formation, and immersion in eco-friendly sports provides the benefits of high exercise [7–9,11].

However, encouraging the intention for sustained participation in eco-friendly sports behavior, which is a serious leisure, is challenging as it cannot be easily done through regulatory measures or economic incentives [12]. For the positive social spread of eco-friendly sports and the personal life satisfaction and well-being of its participants to operate smoothly, it is necessary to understand how to induce intention for sustained participation [13–15]. In general, previous studies analyzing various socio-psychological factors that influence the intention for sustained participation in sports or physical activities primarily suggest that it occurs through the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and the formation of motivation, as suggested by the 'Self Determination Theory' [16–19]. However, eco-friendly sports are both physical activities for promoting physical health and volunteer activities for conserving nature, so it is necessary to understand eco-friendly behavior in addition to the theory related to sports participation. In particular, studies related to the intention for the sustained participation of volunteers commonly suggest the importance of voluntary participation motivation using the Public Service Motivation Theory and report that the formation of eco-friendly attitudes has a significant influence on the formation of voluntary participation motivation [12,20]. Therefore, to encourage and promote participation in eco-friendly sports, it is necessary to theoretically approach it from a convergent perspective considering the variables suggested in the research analyzing the psychological motivation of sports participation and the variables explaining the motivation of eco-friendly behavior participation.

Therefore, the study objective is to explore and analyze strategies for enhancing the sustained participation intention of eco-friendly sports participants. This will be achieved by concurrently examining the variables associated with sports participation and eco-friendly behavior. Specifically, for this purpose, we analyzed how the factors and motivations involved in the intention for sustained participation, suggested by the Self Determination Theory and eco-friendly attitudes that affect eco-friendly behavior, influence the continuous participation intention by targeting the participants of plogging, a representative eco-friendly sport. Through this, we aim to provide useful information for writing effective participation promotion strategies by understanding the fundamental psychological processes of eco-friendly sports participants, which can help in both aspects of personal well-being and environmental protection. This eco-friendly sports study is meaningful in that it applies existing theories to new research subjects, thereby broadening the base of related disciplines, and attempts a multidisciplinary theoretical exploration in that it considers the concepts of sports and volunteering simultaneously.

2. Theoretical Background and Research Hypotheses

2.1. Eco-friendly Sports: Plogging

Eco-friendly sports encompass different forms of sports consumption, events, and participatory activities that prioritize environmental protection and sustainability [21–24]. Eco-friendly sports, which aim to respect and protect the natural environment, conserve resources, and promote environmental education and eco-friendly awareness, are currently being implemented in various ways. Examples include incorporating environmental values into existing sports events and combining eco-friendly activities with sports. Efforts were made at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics to build temporary facilities using recyclable materials and to form an eco-friendly power supply network by installing solar power generation systems and renewable energy power plants. A pre-event called

'spogomi', a competition to pick up as much trash as possible in a limited time, was also held and encouraged participation by demonstrating the positive social impact of eco-friendly sports [7]. Previous studies on eco-friendly sports have mainly focused on the production of sports goods [23,25], the importance of hosting eco-friendly sports events [22], and the importance of the ESG management concept in sports [26,27].

Meanwhile, as interest in participatory eco-friendly sports has increased, studies related to the meaning and uniqueness of participation experience and motivation in eco-friendly sports have also been actively conducted. Participatory eco-friendly sports are highlighted as important activities that not only increase physical activity and maintain healthy lifestyle habits, but also play a positive role in stress relief and enhancing life satisfaction at the personal level [28,29]. Participation in eco-friendly sports provides mental rest through communion with nature, and it is reported that positive emotions such as 'Helper's High' can be felt through altruistic volunteer activities [8,11]. Previous studies commonly report that there is also an effect of strengthening bonds with others through the sharing of positive behaviors, and at the social level, it contributes to the improvement of the natural environment in the local community and the formation of social networks through the sharing of sports activities.

These eco-friendly sports are showing a trend of spreading mainly among the younger generation. A representative example is plogging, where many people around the world participate in picking up trash while jogging [7,11]. Previous studies conducted on plogging, where the attributes of an environmental protection campaign and exercise activities are combined, report participation experiences and participation motivations in the special context of eco-friendly sports [30–32]. Raghavan, Panicker & Emmatty [11] suggest that plogging has a significant impact on aerobic exercise effects through jogging, as well as anaerobic lower body strength enhancement through squatting movements while picking up trash. Chae & Kim [9] report that the participation efficacy of ploggers is influenced by the altruistic motivation of environmental protection, the motivation for self-development through sports activities, and the external motivation to enhance relationships with others, and that participating in a special form of eco-friendly sport that benefits others through their efforts plays a positive role in personal values such as self-satisfaction. In addition, Yoon et al. [7] conducted in-depth interviews and reported that people who participate in plogging are aware of the seriousness of environmental pollution and have the will to execute environmental protection behaviors in their daily lives. Furthermore, they increase their intention for sustained participation through self-satisfaction and the fulfillment of the need for recognition through interaction with others. In conclusion, when synthesizing the results of these previous studies, it can be confirmed that plogging, which is a representative activity where the attributes of sports and volunteer activities are combined, acts as a producer of sports culture that solves environmental problems through the act of sports itself, and participants are acquiring physical health and self-respect through the plogging experience. Many studies suggest the need for verification of social psychological variables to encourage special participation motivation and continuous participation in eco-friendly sports.

2.2. Factors Influencing the Intention of Sustained Participation in Environmental Sports: Application of Self-Determination Theory

As previously discussed, plogging, as a fitness activity and an environmental action, offers various benefits to individuals and society. Therefore, it is not only necessary for a large number of people to recognize and participate in the benefits of environmental sports, but it is also important to enhance the sustained participation intention of those who have experienced participation. This study aims to investigate the social and psychological factors necessary to promote and encourage sustained sports participation. For this purpose, we intend to set up hypotheses about the factors influencing sustained participation intention and their relationships, focusing on the 'Self-Determination Theory' which is often used in previous studies related to the intention of sustained sports or exercise participation.

The Self-Determination Theory is a psychological theory proposed by Ryan and Deci [17,35] that explains human behavior motivation, and is often used to deeply analyze and explain the sustained participation motivation of exercise participants [33,34]. According to Ryan and Deci [17], humans have a fundamental tendency to pursue psychological need satisfaction, and intrapersonal motivation which supports this need satisfaction influences sustained participation intention, performance, pleasure, etc. Specifically, the Self-Determination Theory presents human's basic psychological needs as autonomy, competence, and relatedness. Furthermore, Vallerand [36] conveys through an integrated model that the satisfaction or expectation of the three basic psychological needs stimulates the voluntary behavior will of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation that occurs according to rewards or punishments. In addition, this intrinsic and extrinsic motivation plays a positive role in sustained behavior intention. According to the results of past research mainly conducted in sports psychology, an individual's intrinsic motivation makes them recognize exercise behavior itself as a purpose, which influences sustained exercise performance behavior [37,38]. Furthermore, the results show that life sports participants increase their intrinsic and extrinsic motivation through the satisfaction of self-determination factors, thereby increasing their participation and sustained intention [39,40]. Given the context, this study considers eco-friendly sports as a form of exercise and physical activity. We then formulate our research hypotheses by applying the Self-Determination Theory's framework, which suggests a relationship between the three fundamental psychological needs, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, and the intention for sustained participation, to the behavioral intentions of eco-friendly sports participants.

