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ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

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Abstract: The paper is focused on assessing the impact of personality characteristics on the level of identified environmental awareness factors in Slovakia. On a theoretical basis, the work examines 3 factors of environmental awareness: cognitive, emotional and behavioural factors. Personality characteristics were studied from the point of view of the Big-Five trait taxonomy. Primary data were obtained through questionnaires. The object of the research are the residents of Slovakia aged 18 and above with Slovak nationality. The research sample consisted of 1108 respondents. In the analysis of the research results, the used factor model proved to be significant, and personality characteristics proved to be a statistically significant predictor of the level of identified environmental awareness factors. According to the results of the model, Conscientiousness and Openness influenced all 3 factors of environmental awareness, and other personality traits influenced environmental awareness only within some factors. Thus, this study extends the empirical research focused on factors affecting environmental awareness in the understudied region of Central and Eastern Europe, and the achieved results may be the basis for environmental awareness management measures in practice.

Keywords: environmental awareness, environmental behaviour, personality characteristics, environmental awareness management, Slovakia.

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Introduction

Environmental awareness aims to increase knowledge and positive attitudes and behaviour towards the environment. They can also be referred to as the three factors of environmental awareness, i.e. cognitive, emotional and behavioural factors. Erten (2012) defines environmental knowledge as knowledge about environmental issues, their solutions, ecological advances and holistic information about nature. Erten defines positive attitudes towards the environment as fear, anger, anxiety or, for example, change in values that are triggered by the environmental situation and the positive attitude of individuals towards useful behaviours in solving environmental issues. He defines positive environmental behaviour as genuine and useful environmental behaviour directed towards protecting nature.

The lack of these factors of environmental awareness among the public is one of the main reasons for environmental problems. On the other hand, the rapid decline in the quantity and quality of natural resources, together with the increased public environmental awareness, may create strong pressure on manufacturing companies to follow ecological practices and not pollute the environment beyond the limit as the progression toward environmental sustainability also urges governments to create sufficient responsiveness to ecological suitability and establish current environmental regulations (Shao et al., 2021; Zhao et al., 2022). With the promotion of environmental protection and the improvement of people's environmental awareness, which can be observed in the past decades, the political leaders have also begun to pay more attention to this area, the focus of contemporary regional economic development has gradually changed, and the construction of a regional industrial ecosystem is being developed on the premise of considering environmental protection (Kozma et al., 2015).

Thus, human behaviour plays one of the decisive roles in ecological health, with individual and collective actions posing a major burden on the natural environment (Saunders, 2003). Although research findings confirm that environmental awareness, experience and habits are at a good level in society, there are still significant differences in attitudes, for example, between generations, genders and places of living or other factors that influence environmental awareness (Yan et al., 2012; Holotová et al., 2020).

Environmental awareness research is vital for the overall sustainable development of society, combining environmental, economic and social topics. It is necessary to examine the environmental awareness level and the factors that influence it. There are many factors that can influence public environmental awareness, and one of the areas that can be considered understudied, especially in the region of Central and Eastern Europe, is the influence of psychological factors and personality characteristics. Various psychological factors play a role in shaping these individual differences. Social and personal norms play a role, while these environmental action

guidelines can influence attitudes and behaviour (Bamberg and Möser, 2007; Biel and Thøgersen, 2007; Lis and Szczepanska-Woszczyna, 2015). Personal values also influence pro-environmental attitudes associated with a higher level of altruism and openness to change, along with lower levels of traditionalism and self-interest (Dietz et al., 2005; Schultz et al., 2005). Several studies also suggest basic personality traits as a source of individual differences in environmental concern and sustainable actions (Hirsh, 2010; Hirsh and Dolderman, 2007; Milfont and Sibley, 2012).
The paper is therefore focused on assessing the impact of personality characteristics on the level of identified environmental awareness factors in Slovakia.

