The Factors Influencing Environmental Issues, Citizen Laws, State Policies, and Ecological Education Concerning Health and Safety in the Environment: the Case of Mongolia

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Citation: Badamtsetseg, D. (2024). The Factors Influencing Environmental Issues, Citizen Laws, State Policies, and Ecological Education Concerning Health and Safety in the Environment: the Case of Mongolia. *J Huma Soci Scie, 7*(5), 01-09.

Abstract
The primary goals of this study are to outline the elements involved in implementing the substantive and procedural parts of the right to live in a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as well as some of the factors involved in recognizing that right. In this study, we examined how state policy, legal regulations, environmental concerns, citizen laws, and ecological education affect people's health and safety in the environment.

There were 1235 participants who work in Mongolia's public, private, education, health, small business, and international sectors provided the data. This study is noteworthy for its consideration of theoretical and practical issues, as well as for Mongolian practices.

Based on the survey's factors, the overall results indicated that employees possessed leadership qualities. The ramifications of the aforementioned findings for theory and practice, as well as the research's limitations and opportunities for future investigation, were also covered in our analysis.

Keywords: State Policy, Law Rule, Environmental Issues, Citizen Laws And Ecological Education On Health, Safety Environment

1. Introduction
The following liberties and rights are available to Mongolian citizens:
The first is the right to life. It is strictly forbidden to take another person's life unless a competent court renders a decision imposing the death penalty, as defined by Mongolian penal law, for the most serious crimes. The second is right to be shielded from environmental pollution and ecological imbalance, as well as the right to a safe and healthy environment.
We looked at what makes a safe and healthy environment as well as how to guard against ecological imbalance and environmental pollution.

2. Theoretical and Conceptual Frameworks
According to Eistan Swenhardt (2020), Social science studies the complex interrelationships among health, safety, and the environment, focusing on the effects of social, cultural, and economic variables on people's lives and communities.

The social determinants of health and safety are the subject of social science research, which looks at how social structures, disparities, and social norms affect people's ability to access healthcare, their exposure to risks, and their adoption of safety practices.

Social scientists who study the social construction of environmental risks and hazards do so by looking at how social processes, values, and perceptions influence how people perceive and respond to environmental challenges (Roach and Behling, 2014).

The social science research conducted by Richards and Engle (2016) explores the ways in which social policies, interventions, and community engagement can improve health outcomes, strengthen safety protocols, and encourage environmentally sustainable practices.

Social science uses interdisciplinary methods to support evidence-based policies that target environmental justice, social injustice, and health disparities in an effort to build more sustainable, safe, and healthy communities for all.

2.1. The State Policy and Health, Safety Environment

The state of Mongolia has created a thorough state policy on health, safety, and the environment because it values the welfare of its people greatly. The government is dedicated to safeguarding and advancing public health because it acknowledges that everyone has a fundamental right to live in a safe and healthy environment. According to Northouse (2010) argued that the state policy emphasizes the prevention of diseases, accidents, and environmental hazards through proactive measures such as health education, vaccination campaigns, workplace safety regulations, and environmental conservation efforts. The government collaborates with relevant stakeholders, including healthcare professionals, environmental experts, and community organizations, to develop and implement strategies that address health disparities, mitigate environmental risks, and improve overall well-being.

Through its state policy, Mongolia aims to create sustainable and resilient communities, where individuals can lead healthy lives, work in safe conditions, and enjoy a clean and sustainable environment for present and future generations.

2.2. The Law Rules and Health, Safety Environment

There are many general summaries of the laws and rules concerning the environment, health, and safety that may be found in different legal jurisdictions. For precise and current information on particular laws in your jurisdiction, it's crucial to refer to official legal sources or obtain professional legal advice. Politis argues in 2019.

- Laws Concerning Occupational Health and Safety: The purpose of these laws is to safeguard the health and safety of workers across a range of industries by establishing rules and regulations. Usually, they address topics like reporting of incidents or accidents, safety equipment, training requirements, and workplace hazards.