Firstly, the need for autonomy refers to the basic human psychological desire to feel that the control of their actions lies within themselves, to consider themselves as the regulators of their own lives, and to act as they wish [17]. Participants in sports or physical activities feel autonomy when they choose to participate because they like it, forming a sense of responsibility for their own choices. This sense of responsibility acts as intrinsic motivation in itself, while also functioning as extrinsic motivation by forming a psychological reward and punishment system. Numerous studies have been modeling the role of motivation that mediates the relationship between the satisfaction of basic psychological needs and the intention to continue exercising and have been verifying it in various environments [19,33,34]. In particular, plogging is very important as a voluntary action because it is both a health exercise and an altruistic environmental action. Therefore, the degree of satisfaction with the need for autonomy, as perceived through plogging participation, is predicted to have a positive impact on the intrinsic and extrinsic motivation of plogging participation, thereby influencing continuous exercise participation.

Hypothesis 1-1. The degree of autonomy experienced through plogging participation will have a positive (+) impact on intrinsic/extrinsic motivation.

Hypothesis 1-2. The degree of autonomy experienced through plogging participation will have a positive (+) impact on the intention to continue plogging participation.

Hypothesis 1-3. Intrinsic/extrinsic motivation will mediate the relationship between the experience of autonomy through plogging participation and the intention to continue participation.

Secondly, competence is a psychological need that is satisfied when an individual's abilities, skills, and talents are appropriately exercised in a specific environment [17]. The desire for competence creates optimal conditions for demonstrating abilities, and plays a positive role in efforts to maintain and develop skills and abilities through specific activities [17]. In the context of sports, it has been reported that it plays an important role in stimulating intrinsic and extrinsic motivation for continuous training participation for health promotion or sports skill development [41–43]. These research results suggest that a sense of competence positively influences an individual's intrinsic motivation to feel confidence and efficiency, along with extrinsic rewards for acquiring sports skills and exercise abilities. Other previous research has shown that if the desire for competence is not

satisfied due to failure to promote self-regulation or achieve goals in the context of sports participation, it can have a negative impact on intrinsic motivation.

Hypothesis 2-1. The degree of competence experienced through plogging participation will have a positive (+) impact on intrinsic/extrinsic motivation.

Hypothesis 2-2. The degree of autonomy experienced through plogging participation will have a positive (+) effect on the sustainability of participation.

Hypothesis 2-3. Intrinsic/extrinsic motivation will mediate the relationship between the experience of autonomy through plogging participation and the sustainability of participation.

Thirdly, the need for relatedness refers to the desire to feel a sense of belonging and connection with others and to give and receive attention [17]. Relatedness is a fundamental psychological need that is associated with human attachment, which plays a crucial role in maintaining motivation and is particularly important in participating in activities [17,43]. The need for relatedness strengthens intrinsic and extrinsic motivation through stable relationships with meaningful others. From this perspective, numerous studies report that the establishment of stable relationships through interaction with others in exercise or sports activity participation situations has a positive impact on the intention to continue participating in exercise [41–43]. In Korea, plogging activities often take the form of a group of people jogging while picking up trash. Also, SNS posts about plogging activities play a positive role in exposing a positive self-image to others, which is a positive activity in satisfying the need for relatedness.

Hypothesis 3-1. The degree of relatedness experienced through plogging participation will have a positive (+) effect on intrinsic/extrinsic motivation.

Hypothesis 3-2. The degree of relatedness experienced through plogging participation will have a positive (+) effect on the sustainability of participation.

Hypothesis 3-3. Intrinsic/extrinsic motivation will mediate the relationship between the experience of relatedness through plogging participation and the sustainability of participation.

2.3. An Eco-Friendly environmental Attitude and Plogging Participation

As environmental issues have been set as a significant social agenda, and the fact that individuals' daily behaviors collectively cause environmental pollution has become widely known, consumers' socially responsible behaviors and pro-environmental (eco-friendly) consumption habits have begun to take root [44]. Karp [45] has defined such socially responsible consumption behavior as self-transcendent behavior that contributes to the welfare of society as a whole rather than individual benefits, and many scholars have conceptualized eco-friendly environmental attitudes and primarily applied them to consumer behavior analysis research [48,49].

Specifically, environmental attitudes refer to an individual's beliefs or values about the environment and the importance of environmental protection [46,47], and many studies related to the execution of eco-friendly behavior have commonly suggested that people with high eco-friendly attitudes are more likely to promote decision-making behavior when choosing products or services with environmentally friendly elements compared to people with low **eco-friendly** environmental attitudes [48,49]. Seo Mun-sik, Eom Sung-won, Son Eun-ji [50] reported that self-determination for pro-environmental consumption is important for consumers of general products to engage in continuous eco-friendly environmental consumption behavior, and that self-determination is regulated according to pro-environmental attitudes.

Plogging participants can be considered a type of consumer who has chosen and participated in plogging, an environmentally friendly sport, among various sports and exercise types. In other

words, if plogging is considered a kind of environmentally friendly sports product, then the participants have made various considerations and invested time and effort to execute participatory consumption. In addition, the satisfaction of basic psychological needs that are obtained in this process, together with the stimulation of motivation, affects the intention to participate continuously. In this case, participants with high pro-environmental attitudes are expected to have high self-determination for pro-environmental consumption, and accordingly, the entire decision-making process will be strengthened, and the intention to participate continuously will be higher. For example, individuals with high pro-environmental attitudes are likely to believe that the degree to which they feel connected to the environment and the community is strong, and that the stable relationship formation with others through plogging participation can be further strengthened through environmental protection activities. In other words, people with high pro-environmental attitudes can be expected to have a stronger intention to continue plogging participation, through the satisfaction of the need for relatedness conveyed by participation experience, than those with low attitudes.

3. Research Method

3.1. Data: Research Subjects

The study aimed to analyze the relationship between the sustained participation intention of plogging participants and the motivational factors mediating self-determination, and to further examine whether this model varies according to the level of formation of eco-friendly attitudes. For this purpose, we surveyed 309 plogging participants residing nationwide in South Korea using a purposive sampling method, one of the non-probability sampling methods. To collect plogging participants, we selected plogging-related clubs, related organizations, and universities, and conducted online/offline surveys targeting participants who expressed their willingness to participate in the research. Out of a total of 309 people, data from 288 were used in the research, excluding 11 people whose response data or content was deemed unsuitable for analysis due to insincerity. All study subjects had participated in plogging activities at least three times, and it was confirmed that the number of plogging participations by the subjects was normally distributed. Detailed information on the research subjects is presented in [Table 1].

Table 1. General Characteristics of the Study Subjects.

Item		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	165	57.3
	Female	123	42.7
Age (years)	~19	60	20.8
	20~29	71	24.7
Plogging Experience (years)	30~39	57	19.8
	40~49	41	14.2
Participation Type	50~59	40	13.9
	60~	19	6.6
Region	~5	105	36.5
	5~7	70	24.3
Income (Monthly)	7~	113	39.2
	Regular	230	78.4
Non-Metropolitan	Irregular	58	21.6
	Metropolitan	142	49.3
~1,800\$	146	50.7	
	1,800\$~3,700\$	156	54.2
		62	21.5

3.2. Survey Tools: Measurement Variables

Respondents completed the survey using a self-administration method. To measure the sustained participation intention of participants with plogging activity experience and the factors influencing it, we adapted measurement tools presented in previous studies to suit this study. All independent variables, including three sub-variables of individual psychological needs factors presented in the Self-Determination Theory (autonomy, competence, and relatedness), and eco-friendly attitudes, were measured using Likert's 7-point scale (1: strongly disagree, 7: strongly agree).

For measuring sustained participation intention in plogging activities, we adapted the Intention to Exercise Scale presented by Vlachopoulos & Michailidou [51]. We adapted the scales for autonomy, competence, relatedness, intrinsic motivation, and extrinsic motivation developed by Niven & Markland [52] for analyzing self-determination and intrinsic and extrinsic motivation factors influencing continuous walking activity participation. Previous studies such as Fenton, Duda, & Barrett [53] and Fletcher (2016) have also verified and presented that autonomy, competence, and relatedness presented in the Self-Determination Theory have a deep relationship with continuous exercise participation, similar to Niven & Markland [52]. For eco-friendly attitudes, we used the eco-friendly attitude intensity measurement questions presented by Hodgkinson & Innes [54], which have been used in numerous studies measuring eco-friendly consumption intention or eco-friendly activity participation intention. Hodgkinson & Innes [54] restructured the eco-friendly attitude questions after quoting the Environmental Attitude Scale (used in various fields) presented by Dunlap & Van [55] and Forgas & Jolliffe [56], and conducted statistical validity verification. Detailed information about the questions is presented in [Table 2].