Literature Review

In the literature, there are several relevant studies focused on environmental awareness in various contexts. At the national level, a study of environmental awareness was conducted by Krajhanzl et al., (2018). They included sympathy for environmental protection, concern about environmental problems, a desire to save when protecting the environment, and scepticism about the role of one's own behaviour in relation to environmental protection, among the most interesting findings. Frankovský (2012) researched the conditions of the Slovak Republic, and his research extracted three essential components of environmental awareness by means of factor analysis. Cognitive, emotional and behavioural factors represented the internal structure of the analysed issue of environmental awareness. Bozoglu et al. (2016) investigated the level of environmental knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours of university students and found that all three areas were rated as high. Yazici and Babaliksa (2016) assessed the level of environmental awareness, consciousness and sensitivity of university students. Based on the findings, they stated that although students have knowledge about environmental issues and the concept of the protection of natural resources, their attitudes and behaviours are not at the same level in their daily lives. Koutsos et al. (2021) presented a systematic review performed to reveal potential factors influencing the environmental awareness and recycling behaviour of children, with the results showing that for children of preschool and primary school education, family influence is relevant for environmental behaviour in the domain of re-use/recycling. In this study, this influence was confirmed from another point of view, based on the perception of the university students as future environmental educators. The overall aim of the research provided by Ashley (2000) was to identify the relationship between values held by the pupils and their behaviour towards the environment. For the children in the study, the value was a reason for action. The research has demonstrated that the pupils concerned had sufficient knowledge to behave in pro-environmental ways but did not act upon this knowledge. In spite of the efforts that have been made to increase awareness and understanding of environmental issues, there is little evidence of the general adoption of pro-environmental behaviours that might characterize environmental citizenship. Sadik and Sadik (2014) identified a medium level of environmental knowledge and positive attitudes towards the environment

but low levels of environmental behaviour among their respondents. Heyl, et al., (2013) reported that the respondents in their study had positive environmental attitudes but did not reflect a corresponding or proportional frequency of pro-environmental behaviours. Calculli et al. (2021) stated that although their results show a more pessimistic view of the threats posed by environmental crises, younger generations have a deeper awareness of environmental conditions and are committed to environmental recovery by adopting "good ecological practices" and "active ecological behaviour".

In addition to directly examining environmental awareness, researchers have also focused on the social and psychological factors that influence environmental attitudes and behaviour. Much of this research has focused on the role of specific values, beliefs and norms as predictors of environmental concerns (Schultz, 2001; Dietz et al., 2005). Barr and Gilg (2007) expressed that policy discourses are focused around a linear model of behaviour, which assumes that awareness of environmental problems and knowledge of how to tackle them will lead to individual ameliorative actions. They explored these assumptions by applying a previously developed conceptual framework (Barr et al., 2001) to a range of environmental actions to show how various factors influence environmental action, demonstrating that environmental action is structured around people's everyday lifestyles. Research has demonstrated the utility of a conceptual and analytical framework for theorizing and exploring environmental practices among individuals.

Environmentalism has also been examined in terms of the Big Five personality trait taxonomy, which describes variations in human personality along five dimensions, i.e., Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness (Goldberg, 1993). These traits can be used to predict more specific attitudes and value orientations (McCrae and Costa, 2008). Hirsh and Dolderman (2007) describe that two traits, Agreeableness and Openness, have emerged as significant predictors of pro-environmental values. These findings are consistent with theoretical models linking pro-environmental attitudes to higher levels of empathy and self-expression related to Agreeableness and Openness (Schultz, 2000). Individuals who are more empathic and less self-focused appear more likely to develop a personal connection with nature, which in turn predicts their pro-environmental attitudes (Mayer and Frantz, 2004). In 2005, participants in the German Socioeconomic Panel Study completed a survey using a 15-item version of the Big Five questionnaire (Gerlitz and Schupp, 2005). This abbreviated version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI), known as the BFI-S, captures the Big Five personality domains reasonably well, demonstrates good internal consistency and has been validated as an inventory assessing five major personality factors (Hahn et al., 2012). Following the pattern of similar research, each characteristic domain is represented by 3 descriptive items to which respondents must assign their agreement on a scale of 1 to 5 (Lang et al., 2011). A study conducted using the BFI-S questionnaire by Hirsh (2010) suggests that respondents' greater concern for the environment was related to higher levels of Agreeableness and Openness. Another finding was the influence of Neuroticism and

Conscientiousness; individuals with higher scores within these characteristics demonstrated higher levels of interest in environmental topics. For Extraversion, no significant impact was observed in the study.
Based on the theoretical background, the authors determined the research question of the present study: "Are personality traits predictors of the level of identified environmental awareness factors in the conditions of Slovakia?".