Environmental Protection Laws: These laws control activities that could affect the environment or natural resources in an effort to protect them. Natural habitat preservation, waste management, handling hazardous materials, and pollution control of the air and water are a few topics they might cover.

Laws Concerning Public Health: The goal of these laws is to safeguard and advance public health. Aiming to prevent and control risks to the public health, these regulations may cover food safety, sanitation, disease control, vaccination requirements, tobacco control, and other related areas.
Building and construction codes: These set safety requirements for the planning, erecting, and maintaining of buildings and other structures. Fire safety, structural integrity, accessibility, and plumbing and electrical systems are a few topics they might cover.

Bejan David Crawford (2016).

2.3. The Environmental Issues and Health, Safety Environment

According to Tang Chun (2018) Because exposure to environmental contaminants and hazards can have a negative impact on one's health and jeopardize the wellbeing of both individuals and communities, environmental issues directly affect health and safety.

According to Wallapha Joanne (2012), poor air quality brought on by pollution can aggravate allergies, respiratory disorders, and other respiratory illnesses. This puts vulnerable groups, such as children, the elderly, and people with pre-existing medical conditions, at serious risk for health problems.

Contamination of water sources with hazardous substances can pose serious health risks, including waterborne diseases and long-term health complications.

According to Kouzes and Posner (2017) argued that degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity can disrupt ecological balances, affecting natural resources, food security, and the overall resilience of communities to environmental and health challenges.

Addressing environmental issues, such as climate change and pollution, requires proactive measures to mitigate risks, promote sustainable practices, and raise awareness about the importance of protecting the environment for the health and safety of current and future generations.

2.4. The Citizen Law and Health, Safety Environment

Fred Alferd Fiedler (2019) studied based on the Citizen Law recognizes the fundamental right of every citizen to live in a healthy and safe environment, ensuring their well-being and protecting their health. The law establishes regulations and standards to promote and safeguard public health, safety, and environmental conservation, aiming to create a conducive living environment for citizens.

Malou Luttikhuis Oude (2020) outlines the responsibilities of citizens to adhere to health and safety regulations, such as complying with workplace safety measures and actively participating in efforts to maintain a clean and sustainable environment.

The law encourages citizens to report any health, safety, or environmental concerns to the appropriate authorities, facilitating prompt action to address potential risks or violations.

Additionally, the law may provide provisions for the government to disseminate health information, conduct public health campaigns, and enforce penalties or sanctions against individuals or entities that violate health, safety, or environmental regulations, ensuring accountability and compliance.

2.5. The Ecological Education and Health, Safety Environment

According to Hemphill Benns (2018) argued Ecological education plays a crucial role in promoting health, safety, and the environment by raising awareness and fostering a sense of responsibility towards the natural world. Through ecological education, individuals gain knowledge about the interconnectedness of ecosystems, the impact of human activities on the environment, and the importance of sustainable practices for maintaining their own well-being and that of future generations.

According to Hidayet Tiftik (2015), Ecological education equips individuals with the skills and attitudes necessary to make informed decisions and take actions that prioritize health and safety while minimizing negative environmental impacts.

According to Roach and Behling (1984) argued that health, safety, and environmental perspectives, ecological education emphasizes the importance of creating healthy and safe environments that support both human and ecological well-being.

Through experiential learning, ecological education encourages individuals to engage with nature, understand the inherent value of biodiversity, and recognize the interdependencies between ecological integrity, human health, and a sustainable future.