Table 2. Measurement items by variable.

Item	Frequency	Source
Sustained participation intention	1. I will continue to participate in plogging in the future 2. Plogging is important in my life and it will continue to be 3. I will continue to participate in plogging in any circumstance <u>4. In the long term, I believe it's important for me to participate in plogging regularly</u>	Vlachopoulos, & Michailidou(2006)
Autonomy	1. I believe I can participate in plogging anytime I want 2. I was able to decide on participating in plogging by myself <u>3. I was able to participate in plogging without any significant constraints</u> <u>4. I was the one who decided to participate in plogging</u> <u>5. I freely chose to participate in plogging of my own volition</u>	
Competence	<u>1. I am confident in facing somewhat difficult challenges in plogging</u> 2. I was confident in my physical ability necessary for performing plogging <u>3. I believe I was able to complete somewhat difficult plogging activities</u> <u>4. I believe my physical ability has improved through plogging</u> <u>5. I feel good thinking that I have the ability to complete plogging</u>	Niven, Markland, (2015)/ Fenton, Duda, & Barrett(2016)
Relatedness	1. I felt an attachment to my colleagues who participate in plogging together 2. I feel like I'm forming a common bond with people who participate in plogging together <u>3. I felt camaraderie with people who participate in plogging together</u>	

	4. I felt a sense of intimacy with colleagues who have experienced difficult plogging together	
	5. I felt connected with colleagues during the time of plogging together	
Intrinsic	1. I think plogging is emotionally fun	
	2. I participate in plogging to enjoy the time	
	3. I think plogging is a fun activity	
	4. <u>I feel joy and satisfaction while plogging</u>	
Motivation	1. I have the motivation to participate in plogging because it brings me financial or other benefits	
	2. I was motivated to participate in plogging to receive recognition from friends, family, or colleagues	
Extrinsic	3. I have motivation to participate through my plogging, I think I feel the joy of others	
	4. I was motivated to participate in plogging due to persuasion from friends, family, or colleagues	
Eco-Attitude	1. I think environmental issues should be prioritized among various social problems	
	2. Seeing grey clouds over the city makes me feel depressed	
	3. It annoys me to see people doing nothing for the environment	Hodgkinson & Innes(2001)
	4. I want to volunteer to help people working to prevent environmental pollution	

3.3. Data Processing and Analysis

To verify the research hypotheses presented earlier, IBM's AMOS version 28 was utilized to conduct: 1) descriptive statistical analysis, 2) validation of the measurement model, 3) structural equation modeling, and 4) multi-group structural equation analysis.

The appropriateness of the data used in the descriptive statistical analysis was confirmed through the mean and standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, correlation between independent variables, and item reliability analysis of the measurement variables. Subsequently, in the validation of the measurement model, a confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to determine whether the observed variables adequately explain the latent variables. Specifically, the convergent validity was confirmed through composite reliability (CR), and the discriminant validity was confirmed through the average variance extracted (AVE). This is because the average value of the sub-item measurements was used to measure a single independent variable in this study.

For hypothesis testing, a structural equation model was constructed based on the hypotheses of the preceding theories, and model verification was conducted. Specifically, in this study, a structural equation model including two mediating variables was verified. In this process, the appropriateness of the research model was evaluated, and upon confirmation that the research model was at an appropriate level, the validity, size, and direction of the path coefficients were interpreted. Additionally, a procedure was conducted to decompose the effects of the structural model and analyze the effectiveness of the mediating variables [57].

Finally, the moderating effect of eco-friendly attitudes was verified by analyzing the differences between groups with high eco-friendly attitudes and those without using multi-group structural equation model analysis. Ultimately, the significance of the difference in path coefficients derived from the two models was verified, and the factors influencing the intention to sustain participation intention were interpreted based on the information obtained.

4. Results

4.1. Descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis by Factor, and Reliability Analysis

[Table 3] presents the descriptive statistics of the main variables measured in this study. All measured variables are continuous, and their mean, standard deviation, minimum value, maximum value, skewness, and kurtosis were examined. The mean values of the constructs indicate that the intention to sustained plogging was 4.56 (sd=1.83), autonomy was 4.98 (sd=1.75), competence was 4.92 (sd=1.54), relatedness was 4.88 (sd=1.64), intrinsic motivation was 4.62 (sd=1.60), extrinsic motivation was 4.50 (sd=1.56), and eco-friendly attitude was 5.11 (sd=2.04). To verify the normality of the main variables, the skewness and kurtosis values were checked. Skewness showed values from -.48 to -.068, and kurtosis showed values from -.48 to .12, confirming that they satisfy normality (West, Finch & Curran, 1995).

[Table 4] presents the results of the correlation analysis for the main variables of this study. If the correlation coefficient between the constructs used in multiple regression analysis exceeds .7, multi-collinearity can occur, leading to statistical errors. However, the correlation coefficients among the main variables of this study were all at a level lower than .7, confirming that there were no issues with statistical errors due to multi-collinearity.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Variables.

Variable	M	SD	Min	Max	Skewness	Kurtosis
SPI	4.56	1.83	1	7	-.313	-.228
AUT	4.98	1.75	1	7	-.450	.125
COM	4.92	1.54	1	7	-.410	-.298
REL	4.88	1.64	1	7	-.482	.250
MI	4.62	1.60	1	7	-.068	-.097
EI	4.50	1.56	1	7	-.322	-.358
EA	5.11	2.04	1	7	-.377	-.489

Table 4. Correlation Analysis between Independent Variables.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.SPI	-						
2.AUT	.673						
3.COM	.679	.652					
4.REL	.691	.623	.692				
5.MI	.697	.622	.639	.683			
6.EI	.419	.336	.324	.584	.442		
7.EA	.504	.416	.392	.489	.462	.378	

Note 1. *: p<0.5, **:p<.01, ***: p<.001

4.2. Assessment of Measurement Model: Reliability and Validity Analysis

In this study, Cronbach's α test and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were conducted to verify the reliability and validity of the measurement tools used. Particularly, as the reliability and validity of the measurement tool can vary depending on the subject, this study not only considered the entire group but also divided the group into those with high and low eco-friendly attitudes to verify whether the measured tools for each group were at a satisfactory level. For eco-friendly attitudes, the average value was 5.11, and the group was divided (mean split) based on this average.

Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to analyze the fit of the measurement model. The results showed that the entire group ($\chi^2 = 198.822$ [df = 105, $p<.01$], $\chi^2/\text{df} = 1.893$, TLI = .927, CFI = .944, RMSEA = .058, SRMR = .062), the group with high eco-friendly attitudes ($\chi^2 = 211.454$ [df = 105<.01], $\chi^2/\text{df} = 2.013$, TLI = .897, CFI = .881, RMSEA = .062, SRMR = .069), and the group with low eco-friendly attitudes ($\chi^2 = 231.778$ [df = 105<.01], $\chi^2/\text{df} = 2.207$, TLI = .847, CFI = .834, RMSEA = .064, SRMR = .067) all exhibited satisfactory levels.

Upon conducting the reliability analysis, the reliability α values of each sub-domain for the entire group were between .856–.917, for the group with high eco-friendly attitudes they were

between .856–.911, and for the group with low eco-friendly attitudes, they were between .877–.914. Since a reliability level of .6 or above is considered satisfactory, it was confirmed that the internal reliability of the items used in this study were all at a trustworthy level.