Research Materials and Methods

Through questionnaires, primary data acquisition for the purpose of analysis is achieved by the exploratory method. The questionnaire contains 6 items to measure socio-demographic and identification characteristics of respondents, such as gender, age, region of residence, nationality, highest attained education and current economic status. The research employs an environmental awareness assessment methodology that assesses 3 factors (constructs) of environmental awareness on theoretical basis. According to the pattern of similar research, a 5-point Likert scale is used to assess individual statements. This part of the questionnaire contains 45 items that have been adapted from environmental awareness scales used in previous research (Chan and Lau, 2000; Frankovský, 2012; Heyl et al, 2013; Bozoglu et al., 2016). Frankovský (2012) defined the different factors of environmental awareness when developing the methodology. The cognitive factor represents the reasoning, analysis and searching for information about environmental issues. Thus, it includes information and knowledge about environmental issues, interest in this information, as well as its availability and sufficiency. The emotional factor represents the emotional response to environmental issues. Specifically, how a person experiences the facts of environmental issues, what attitudes, experiences and emotions environmental issues evoke, and how a person can or cannot process them. The behavioural factor represents the immediate behavioural response: how a person reacts to environmental issues on a behavioural level, whether they are willing to do something particular about the issue, or whether they only passively follow the issue. That is, the willingness to engage in the solution of individual environmental problems practically and concretely, the willingness to speak out publicly to protect the environment or the determination to join a group fighting for the environment. A short version of the BFI (Big Five) questionnaire, known as the BFI-S, is used to assess personality traits, which assesses five main personality factors – Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Following the pattern of similar research, each characteristic domain is represented by 3 descriptive items to which respondents must rate their agreement on a scale of 1 to 5 (Goldberg, 1993; Lang et al., 2011).
The questionnaire was pre-tested on a pilot sample of university students and subsequently modified to increase its reliability. The next step was to conduct a representative survey and clean the data of inappropriate observations. In the next step, confirmatory factor analysis is used to confirm the internal factor structure and reliability analysis of the resulting subscales. This is followed by examining the

influence of personality traits on the identified environmental awareness factors using structural equation modelling. Statistical analyses were conducted using SPSS Statistics 27.0.1.0, R 4.0.3 and SmartPLS 3.3.3 programs.

The focus of the research is the population of Slovakia aged 18 years and older with Slovak nationality. Due to the pandemic crisis, primary data were collected through questionnaires and were obtained exclusively by implementing the CAWI method, i.e., data collection via the Internet, online on social networks and distribution by e-mail. Data collection through questionnaires was conducted in November and December 2020. The research sample consisted of 1108 respondents. Respondents were stratified according to basic demographic variables. The mean age for the entire sample was 35.76 years, 35.19 years for males and 36.25 years for females. The frequencies for other categories of survey variables are differentiated by gender and presented in the comprehensive contingency Table 1. The representation of a relatively high percentage of university-educated respondents can be identified as a limitation of the research.

Table 1. Contingency table of demographic variables

Variable	Category	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Region of residence	Banskobystrický	60	70	130
	Bratislavský	67	75	142
	Košický	68	76	144
	Nitriansky	61	69	130
	Prešovský	81	92	173
	Trenčiansky	59	68	127
	Trnavský	59	66	125
	Žilinský	64	73	137
	Total	519	589	1108
Highest education attained	primary	3	4	7
	secondary	218	235	453
	Bachelor's degree	76	90	166
	Master's degree	192	229	421
	Doctoral degree	30	31	61
	Total	519	589	1108
Current economic status	student	122	146	268
	employed	257	272	529
	unemployed	17	23	40
	entrepreneur/self-employed	66	52	118
	maternity leave	29	65	94
	retired	28	31	59
	Total	519	589	1108

Research Results

The construction of the structural equation model is preceded by the use of factor analysis to identify groups of factors and latent variables that are most important for explaining the variance. The confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) included 3 theoretically defined factors of environmental awareness and 5 factors of personality traits (N - Neuroticism, EX - Extraversion, O - Openness, A - Agreeableness, C - Conscientiousness). Brown (2006) provides recommendations that were taken into account when performing the CFA analysis and proposes the following categories of model fit indices: the Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR), the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) and the Comparative Fit Index (CFI). The sample under study is relatively large, so the chi-square test is not an optimal indicator of model fit. The following cut-off values were used to indicate model fit: TLI and CFI ≥ 0.90 (Hu and Bentler 1995), RMSEA and SRMR ≤ 0.08 (Brown, 2006). Convergent validity was assessed using Factor loadings of individual items, followed by assessment using Composite Reliability (CR) and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) indices. Convergent validity was indicated by factor item loading ≥ 0.5 (Hair et al., 2009). The Composite Reliability index is used to test the reliability of the constructs, with Nunnally and Bernstein (1994) proposing a cut-off value of CR ≥ 0.7. For the Average Variance Extracted index, the cut-off value is AVE ≥ 0.5 (Fornell and Larcker, 1981).