According above of the literature review, in our study, it was hypothesized as:

Hypothesis 1:The state policy will improve the environment's safety and health.
Hypothesis 2: The law's rule will improve the environment's safety and health.
Hypothesis 3: The environmental issues will improve the environment's safety and health.
Hypothesis 4: The citizen laws will will improve the environment's safety and health.
Hypothesis 5:The ecological education will improve the environment's safety and health.
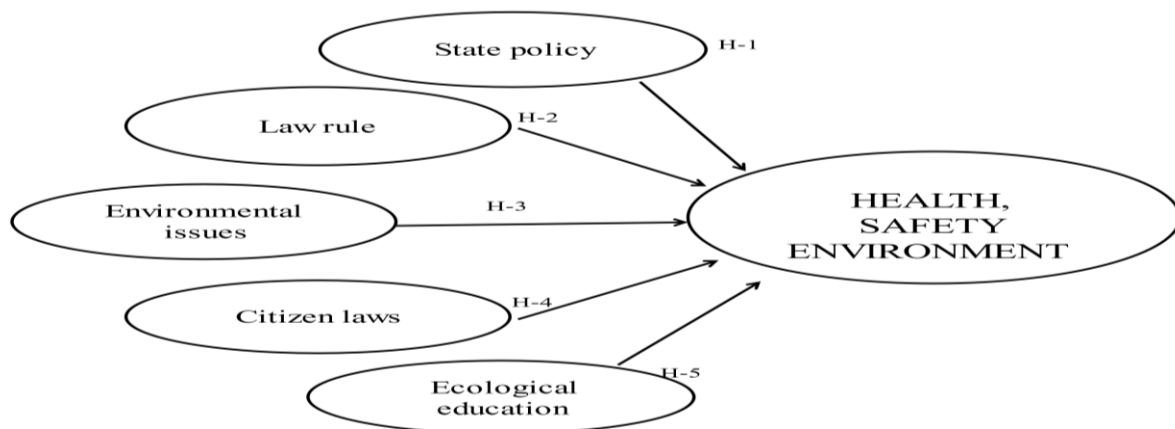
Figure 1. Conceptual model of impact on health, safety and environment

3. Selection of SPSS and Smart-PLS Software Program

The purpose of our study is to find out the variables of results on leadership. Our study includes two kinds of problems in terms of theoretical and practical frameworks.

The first, in theoretical frameworks, previous researchers dem attention on health, safety environment in many public and private sectors. Second, from the practical frameworks deemed attention in a fiscal year in 2023.

In our study, Likert scales were easy to use and analyze. Bass and O'Conner (1974) defined that although larger Likert scales make it possible to discriminate opinions more finely, they can also confuse the respondents in general, seven-point scales are found to reduce inaccuracy.

In our study, SPSS and SmartPLS-3.0 were selected for our study due to their comprehensiveness and ease of use. The associations between the variables were examined using Smart PLS and SPSS.

The analysis and display of the respondents' demographic profile using descriptive statistics comes next (Bayasgalan Tsogtsuren, 2021).

Wallapha Ariratana (2018) There are many software programs used to process data analysis, including Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), Smart PLS etc. Our study was preferred to check the consistency of all related factors in the study based on path analysis and Cronbach's Alpha value, Composite Reliability (CR). The internal reliability of each factor was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

First, descriptive analysis states that the raw data is transformed into a format that facilitates understanding and interpretation (Bayasgalan Tsogtsuren et al., 2021).

Second, according to Cronbach (1946), the reliability analysis range of 0.00–1.0 indicates that the higher the internal consistency reliability, the better; in social science, less than 0.6 is deemed

poor, 0.7–1.0 is deemed acceptable, and 0.8–1.0 is deemed good. The last thing we did was try to figure out if the independent and dependent variables had any meaningful relationships.