Table 5. Reliability Analysis of Measurement Items (CFA).

Variable	b	SE	t	α			CR			AVE		
				Total	EA(H)	EA(L)	Total	EA(H)	EA(L)	Total	EA(H)	EA(L)
AUT 1	1.000	-	-	.917	.911	.924	.950	.898	.778	.863	.747	.540
AUT 2	.981	.031	21.06									
AUT 4	.905	.033	19.55									
COM 2	1.000	-	-	.909	.900	.886	.875	.793	.812	.701	.561	.591
COM 3	.895	.066	30.01									
COM 5	.756	.051	17.91									
REL 1	1.000	-	-	.903	.873	.910	.835	.831	.807	.629	.623	.584
REL 2	.815	.037	18.66									
REL 3	.701	.020	18.89									
MI 1	1.000	-	-	.911	.856	.896	.866	.845	.799	.683	.647	.572
MI 2	.853	.030	20.35									
MI 3	.768	.067	17.53									
EI 1	1.000	-	-	.856	.889	.877	.752	.812	.784	.504	.591	.548
EI 2	.749	.056	15.64									
EI 3	.657	.075	16.35									

Note 1. Total model fit: $\chi^2 = 198.822$ (df = 105, p<.01), $\chi^2/df = 1.893$, TLI = .927, CFI = .944, RMSEA = .058, SRMR = .062.

Note 2. EA high group: $\chi^2 = 211.454$ (df = 105<.01), $\chi^2/df = 2.013$, TLI = .897, CFI = .881, RMSEA = .062, SRMR = .069.

Note 3. EA low group: $\chi^2 = 231.778$ (df = 105<.01), $\chi^2/df = 2.207$, TLI = .847, CFI = .834, RMSEA = .064, SRMR = .067

The CR value for verifying the convergent validity of the measurement tool was .752–.950 for the entire group, .793–.898 for the group with high eco-friendly attitudes, and .778–.812 for the group with low eco-friendly attitudes. Considering that the commonly accepted figure is .5, it was confirmed that the measurement tool of this study is at an appropriate level [58]. The AVE value, which was confirmed to verify the discriminant validity of the measurement tool, was .504–.863 for the entire group, .561–.747 for the group with high eco-friendly attitudes, and .540–.591 for the group with low eco-friendly attitudes. Considering that the commonly accepted figure is between .5–.95, it was confirmed that the measurement tool of this study will secure discriminant validity [59].

4.3. The Role of Motivation in Mediating the Relationship between Self-Determination Factors and Sustained Participation Intention: Structural Equation Analysis (Study 1)

This study conducted a structural equation modeling analysis to examine the relationship between the degree of self-determination factors experienced by plogging participants, their intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, and their intention to continue participating. Based on the hypotheses of research question 1 (Hypotheses 1-1 to 3-3), we constructed and analyzed the research model. First, the fit of the research model was analyzed and the results showed that $\chi^2(df)=479.08(219)$, TLI=.915, CFI=.903, and RMSEA=.056. This indicates that the structural equation model is at an acceptable level for interpretation [60].

Looking at the path process of the structural model presented in [Figure 1] in detail, the basic psychological needs factors of autonomy (b=.422, p<.001), competence (b=.214, p<.05), and relatedness (b=.681, p<.001), proposed in the Self-Determination Theory, were found to have a positive (+) impact on intrinsic motivation. This suggests that the stronger the experience of autonomy and competence in past plogging participation and the better the relatedness with the people who participated

together, the stronger the intrinsic motivation for plogging participation. Among these, the experience of relatedness had the greatest impact on intrinsic motivation, and the experience of competence was analyzed as the lowest. Conversely, extrinsic motivation showed a somewhat different trend, where the intensity of the experience of autonomy ($b=.155$, $p>.05$) and competence ($b=.021$, $p>.05$) did not have a significant impact, and the experience of relatedness with the people who participated together ($b=.245$, $p<.01$) had a significantly positive (+) impact. This suggests that the relationship between the formation of plogging exercise participation motivation, according to the type and degree of basic human needs satisfaction proposed in the Self-Determination Theory, is mainly related to intrinsic motivation, and for extrinsic motivation, only relatedness has an impact.

In contrast, when analyzing the direct effect of the basic psychological needs satisfaction factors proposed in the Self-Determination Theory on the relationship with the intention to continue plogging participation, the experience of autonomy ($b=.004$, $p>.05$) and competence ($b=.098$, $p>.05$) did not have a significant impact, whereas the experience of relatedness with the people who participated together ($b=.466$, $p<.001$) had a direct positive (+) effect. In addition, the intrinsic motivation ($b=.832$, $p<.001$) and extrinsic motivation ($b=.089$, $p<.05$) set as mediators both had a statistically significant positive (+) impact on the intention to continue participating, with intrinsic motivation having the greater impact.

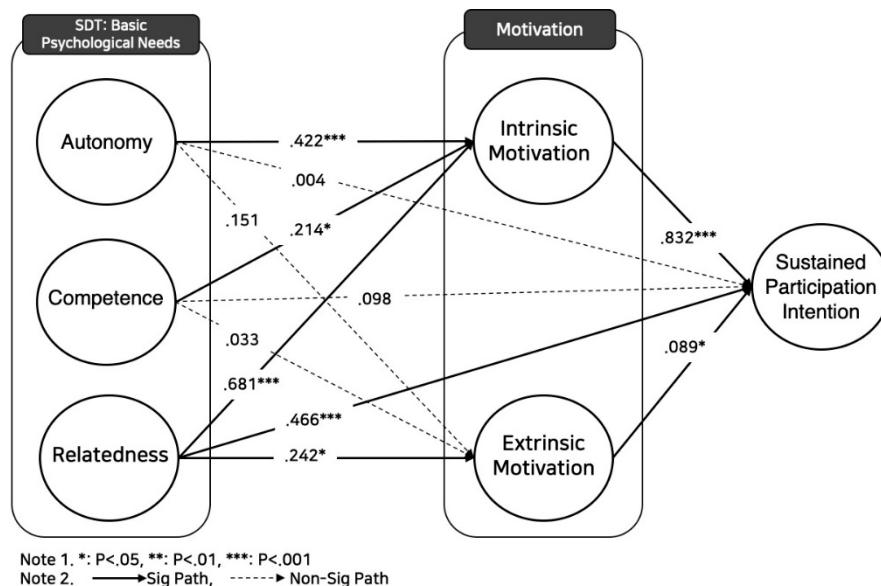


Figure 1. Verification of the Structural Equation Model.

In addition, an effect decomposition analysis was conducted to analyze the effect of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation mediating the relationship between the basic psychological needs satisfaction experience through plogging activities and the intention to continue plogging participation. The analysis results are presented in [Table 6].

Table 6. Decomposition of Effects in the Structural Model.

Path	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect	Bias Corrected, 95%(BC)
REL → MI → SPI	.466	.566	1.032	.178~.397**
REL → ME → SPI	.466	.021	.487	.012~.201*

Note 1. The mediating effect of intrinsic/extrinsic motivation between autonomy and intention to continue participating does not hold.