The chi-square value reaches 2842.760 (df = 712) and is significant at $p < 0.001$; however, as noted above, the chi-square test is not an optimal indicator of model fit given the sample size. The model used, after adjustment of items, was found to be acceptable to good, with CFI = 0.919; TLI = 0.911; RMSEA = 0.052 (90% confidence interval 0.50 - 0.54) and SRMR 0.046. The value of the Composite Reliability Model ranges from 0.8474 to 0.9519, and the Average Variance Extracted ranges from 0.6154 to 0.7136 for each factor. The values, according to the theoretical assumptions, reach good values. In order to achieve ideal values across all the described model characteristics, it was necessary to remove questions from some factors. Once these were removed, the ideal values were described, and the loading of the items within the factors reached the recommended values ≥ 0.5 for all items. Cronbach's alpha was used to determine the level of reliability of the items within factors of the adjusted model. The first factor was represented by items concentrating on cognitions about environmental issues. The Cronbach's alpha of the cognitive factor (K) reached a satisfactory value of 0.901. The emotional factor (E) was loaded with items whose resulting reliability, as assessed by Cronbach's alpha, was satisfactory at 0.944. For the behavioural factor (B), this indicator of the internal consistency of the items was determined to be 0.894, i.e., a satisfactory value. For the Big Five factors, the Cronbach's alpha values of all five subscales were satisfactory: Neuroticism (N) - 0.798; Extraversion (EX) - 0.754; Openness (O) - 0.782; Agreeableness (A) - 0.727 and Conscientiousness (C) - 0.732. The results of the conducted factor analysis and the given factor model allow the construction and identification of the components of the SEM model. In particular, the Partial Least

Squares Method (PLS-SEM) is used in structural equation modelling, which allows the estimation of complex models based on cause-effect relationships with latent variables (Wold 1982). A non-parametric procedure, bootstrapping, is used to test the statistical significance of the PLS-SEM results, i.e., path coefficients and coefficients of determination. In our case, 3 structural equation models are constructed, in each of which the influence of 5 factors of personality traits on another of the three environmental awareness factors is examined. In the graphs of each model, the path coefficients and p values are indicated in the inner model, the loading of the items within the factors (factor loadings) and p values are indicated in the brackets in the outer model, and the coefficient of determination is indicated for the constructs. The model for personality traits and cognitive factor is shown in Figure 1.

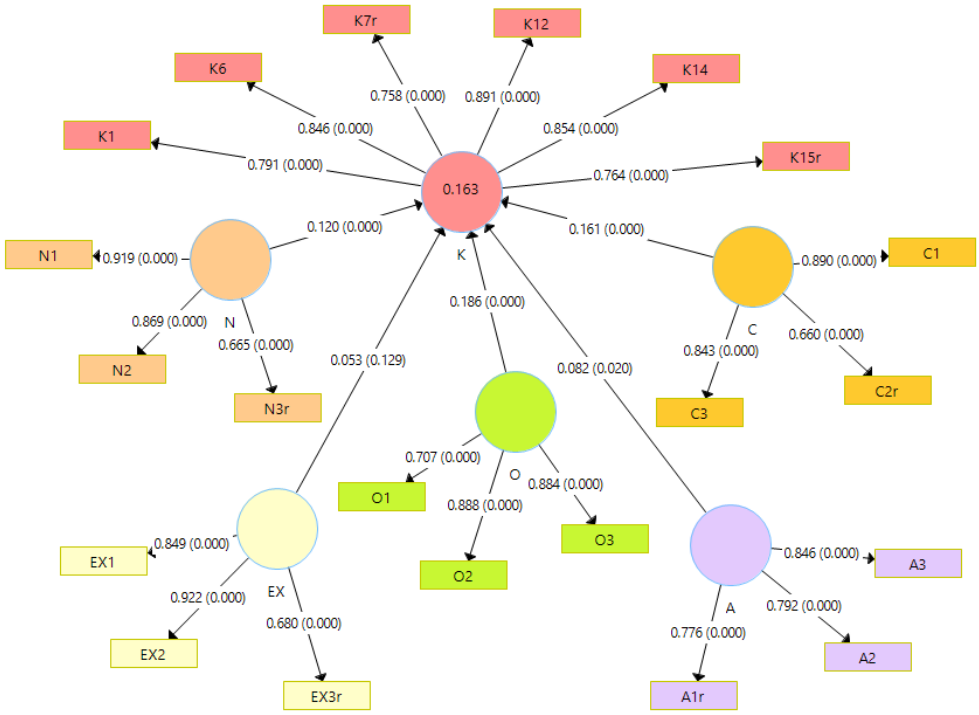

Figure 1: Structural equation model for personality traits and cognitive factor (K)