0.7 and above indicates a very strong relationship, 0.50 to 0.69 indicates a strong relationship, and 0.30 indicates a weak relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.
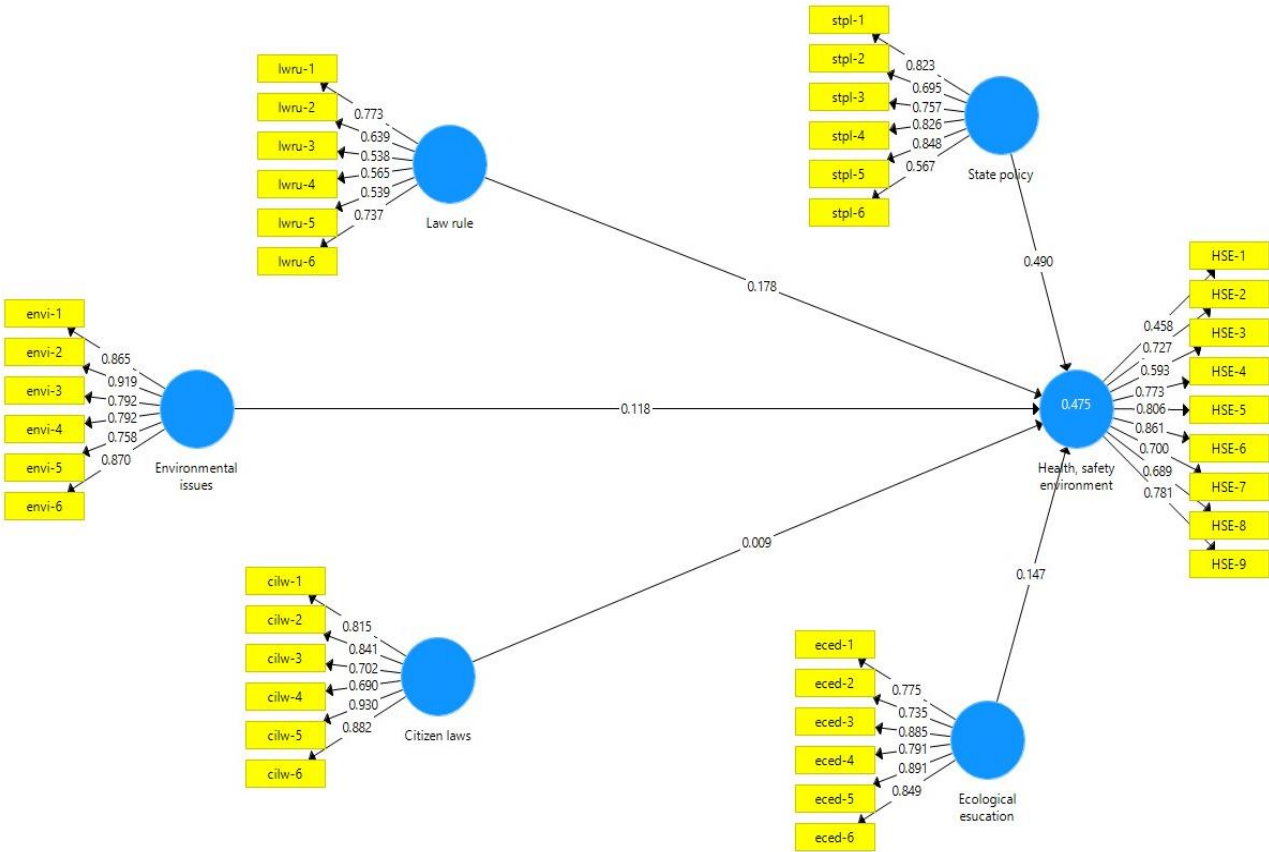
In other words, as demonstrated by Davies's (1971) scale model,

Noted by: stpl-State policy, lwru-law rules, envi-environmental issues, cilw-citizen laws, eced-ecological, education, HSE-health safety environment

Figure 2. Results of Structure Analysis of respondents (algorithm)

Factors	items	results of items	Cronbach's alpha	CR	AVE
State policy	stpl-1	**0.823**			
	stpl-2	**0.695**			
	stpl-3	**0.757**	**0.851**	**0.889**	**0.576**
	stpl-4	**0.826**			
	stpl-5	**0.848**			
	stpl-6	**0.567**			
Law rules	lwru-1	**0.773**			
	lwru-2	**0.639**			
	lwru-3	**0.538**	**0.709**	**0.802**	**0.408**
	lwru-4	**0.565**			
	lwru-5	**0.539**			
	lwru-6	**0.737**			