Note 2. The mediating effect of intrinsic/extrinsic motivation between competence and intention to continue participating does not hold

First, in the case of autonomy, the direct effect on the intention to continue plogging participation and extrinsic motivation was not significant, and only a direct effect on intrinsic motivation was observed. Furthermore, since intrinsic motivation had a direct impact on the intention to continue participating, the mediation model of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation mediating the impact of autonomy on the intention to continue participating did not hold because the direct effect of autonomy on the intention to continue participating was not significant ($b=.004$, $p>.05$). Similarly, in the case of competence, the direct effect on the intention to continue participating was not significant, so the mediation model did not hold ($b=.098$, $p>.05$). In contrast, in the case of relatedness, the direct effect on the intention to continue participating was significant ($b=.466$, $p<.001$), and the effects of relatedness on both intrinsic motivation ($b=.681$, $p<.001$) and extrinsic motivation ($b=.242$, $p<.05$) were significant. Since both intrinsic motivation ($b=.832$, $p<.001$) and extrinsic motivation ($b=.089$, $p<.05$) had significant effects on the intention to continue participating, the mediation model held. Specifically, the indirect effect of intrinsic motivation mediating the relationship between relatedness and the intention to continue participating was .566 (B.C: .178~.397, $p<.001$), and the indirect effect of extrinsic motivation was .021 (B.C: .012~.201, $p<.001$). The indirect effect of intrinsic motivation was greater than the direct effect of relatedness on the intention to continue participating, and the indirect effect of extrinsic motivation was smaller. The sum of the indirect effects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation (.587) was greater than the direct effect of relatedness on the intention to continue participating (.466), indicating that intrinsic and extrinsic motivation fully mediate the relationship between relatedness and the intention to continue participating. However, the fact that the indirect effect of extrinsic motivation (.021) was significantly smaller than that of intrinsic motivation (.566) confirms the important role of intrinsic motivation.

4.4. Verification of Group Differences According to Eco-friendly Attitudes: Multi-group Structural Equation Analysis (Study 2)

This study performed a multi-group structural equation analysis to verify the differences in motivation, which mediates the relationship between the degree of perceived basic psychological needs satisfaction and the intention to continue participation through plogging participation analyzed earlier, according to eco-friendly attitudes. The average value of eco-friendly attitudes was 5.11, and the group with a lower average was named the low eco-friendly attitude group (146 people), and the group with a higher average was named the high eco-friendly attitude group (142 people).

To compare the path coefficients between the two groups, we analyzed the similarity between the two models by comparing the form similarity and structure similarity. The results showed that the unconstrained model and the form similarity model exhibited a good fit with $\chi^2=524.375$ (df=187), CFI=.915, and RMSEA=.051. In the measurement similarity model, when the path between the latent variable and the measurement variable was constrained to be the same, $\chi^2=589.758$ (df=200), CFI=.913, and RMSEA=.048, the model and data showed a relatively good fit and there was no statistically significant difference from the form similarity model. Through this, it was confirmed that the observed variables measuring each construct were perceived equally between groups. In addition, in the structural similarity model, when the variance and covariance of the latent variables were constrained, it was analyzed as $\chi^2=605.217$ (df=218), CFI=.910, and RMSEA=.044, and the model and data showed a relatively good fit. Furthermore, there was a statistically significant difference in the χ^2 difference comparison between the form similarity and measurement similarity models. Based on these results, it was confirmed that the two groups, divided according to eco-friendly attitudes, have an effect as control variables, and a path coefficient comparison analysis was performed for the high and low groups of eco-friendly attitudes. The analysis results are shown in [Table 7].

Table 7. Estimated Path Coefficients and Comparison by Group.

Path	$\Delta\chi^2$	EA(Low)		EA(High)	
		b	SE	b	SE
AUT → MI	.94	.402***	.102	.500***	.088
AUT → ME	3.09**	.243*	.143	.113	.160
AUT → SPI	.55	.073	.097	.085	.084
COM → MI	4.01**	.194**	.118	.054	.114
COM → ME	3.09**	.001	.167	.056	.211
COM → SPI	.08	.027	.099	.140	.087
REL → MI	.98	.586***	.125	.633***	.110
REL → ME	2.79*	.172*	.174	.328*	.199
REL → SPI	0.43	.563***	.124	.412***	.102
MI → SPI	.98	.386***	.100	.447***	.089
EI → SPI	.99	.104*	.063	.028	.045

Note 1. Indirect effect between AUT → MI → SPI(BC 95%): .047~.191**

Note 2. Indirect effect between COM → MI → SPI(BC 95%): .051~.301**

Note 3. Indirect effect between REL → MI/ME → SPI(BC 95%): .009~.071***.

Table 8. Decomposition of Effects in the Structural Model by Generational Groups.

Group	Path	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect	Bias Corrected, 95%(BC)
EA(Low)	REL → SPI	.563	.244	.789	.012~.131***
EA(High)	REL → SPI	.412	.292	.704	.049~.205**

First, in the case of the influence of autonomy on intrinsic motivation, both the low eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.402$, $p<.001$) and the high group ($b=.500$, $p<.001$) had a significant positive influence, and no difference was found in the two path coefficients ($\Delta\chi^2=.94$, $p>.05$). In the case of the influence of autonomy on extrinsic motivation, while the low eco-friendly attitude group had a significant influence ($b=.243$, $p<.05$), the high eco-friendly attitude group did not have a statistically significant influence ($b=.113$, $p>.05$). The analysis of the difference in path coefficients was statistically significant ($\Delta\chi^2=3.09$, $p<.01$). In the case of the influence of autonomy on the intention to continue participation, neither the high eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.073$, $p>.05$) nor the low group ($b=.085$, $p>.05$) had a significant influence, and the difference in the two path coefficients was also not significant ($\Delta\chi^2=.55$, $p>.05$). In the case of the influence of competence on intrinsic motivation, while the low eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.194$, $p<.01$) was significant, the high eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.054$, $p>.05$) was not significant, and the difference in the two path coefficients was also significant ($\Delta\chi^2=.401$). In the case of the influence of competence on extrinsic motivation, neither the low eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.001$, $p>.05$) nor the high group ($b=.056$, $p>.05$) had a significant influence, and no difference was found between the two path coefficients ($\Delta\chi^2=.080$, $p>.05$). In the case of relatedness, both the low eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.586$, $P<.001$) and the high eco-friendly group ($b=.633$, $P<.001$) had a significant influence on intrinsic motivation. Both the low eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.563$, $P<.001$) and the high eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.412$, $P<.001$) had a significant influence on the intention to continue participation. However, only the high eco-friendly attitude group ($b=.328$, $P<.05$) had a significant influence on extrinsic motivation. The path coefficient difference verification results showed no significant difference between the two groups in the influence on intrinsic motivation ($\Delta\chi^2=.98$, $p>.05$) and the influence on the intention to continue participation ($\Delta\chi^2=.43$, $p>.05$), but a significant difference was confirmed between the two groups in the case of extrinsic motivation ($\Delta\chi^2=2.79$, $p<.01$).

To understand the different patterns of mediating effects that can occur depending on eco-friendly attitudes, we compared the mediating effect analysis for each model of the low and high eco-friendly attitude groups. First, in the case of the low eco-friendly attitude group, the direct effect of autonomy on the intention to continue participation was not significant ($b=.55$, $p>.05$), so the

mediating effects of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation mediating autonomy and the intention to continue participation were not established. The same was true for competence, where the direct effect on the intention to continue participation ($b=.027$, $p>.05$) was not significant, so the mediating effects of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation were not established. It was confirmed that there were significant correlations between relatedness and intrinsic motivation ($b=.633$, $p<.001$), relatedness and extrinsic motivation ($b=.172$, $p<.05$), intrinsic motivation and the intention to continue participation ($b=.447$, $p<.001$), and extrinsic motivation and the intention to continue participation ($b=.104$, $p<.05$). Also, the relationship between relatedness and the intention to continue participation ($b=.412$, $p<.001$) was significant. Through this, it was confirmed that the model in which intrinsic and extrinsic motivation mediate relatedness and the intention to continue participation was established, and the significance of the mediating effect was also confirmed through the Sobel test (B.C.: $.012\sim.131$, $p<.001$). Specifically, it was confirmed that only intrinsic motivation partially mediates the relationship between relatedness and the intention to continue participation, considering that the influence of relatedness on extrinsic motivation was not significant and that the direct effect ($b=.563$) of relatedness on the intention to continue participation was greater than the indirect effect ($b=.244$) that influences through intrinsic motivation.

