

大學生對 PM_{2.5} 空氣污染的態度與認知之研究

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摘要

近年來，細懸浮微粒(PM_{2.5})空氣污染已成為全球關注的環境議題之一。本文目的為探討 PM_{2.5} 空氣污染的議題中，不同性別、健康狀況、自然連結性及幸福感的大學生，其「對 PM_{2.5} 的風險論點」、「對空氣污染防治的支持度」與「對 PM_{2.5} 的認知」是否有所不同。研究針對臺灣三所大學共六個科系發放 233 份問卷，利用獨立樣本 t 檢定進行統計分析，茲將研究結果重點如下：(一)男性大學生對「風險不大」的論點平均得分比女性大學生較高。(二)自然連結性較高的大學生在「預防優先」與「利弊權衡」的論點上得分較高，反之較低的大學生則是在「相對風險」與「風險不大」的論點上得分較高。(三)自然連結性較高的大學生，普遍在「對空氣污染防治的支持度」上得分較高。(四)不同幸福感的學生在態度與認知上沒有明顯的差異存在。研究結果發現女性較男性大學生在意 PM_{2.5} 的風險，自然連結性較高的大學生較重視空氣品質，並支持空氣污染預防優先和防治的態度。本研究的發現可提供給以環境議題為題材的大學環境教育之參考。

關鍵字：自然連結性、空氣污染、風險論點、細懸浮微粒、環境議題

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Undergraduate Students' Attitudes towards and Knowledge of Air Pollution

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Abstract

Air pollution has become an important environmental issue globally. This study aimed to investigate how factors such as gender, health condition, connectedness to nature and well-being relate to risk argument, support for air pollution intervention measures and knowledge of PM_{2.5}. The survey data were collected from 233 undergraduate students from various academic disciplines and analyzed using t-test analysis. The findings showed that male students are more likely to take on the “precautionary” argument than female students. Students with more connection to nature tend to take on the “precautionary” and the “pros and cons” arguments, and are more supportive of air pollution intervention measures. Those with less connection tend to take on the “relative risk” and “the small risk” arguments. The significant relationship found between risk arguments and connectedness to nature urge researchers, practitioners, and decision-makers in education and environmental policy to consider nature relatedness as means to cultivate particular orientations of risk argument towards socio-scientific issues related to the environment.

Keywords: connectedness to nature, air pollution, risk argument, particulate matter 2.5, environmental issues