Environmental issues	envi-1	0.865	0.914	0.932	0.697
	envi-2	0.919			
	envi-3	0.792			
	envi-4	0.792			
	envi-5	0.758			
	envi-6	0.870			
Citizen laws	cilw-1	0.815	0.946	0.921	0.664
	cilw-2	0.841			
	cilw-3	0.702			
	cilw-4	0.690			
	cilw-5	0.930			
	cilw-6	0.882			
Ecological education	eced-1	0.775	0.907	0.926	0.677
	eced-2	0.735			
	eced-3	0.885			
	eced-4	0.791			
	eced-5	0.891			
	eced-6	0.849			
Health safety environment	HSE-1	0.458	0.879	0.904	0.517
	HSE-2	0.727			
	HSE-3	0.593			
	HSE-4	0.773			
	HSE-5	0.806			
	HSE-6	0.861			
	HSE-7	0.700			
	HSE-8	0.689			
	HSE-9	0.781			

Noted by: stpl-State policy, lwru-law rules, envi-environmental issues, cilw-citizen laws, eced-ecological, education, HSE-health safety environment

Table 1. List of Items for each Construct of respondents

We are explained the results of our study as below that:
In the table 1, in the items for each construct of state policy of 6 items measuring ranged from 0.567-0.848, Cronbach's alpha of 0.851, Composite reliability /CR/ of 0.889 and Average Variance Extracted /AVE/ was 0.576. In conclusion, the result indicates that the state policy construct was measured effectively using a range of 6 items, which demonstrated high internal consistency with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.851. The composite reliability (CR) further supports the reliability of the construct, with a value of 0.889. Additionally, the average variance extracted (AVE) of 0.576 suggests a satisfactory level of convergent validity.

Law rules of 6 items measuring ranged from 0.538-0.773, Cronbach's alpha of 0.709, Composite reliability /CR/ of 0.802 and Average Variance Extracted /AVE/ was 0.408. In conclusion, the measurement of the law rules constructed using a set of 6 items yielded a range of scores between 0.538 and 0.773, suggesting a moderate level of consistency. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.709 indicates an acceptable level of internal reliability for the construct. The composite reliability (CR) value of 0.802 further supports the overall reliability of the measurement. However, the average variance extracted (AVE) of 0.408 indicates a lower level of convergent validity for the construct.

Environmental issues of 6 items measuring ranged from 0.792-0.919, Cronbach's alpha of 0.914, Composite reliability /CR/ of 0.932 and Average Variance Extracted /AVE/ was 0.697. In conclusion, the measurement of the environmental issues constructed using a set of 6 items demonstrated high consistency, with scores ranging from 0.792 to 0.919. The construct exhibited excellent internal reliability, as indicated by a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.914. Furthermore, the composite reliability (CR) value of 0.932 confirms the overall reliability of the measurement. Additionally, the average variance extracted (AVE) of 0.697

suggests a satisfactory level of convergent validity for the construct.

Citizen laws of 6 items measuring ranged from 0.690-0.930, Cronbach's alpha of 0.946, Composite reliability /CR/ of 0.921 and Average Variance Extracted /AVE/ was 0.664. In conclusion, the measurement of citizen laws constructed using a set of 6 items demonstrated a wide range of scores, from 0.690 to 0.930, indicating variability in responses. The construct exhibited excellent internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.946, suggesting high reliability. Moreover, the composite reliability (CR) value of 0.921 further supports the overall reliability of the measurement. However, the average variance extracted (AVE) of 0.664 suggests a moderate level of convergent validity for the construct.

Ecological education 6 items measuring ranged from 0.735-0.891, Cronbach's alpha of 0.907, Composite reliability /CR/ of 0.926 and Average Variance Extracted /AVE/ was 0.677. In conclusion, the measurement of ecological education construct using a set of 6 items demonstrated a range of scores between 0.735 and 0.891, indicating variability in responses. The construct exhibited high

internal consistency, as reflected by a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.907, indicating strong reliability. Furthermore, the composite reliability (CR) value of 0.926 confirms the overall reliability of the measurement. Additionally, the average variance extracted (AVE) of 0.677 suggests a moderate level of convergent validity for the construct.