In both the high and low eco-friendly attitude groups, the mediating effects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation were not established because there was no significant correlation between the intention to continue participation and autonomy and competence. However, a somewhat different pattern of mediating effects was found in relatedness. It was confirmed that there were significant correlations between relatedness and intrinsic motivation ($b=.633$, $p<.001$), and between intrinsic motivation and the intention to continue participation ($b=.447$, $p<.001$). In addition, the relationship between relatedness and the intention to continue participation ($b=.412$, $p<.001$) was significant. However, the relationship between extrinsic motivation and the intention to continue participation ($b=.028$, $p>.05$) was not significant. Through this, it was confirmed that the model in which intrinsic motivation mediates relatedness and the intention to continue participation was established, and the significance of the mediating effect was also confirmed through the Sobel test (B.C.: $.049\sim.205$, $p<.001$). Specifically, it was confirmed that only intrinsic motivation partially mediates the relationship between relatedness and intention.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Eco-friendly sports emphasize the interaction between humans and nature, allowing us to reconsider our lifestyles and responsibilities towards the environment. They also play a positive role in individual health and social life as healthy exercises [61]. This study analyzed the relationship between the three basic psychological needs of human autonomy, competence, and relatedness, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, and the intention to continue participating in plogging, an eco-friendly sport. The study also analyzed the moderating effect of eco-friendly attitudes on the previously established model to understand the uniqueness of plogging activities as eco-friendly behaviors. Based on the theoretical background of the Self-Determination Theory and previous studies related to eco-friendly attitudes, a total of 10 hypotheses were set and verified.

First, hypotheses 1-1~1-3, which analyzed the relationship between the fulfillment of autonomy and the intention to continue participating and intrinsic/extrinsic motivation, were partially supported for hypothesis 1-1, but hypotheses 1-2 and 1-3 were rejected. In the case of hypothesis 1-1, the promotion of intrinsic motivation for plogging according to the degree of autonomy experienced through plogging participation was found, but extrinsic motivation was not found, so it was partially supported. In the case of hypothesis 1-2, the influence of autonomy experienced through the intention to continue plogging was not significant, so it was rejected. Therefore, the mediating effect of intrinsic/extrinsic motivation mediating the relationship between autonomy and the intention to continue participating was not established, so hypothesis 1-3 was also rejected. Although this supports the results of previous studies [62,63], in that the fulfillment of autonomy affects intrinsic motivation, the results differed in that it does not affect extrinsic motivation or have a direct impact on the intention to continue participating. This may be because plogging is related to volunteer

activities as an eco-friendly sport, not a simple concept of healthy exercise. Volunteer activities are altruistic behaviors that are unrelated to extrinsic rewards. Therefore, it can be interpreted that the impact on extrinsic motivation was minimal. The fact that no difference in participation intention was found according to the degree of autonomy experience may be due to the small variance, specifically, most plogging participants did not feel compulsion in the participation experience as volunteers, and no difference in the intention to continue participating was found accordingly.

Next, hypotheses 2-1~2-3, which verified the relationship between competence and the intention to continue participating and intrinsic/extrinsic motivation, were partially supported for 2-1 but rejected for 2-2 and 2-3. Generally, the experience of competence is the factor that most influences the intention to continue participating in health exercises or sports activities [41–43]. Exercise participants feel a sense of competence in the process and experience of achieving goals such as skeletal muscle enhancement and weight loss through exercise participation [64]. Furthermore, sports activity participants feel a sense of competence through experiences of victory in competition or record reduction. This sense of competence has a strong influence on intrinsic motivation such as pleasure and satisfaction, and also affects extrinsic motivation by acting as a reward. However, in the results of this study, competence did not directly influence the intention to continue exercising and extrinsic motivation, but only influenced intrinsic motivation, partially supporting the results of previous studies. A possible reason is that the participation motivation and experience of eco-friendly sports participants are different from general health exercise activities. The results of this study coincide with numerous studies explaining eco-friendly consumer behavior, which argue that the intrinsic reward system does not operate in altruistic behavior, and that self-efficacy and satisfaction obtained through environmental protection activities act as important motivations [48–50].

Hypotheses 3-1~3-3, which verified the relationship between relatedness and intrinsic/extrinsic motivation and the intention to continue participating, were all supported, unlike the previous results. As discussed earlier, relatedness is a basic psychological need defined by the desire to feel a sense of belonging by connecting with others and society and plays an important role in maintaining motivation [43]. While autonomy and competence only influenced intrinsic motivation and did not influence the intention to continue participating, relatedness influenced both intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, as well as the intention to continue participating. This result is consistent with the results of previous studies which show that group participation is important in plogging, an eco-friendly sport, and plays an important role in positive self-image exposure using social networks [7,9]. In this study, the partial mediating effects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation were confirmed, but from the decomposition of the total effect, the effect of extrinsic motivation converged close to 0, confirming the importance of the role of intrinsic motivation.

Lastly, hypothesis 4, which verified the moderating effect of eco-friendly attitudes, was also supported because some path differences in the structural model were found between the group with high eco-friendly attitudes and the group with low eco-friendly attitudes. In particular, there were differences in path coefficients in the influence of autonomy on extrinsic motivation, the influence of competence on intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, and the influence of relatedness on extrinsic motivation. In the group with high eco-friendly attitudes, there was an effect of increasing extrinsic motivation according to the experience of autonomy, but no significant correlation was found in the group with low eco-friendly attitudes. In addition, competence did not influence either intrinsic or extrinsic motivation in the group with high eco-friendly attitudes. In other words, people with high eco-friendly attitudes understand that the intention to continue participating in plogging increases according to intrinsic motivation, regardless of the experience of autonomy or competence. The study results infer that the unique exercise effect of plogging, as suggested by Raghavan, Panicker & Emmatty[11], does not influence continuous participation, and the strategy to increase the intention to continue participating through the promotion of exercise effects may not be effective.

In summary, the study results support those of previous studies that have researched the relationship between the fulfillment of basic human needs such as autonomy, competence, and relatedness, as suggested by the Self-Determination Theory, and the intention to participate in sports activities, but also derive some different results. In particular, the results are different from previous

studies in that while the experiences of autonomy, competence, and relatedness influence intrinsic motivation and affect the intention to continue participating, autonomy and competence do not affect extrinsic motivation, and relatedness operates as the most influential explanatory variable. These results confirm that plogging activities have a strong concept of volunteer activities, and the role of plogging activities is more related to pro-social behavior for enhancing relationships with others than to physical competence felt from participation. It also confirms that autonomy plays an important role through it being a volunteer activity. Through this, it can be tentatively concluded that voluntary participation and socializing activities are the core values conveyed by plogging activities. In addition, the study results confirm that plogging is a volunteer activity that provides a sporting experience and an eco-friendly behavior, and the value felt by participants and the effect of various influencing factors on the intention to continue participating are different depending on the formation level of eco-friendly attitudes.

The results of this study have the following academic and policy implications. First, from an academic perspective, this study will contribute to understanding the role of self-determination factors that continue participation in physical activities such as plogging from a theoretical perspective. Reconfirming the importance of the experience of autonomy, competence, and relatedness obtained through plogging participation and understanding how these experiences influence the intention to continue plogging through intrinsic/extrinsic motivation, as well as attempting an interdisciplinary approach to promote environmentally friendly behavior in the sports sector, also has academic significance in that it contributes to reducing the theoretical gap in the relationship between eco-friendly sports participation behavior, attitudes, and motivation. Many previous studies point out the situation that even if there is consideration or value for the environment, it is not often directly connected to eco-friendly behavior or eco-friendly consumption, and mention the need for research to reduce the gap (Gap) between consideration or value for the environment and eco-friendly behavior [65,66]. In this regard, this study contributes to reducing the theoretical gap in the relationship between eco-friendly sports participation behavior, attitudes, and motivation, which is also of academic significance.

