

原著論文

## 環境問題に対する態度の測定：

### EAIの日本語版の検討

佐古 順彦\* 平田 乃美\*\* ロバート・ギフォード\*\*\*

早稲田大学人間科学部\* 白鷗大学女子短期大学部幼児教育科\*\* ビクトリア大学心理学科\*\*\*

Measurement of Attitudes Toward Environmental Problems:  
An Examination of the Japanese Version of the Environmental Appraisal Inventory

Toshihiko SAKO\* Sonomi HIRATA\*\* Robert GIFFORD\*\*\*

School of Human Sciences, Waseda University\*

The early Childhood Education Department, Hakuoh University Women's College\*\*

Department of Psychology, University of Victoria\*\*\*

(受理日2001年12月21日)

In order to promote more pro-environmental lifestyles, we must understand environmental attitudes. Environmental attitudes are a key element of environmental education. The reliability and validity of the Japanese version of the Environmental Appraisal Inventory (EAI-J) were investigated. It showed high internal consistency and excellent construct validity. The EAI had three scales originally, "Threat to self", "Threat to environment", and "Personal control". Several scales were added, to examine the EAI's construct validity, using factor analysis. The original three scales represented the first three independent factors. The EAI-J adds an "Altering lifestyle (AL) scale that measures willingness to engage in environmental conservation behaviors. The AL scale correlated significantly with other pro-environmental behavior indices. Multiple regression analysis showed that AL can be successfully predicted from the EAI's original three scales, although "Threat to self" did not reach significance as a predictor. Possible reasons why environmental problems are not understood as threats to people themselves were discussed. The importance for environmental education of the link between environmental problems and people's self appraisal was stressed.

Keywords: EAI, environmental problems, global change, attitude, measurement instrument, willingness

#### 1 はじめに

第二次世界大戦後の復興と経済成長は、環境問題を身近から地球規模へと拡大させて来た。人的・物的資源を集積させての経済成長は、過密による都市問題を生じさせ、その後多くの技術的カタストロフを引き起こし、また国際紛争と戦争も

止むことなく、環境問題の規模は拡大して、地球温暖化、酸性雨、オゾン層破壊、有害化学物質放出、砂漠化、熱帯雨林の破壊、生物種の多様性の減少をもたらした。いわゆる地球環境問題（グローバル・チェンジ）である。Goodland (1992) は、有限の地球生態システムをモデル化した。その経済下位システムは、地球のソース機能の供給する

(問い合わせ先) 〒359-1192 埼玉県所沢市三ヶ島2-579-15 早稲田大学人間科学部 佐古順彦