Health safety environment 9 items measuring ranged from 0.458-0.861, Cronbach's alpha of 0.879, Composite reliability /CR/ of 0.904 and Average Variance Extracted /AVE/ was 0.517.

In conclusion, the measurement of the health safety environment construct using a set of 9 items demonstrated a wide range of scores, ranging from 0.458 to 0.861, indicating diverse responses. The construct displayed good internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.879, indicating satisfactory reliability. Moreover, the composite reliability (CR) value of 0.904 further supports the overall reliability of the measurement. However, the average variance extracted (AVE) of 0.517 suggests a relatively lower level of convergent validity for the construct.

Hypothesis	standard deviation	T statistic	P value	Results
Hypothesis 1. The state policy will positively impact on health, safety environment.	0.467	0.104	4.712	**0.000**
Hypothesis 2. The law rule will positively impact on health, safety environment.	0.203	0.136	1.309	**0.191**
Hypothesis 3. The environmental issues will positively impact on health, safety environment.	0.156	0.104	0.809	**0.416**
Hypothesis 4. The citizen laws will positively impact on health, safety environment.	-0.076	0.154	0.058	**0.954**
Hypothesis 5. The ecological education will positively impact on health, safety environment.	0.165	0.112	1.316	**0.189**

The results of study.

Table 2. Estimated Path Coefficients of impact on health, safety environment

We studied that the results of study seem to be from a statistical analysis, likely from a regression model, examining the relationship between different factors (independent variables) and their impact on health, safety, and the environment (dependent variable).

Hypotheses: This refers to the statements or propositions that the study aims to test or investigate. In this case, there are 5 hypotheses being tested.

State Policy: This is one of the independent variables being examined. It seems that the study is investigating whether state policies have a positive relationship with health, safety, and environmental outcomes. Mean: The average effect size or impact of state policy on health, safety, and environmental outcomes. In this case, it's 0.467.

Standard Deviation: This measures the dispersion or variability of the impact values around the mean. It gives an idea of how much the impact values deviate from the average. Here, it's 0.104.

T Statistic: This is a measure of the strength of the relationship between the independent variable (state policy) and the dependent variable (health, safety, environment), while controlling for other factors. A higher absolute value indicates a stronger relationship.

In this case, it's 4.712. P Value: This indicates the statistical significance of the relationship. It tells us the probability of observing such a relationship by random chance, assuming there is no true relationship in the population. A lower p-value (typically below 0.05) suggests that the relationship is statistically significant. Here, the p-value is 0.000, indicating a highly significant relationship.
Law Rule, Environmental Issues, Citizen Law, Ecological

Education: These are the other independent variables being tested in a similar manner to State Policy. For each variable, the table provides the mean, standard deviation, T statistic, and P value.

Based on these results, it seems that State Policy has a statistically significant positive relationship with health, safety, and environmental outcomes, as indicated by its low p-value. However, other variables like Law Rule, Environmental Issues, Citizen Law, and Ecological Education do not seem to have statistically significant relationships, as their p-values are higher than the typical significance threshold of 0.05.

4. Conclusion

State policy positive relates to health, safety, and environment: The mean of 0.467 suggests a positive relationship between state policy and health, safety, and environment. The standard deviation of 0.104 indicates the variability of responses around the mean. The T statistic of 4.712 indicates a significant difference between the sample mean and the null hypothesis. The P value of 0.000 suggests strong evidence to reject the null hypothesis and support the hypothesis that state policy positively relates to health, safety, and environment.

Law rule negative relates to health, safety, and environment: The mean of 0.203 suggests a negative relationship between law rules and health, safety, and environment.The standard deviation of 0.136 represents the variability of responses around the mean.The T statistic of 1.309 indicates a difference between the sample mean and the null hypothesis but is not highly significant. The P value of 0.191 suggests that the observed difference could have occurred due to random chance, failing to provide strong evidence against the null hypothesis.