Furthermore, from a policy perspective, the study results have significance in that they can be used as the basis for developing policies to develop and support eco-friendly sports to promote physical activity and environmental protection. From a sociological perspective, participation in eco-friendly sports contributes to raising the environmental awareness of society members, and these activities promote community participation and social responsibility for the environment [67]. Therefore, the study results provide information necessary to encourage and maintain plogging participation to policymakers, which is meaningful. That is, through informed policy-making, plogging can play a role in creating a healthier and more sustainable society and environment while improving the physical and mental health of society members.

References

1. United Nations. Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> (accessed 2015).
2. Larranaga, A.; Valor, C. Consumers' Categorization of Eco-Friendly Consumer Goods: An Integrative Review and Research Agenda. *Sustainable Production and Consumption* 2022, 34, 518–527.
3. Oprean-Stan, C.; Oncioiu, I.; Iuga, I. C.; Stan, S. Impact of Sustainability Reporting and Inadequate Management of ESG Factors on Corporate Performance and Sustainable Growth. *Sustainability* 2020, 12 (20), 8536.
4. Li, T.-T.; Wang, K.; Sueyoshi, T.; Wang, D. D. ESG: Research Progress and Future Prospects. *Sustainability* 2021, 13 (21), 11663.
5. Carrington, M. J.; Neville, B. A.; Whitwell, G. J. Lost in Translation: Exploring the Ethical Consumer Intention–Behavior Gap. *Journal of Business Research* 2014, 67 (1), 2759–2767.
6. Babiak, K.; Trendafilova, S. CSR and Environmental Responsibility: Motives and Pressures to Adopt Green Management Practices. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management* 2011, 18 (1), 11–24.
7. Yun, J. H.; LEE, K. M.; Lim, S. M. Eco-Friendly Exercise Plogging: Meaning of the Motivation and Experience of Green Generation Plogging Participants. *The Korean Journal of Physical Education* 2022, 61(5), 343–354. <https://doi.org/10.23949/kjpe.2022.9.61.5.24>.

8. Lee, W.; Choi, Y. Examining Plogging in South Korea as a New Social Movement: From the Perspective of Claus Offe's New Social Movement Theory. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 2023, 20 (5), 4469.
9. Chae, S. W.; Kim, J. K. The Effects of Motivation of Plogging Participants on ParticipationEfficacy, Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction. *The Korea Journal of Sports Science* 2022, 31(6), 417–431.
10. Mallen, C.; Stevens, J.; Adams, L.; McRoberts, S. The Assessment of the Environmental Performance of an International Multi-Sport Event. *European Sport Management Quarterly* 2010, 10 (1), 97–122.
11. Raghavan, R.; Panicker, V. V.; Emmatty, F. J. Posture Based Assessment of Plogging Activity. In 2020 International Conference on System, Computation, Automation and Networking (ICSCAN) IEEE 2020, 1–5.
12. Kim, H.; Lee, M. chang. An Analysis on the Influencing Factors on the Will of Persistent Volunteering: From the Perspective of PSM Theory. *The Korean Journal of Local Government Studies* 2012, 16(3), 249–272.
13. Kwon, S. Conceptualizing Sport-for-All for Enhancing Social Quality. *Korean Society for the Sociology of Sport* 2010, 23 (4), 13–28.
14. Beak, H.; Shim, S. Analysis of Causal Model on the Leisure Experience, Leisure Function, Flow Experience and Sport Continuance Intention of Leisure Sports Participants'. *The Korean Journal of Physical Education* 2011, 50(6), 337–352.
15. Netz, Y.; Wu, M.-J.; Becker, B. J.; Tenenbaum, G. Physical Activity and Psychological Well-Being in Advanced Age: A Meta-Analysis of Intervention Studies. *Psychology and Aging* 2005, 20 (2), 272–284.
16. Chatzisarantis, N. L. D.; Hagger, M. S. Effects of an Intervention Based on Self-Determination Theory on Self-Reported Leisure-Time Physical Activity Participation. *Psychology & Health* 2009, 24 (1), 29–48.
17. Ryan, R. M.; Deci, E. L. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic Definitions and New Directions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology* 2000, 25 (1), 54–67.
18. Teixeira, P. J.; Carraça, E. V.; Markland, D.; Silva, M. N.; Ryan, R. M. Exercise, Physical Activity, and Self-Determination Theory: A Systematic Review. *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity* 2012, 9 (1), 78.
19. Vallerand, R. J. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation in Sport and Physical Activity: A Review and a Look at the Future; 2007. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118270011.ch3>.
20. Allen, N. J.; Rushton, J. P. Personality Characteristics of Community Mental Health Volunteers: A Review. *Journal of Voluntary Action Research* 1983, 12 (1), 36–49.
21. Kim, M.; Kwon, W. The Effects of Perceived Environmental Consciousness on the Image of an Eco-Friendly Sports Apparel Brand and Purchase Attitude. *Journal of the Korean Society for Wellness* 2017, 12 (2), 63–74. <https://doi.org/10.21097/ksw.2017.05.12.2.63>.
22. Dolles, H.; Söderman, S. Addressing Ecology and Sustainability in Mega-Sporting Events: The 2006 Football World Cup in Germany. *Journal of Management & Organization* 2010, 16 (4), 587–600. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1833367200001954>.
23. Kim, S. J.; Lee, S. I. The Effects of Green Consumers' Characteristics on Company Image and Purchase Intention of Green Marketing Sport Products Companies. *The Korean Society of Sports Science* 25.1 2016, 739–759.
24. Hwang, E.; Seo, S. Sports Facility Plans for Creating an Optimal Environment for Green Sports. *The Journal of Sports and Entertainment Law* 2010, 175–187. <https://doi.org/10.19051/kasel.2010.13.4.175>.
25. Heo, C. M. Effect of Sport Goods Company's Eco-Friendly Management Activity on Brand Image, Perceived Quality and Purchase Intention. *The Korean Society of Sports Science* 25.6 2016, 845–860.
26. Valeri; Massimo; Massimo Valeri. CSR Reporting of Sports Organizations. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Reporting in Sports Organizations* 2019, 209–246.
27. Nguyen; Sheila. Sustainability Marketing: How to Effectively Speak Greening in the Sport Industry. *Sport Management and The Natural Environment*. Routledge 2015, 115–130.
28. Choi, S.-B.; Jung, W. J. The Models to Predict Pro-Environment Behavior Based on the Theory Of Planned Behavior of Leisure Recreation Participants. *The Korean Journal of Sport* 9.1 2011, 153–165.
29. Chae, S. W.; Kim, J.-K. The Effects of Motivation of Plogging Participants on ParticipationEfficacy, Self-Esteem and Life Satisfaction. *The Korea Journal of Sports Science* 2022, 31(6), 417–431.
30. COLIO, B. B.; ARANDA, L. M. M.; HOOLI, E.; GONZÁLEZ-FERNÁNDEZ, F. T.; RUIZ-MONTERO, P. J. Approach to Service-Learning Methodology through the Physical Practice of Plogging and EFL Teaching. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport* 2023.
31. Hashim, N. I. "Plogging: an environmentally friendly fitness trend, a sustainable initiative." *Epitome of Nature (EON)* 7 (2023).
32. Lee, W.; Choi, Y. Examining Plogging in South Korea as a New Social Movement: From the Perspective of Claus Offe's New Social Movement Theory. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 2023, 20 (5), 4469. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20054469>.

33. Frederick-Recascino, C.M. Self-determination theory and participation motivation research in the sport and exercise domain. *Handbook of self-determination research* 2002. University of Rochester Press, 277.
34. Kang, S.; Lee, K.; Kwon, S. Basic Psychological Needs, Exercise Intention and Sport Commitment as Predictors of Recreational Sport Participants' Exercise Adherence. *Psychology & Health* 2020, 35 (8), 916–932. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08870446.2019.1699089>.
35. Deci, E. L.; Ryan, R. M. The General Causality Orientations Scale: Self-Determination in Personality. *Journal of Research in Personality* 1985, 19 (2), 109–134.
36. Vallerand, R. J. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in sport and physical activity: A review and a look at the future. *Handbook of sport psychology* 2007, 59–83. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118270011.ch3>
37. Jeon, H.; Lee, B. A Study on the Relationship among Participation Motivation, Exercise Commitment, and Exercise Continuation Intention of Adult Taekwondo Participants. *The Korean Journal of Physical Education* 55.1 2016, 273–284.
38. Chung , C. H.; Kim, Y.; Seong, C. H. The Relationship Between Autonomy, Competence, Sport Motivation Level, and Effort in High School Football Players. *Korean Society of Sport Psychology* 17.3 2006, 61–73.
39. Lee, J.; Cho, O. An Investigation of Sports Participation Motivation Applying Self-Determination Theory. *Journal of Sport and Leisure Studies* 55.1 2014, 375–394.
40. Ahn, J.; Kim, Y. The Relationship of Sensation Seek, Self-Determined Motivation and Exercise Participation Level in Extreme Sports Participants. *Korean Society of Sport Psychology* 30.4 2019, 17–30.
41. Park, D.; Kim, S. M. The Relationship among Basic Psychological Need, Emotional, and Intention of Exercise Adherence of College Student Athletes. *Korean Association of Sport Pedagogy* 16.1 2011, 197–209.
42. Cho, H. S. Relationships between the Physical Education Teachers' Autonomy Support and the Students' Basic Psychological Needs and Help-Seeking Behavior. *Korean Association of Sport Pedagogy* 18.1 2011, 17–32.
43. Standage, M.; Duda, J. L.; Ntoumanis, N. A Test of Self-Determination Theory in School Physical Education. *British Journal of Educational Psychology* 2005, 75 (3), 411–433. <https://doi.org/10.1348/000709904x22359>.
44. Amanda McIntyre; Taciano L. Milfont. Who Cares? Measuring Environmental Attitudes.; 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119162124.ch6>.
45. Karp, D. G. Values and Their Effect on Pro-Environmental Behavior. *Environment and Behavior* 1996, 28 (1), 111–133. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916596281006>.
46. Maloney, M. P.; Ward, M. P. Ecology: Let's Hear from the People: An Objective Scale for the Measurement of Ecological Attitudes and Knowledge. *American Psychologist* 1973, 28 (7), 583–586. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0034936>.
47. Ostman, R. E.; Parker, J. L. A Public's Environmental Information Sources and Evaluations of Mass Media. *The Journal of Environmental Education* 1987, 18 (2), 9–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00958964.1987.9943483>.
48. McIntyre, A.; Milfont, T. L. Who Cares? Measuring Environmental Attitudes.; 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119162124.ch6>.
49. Milfont, T. L.; Duckitt, J. The Environmental Attitudes Inventory: A Valid and Reliable Measure to Assess the Structure of Environmental Attitudes. *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 2010, 30 (1), 80–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2009.09.001>.
50. Suh, M.; Won , E. S.; Son, E. A Study on Promotion of Sustainable Environment-Friendly Consumption Behavior of Consumers. *Journal of Consumer Studies* 2017, 28.2, 65–93. <https://doi.org/10.35736/JCS.28.2.4>.
51. Vlachopoulos, S. P.; Michailidou, S. Development and Initial Validation of a Measure of Autonomy, Competence, and Relatedness in Exercise: The Basic Psychological Needs in Exercise Scale. *Measurement in Physical Education and Exercise Science* 2006, 10 (3), 179–201. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327841mpee1003_4.
52. Niven, A. G.; Markland, D. Using Self-Determination Theory to Understand Motivation for Walking: Instrument Development and Model Testing Using Bayesian Structural Equation Modelling. *Psychology of Sport and Exercise* 2016, 23, 90–100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2015.11.004>.
53. Fenton, S. A. M.; Duda, J. L.; Barrett, T. Optimising Physical Activity Engagement during Youth Sport: A Self-Determination Theory Approach. *Journal of Sports Sciences* 2016, 34 (19), 1874–1884. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2016.1142104>.
54. Hodgkinson, S. P.; Innes, J. M. The Attitudinal Influence of Career Orientation in 1st-Year University Students: Environmental Attitudes as a Function of Degree Choice. *The Journal of Environmental Education* 2001, 32 (3), 37–40. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00958960109599144>.
55. Dunlap, R. E.; Van Liere, K. D. The "New Environmental Paradigm." *The Journal of Environmental Education* 1978, 9 (4), 10–19. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00958964.1978.10801875>.
56. Forgas, J. P.; Jolliffe, C. D. How Conservative Are Greenies? Environmental Attitudes, Conservatism, and Traditional Morality among University Students. *Australian Journal of Psychology* 1994, 46 (3), 123–130. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00049539408259486>.

57. West, S.G.; Finch, J.F.; Curran, P.J. Structural equation models with nonnormal variables: Problems and remedies. In R. H. Hoyle (Ed.), *Structural equation modeling: Concepts, issues, and applications* 1995, 56-75.
58. Fornell, C.; Larcker, D. F. Structural Equation Models with Unobservable Variables and Measurement Error: Algebra and Statistics. *Journal of Marketing Research* 1981, 18 (3), 382-388. <https://doi.org/10.1177/002224378101800313>.
59. Bagozzi, R. P.; Yi, Y.; Nassen, K. D. Representation of Measurement Error in Marketing Variables: Review of Approaches and Extension to Three-Facet Designs. *Journal of Econometrics* 1998, 89 (1-2), 393-421. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s0304-4076\(98\)00068-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0304-4076(98)00068-2).
60. Browne, M. W.; Cudeck, R. Alternative Ways of Assessing Model Fit. *Sociological Methods & Research* 1992, 21 (2), 230-258. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0049124192021002005>.
61. Kontogianni, E.; Kouthouris, C.; Zafeiroudi, A. Environmentally Friendly Behavior in Greek Leisure Centers and Different Participants' Characteristics. *Journal of Management Research* 2014, 6(4), 155-175.
62. Jung, Y. G. The Relationships between Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction, Sport Participation Motivation and Persistence Intention among Participants in Leisure Sport. *Journal of Sport and Leisure Studies* 2008, 34, 1591-1604. <https://doi.org/10.51979/kssts.2008.11.34.1591>.
63. Hagger, M.; Chatzisarantis, N. Self-Determination Theory and the Psychology of Exercise. *International Review of Sport and Exercise Psychology* 2008, 1 (1), 79-103. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17509840701827437>.
64. Sebire, S. J.; Standage, M.; Vansteenkiste, M. Predicting Objectively Assessed Physical Activity From the Content and Regulation of Exercise Goals: Evidence for a Mediational Model. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology* 2011, 33 (2), 175-197. <https://doi.org/10.1123/jsep.33.2.175>.
65. Davies, J.; Foxall, G. R.; Pallister, J. Beyond the Intention-Behaviour Mythology. *Marketing Theory* 2002, 2 (1), 29-113. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1470593102002001645>.
66. Kalafatis, S. P.; Pollard, M.; East, R.; Tsogas, M. H. Green Marketing and Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour: A Cross-market Examination. *Journal of Consumer Marketing* 1999, 16 (5), 441-460. <https://doi.org/10.1108/07363769910289550>.
67. Sharma-Brymer, V.; Brymer, E.; Gray, T.; Davids, K. Affordances Guiding Forest School Practice: The Application of the Ecological Dynamics Approach. *Journal of Outdoor and Environmental Education* 2018, 21 (1), 103-115. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42322-017-0004-3>.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.