Environmental issues negative relates to health, safety, and environment:The mean of 0.156 suggests a negative relationship between environmental issues and health, safety, and environment. The standard deviation of 0.104 represents the variability of responses around the mean.The T statistic of 0.809 indicates a small difference between the sample mean and the null hypothesis. The P value of 0.416 suggests that the observed difference is not statistically significant, providing weak evidence against the null hypothesis.

Citizen law negative relates to health, safety, and environment: The mean of -0.076 suggests a negative relationship between citizen laws and health, safety, and environment. The standard deviation of 0.154 represents the variability of responses around the mean. The T statistic of 0.058 indicates an extremely small difference between the sample mean and the null hypothesis.
The high P value of 0.954 suggests that the observed difference is not statistically significant, providing no evidence against the null hypothesis.

Ecological education negative relates to health, safety, and environment:The mean of 0.165 suggests a negative relationship between ecological education and health, safety, and environment. The standard deviation of 0.112 represents the variability of responses around the mean. The T statistic of 1.316 indicates a difference between the sample mean and the null hypothesis, but it is not highly significant. The P value of 0.189 suggests that the observed difference could have occurred due to random chance, failing to provide strong evidence against the null hypothesis.

Finally, the results indicate that state policy shows a significant positive relationship with health, safety, and environment, while law rules, environmental issues, citizen laws, and ecological education do not show statistically significant relationships.

In conclusion, this study examined the impacts of state policy, law rules, environmental issues, citizen laws, and ecological education on health, safety, and the environment. The data collected from 1235 participants working in various sectors in Mongolia contribute to both theoretical and practical aspects. The findings highlight the significance of leadership factors among employees surveyed. Furthermore, this study discusses the implications for theory and practice, identifies research limitations, and suggests avenues for future research in this field.

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Evidence of study:

Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's Al...	rho_A	Composite Rel...	Average Varian...
Citizen laws	0.946	0.703	0.921	0.664
Ecological esucation	0.907	0.934	0.926	0.677
Environmental issues	0.914	0.957	0.932	0.697
Health, safety environment	0.879	0.897	0.904	0.517
Law rule	0.709	0.730	0.802	0.408
State policy	0.851	0.878	0.889	0.576

Discriminant Validity

Fornell-Larcker Criterion

	Citizen laws	Ecological esu...	Environmental...	Health, safety ...	Law rule	State policy
Citizen laws	0.815					
Ecological esucation	0.547	0.823				
Environmental issues	0.065	0.190	0.835			
Health, safety environment	0.128	0.319	0.348	0.719		
Law rule	0.288	0.368	0.349	0.469	0.639	
State policy	-0.041	0.162	0.284	0.617	0.394	0.759

f Square

Matrix   f Square

	Citizen laws	Ecological esu...	Environmental...	Health, safety ...	Law rule	State policy
Citizen laws				0.000		
Ecological esucation				0.026		
Environmental issues				0.022		
Health, safety environment						
Law rule				0.041		
State policy				0.360		

diplom BDMTSTSG .txt   *Bdm diplom.splsm   PLS Algorithm (Run No. 2)   Bootstrapping (Run No. 3) ✕

Path Coefficients

Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Values   Confidence Intervals   Confidence Intervals Bias Corrected   Samples

	Original Sampl...	Sample Mean (...	Standard Devia...	T Statistics (|O/...	P Values
State policy -> Health, safety environment	0.490	0.467	0.104	4.712	0.000
Law rule -> Health, safety environment	0.178	0.203	0.136	1.309	0.191
Environmental issues -> Health, safety environment	0.118	0.156	0.146	0.809	0.419
Ecological esucation -> Health, safety environment	0.147	0.165	0.112	1.316	0.189
Citizen laws -> Health, safety environment	0.009	-0.076	0.154	0.058	0.954