Table 2 shows the results of the structural equation model for the cognitive factor. The effect of Agreeableness (A), Conscientiousness (C), Neuroticism (N) and Openness (O) on the cognitive factor was supported by a significant p value ($p > 0.05$). The effect of Extraversion (EX) on the cognitive factor was not achieved at a significant level ($p < 0.05$). The coefficient of determination shows how big a part of the initial variability in the values of the dependent variable was explained by the relationship under consideration. In our case, we can consider the coefficient of

determination as not quite good, but the influence of personality traits on this factor is confirmed.

Table 2. Path coefficients and coefficients of determination within the Big five factors and the cognitive factor (K)

	Original sample	Sample mean	Sample standard deviation	t-statistic	p-value
A -> K	0.082	0.083	0.035	2.329	0.020
C -> K	0.161	0.160	0.038	4.251	0.000
EX -> K	0.053	0.052	0.035	1.519	0.129
N -> K	0.120	0.122	0.029	4.157	0.000
O -> K	0.186	0.190	0.037	5.050	0.000
R-squared	0.163	0.171	0.035	4.659	0.000
Adjusted R-squared	0.159	0.167	0.035	4.530	0.000

The second model for personality traits and cognitive factor is shown in Figure 2.

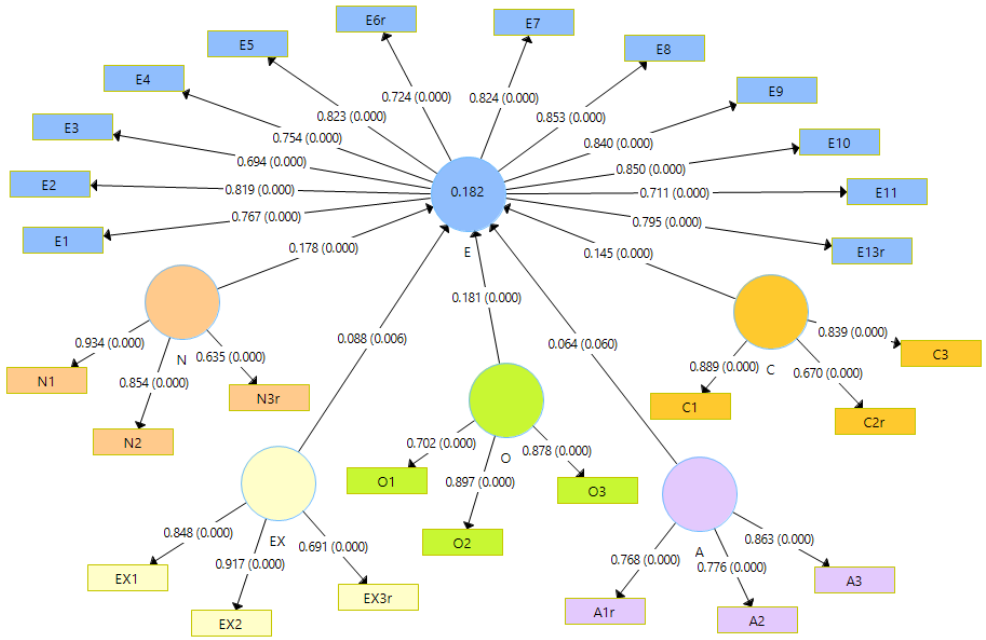

Figure 2: Structural equation model for personality traits and emotional factor (E)

Table 3 shows the results of the structural equation model for the emotional factor. The effect of Conscientiousness (C), Extraversion (EX), Neuroticism (N), and Openness (O) on the emotional factor was supported by a significant p value ($p > 0.05$). The effect of Agreeableness (A) on the emotional factor was not achieved at

a significant level ($p < 0.05$). The coefficient of determination can be considered not quite good, but the influence of personality traits on this factor is confirmed.

Table 3. Path coefficients and coefficients of determination within the Big five factors and the emotional factor (E)

	Original sample	Sample mean	Sample standard deviation	t-statistic	p-value
A -> E	0.064	0.064	0.034	1.888	0.060
C -> E	0.145	0.143	0.036	3.984	0.000
EX -> E	0.088	0.090	0.032	2.735	0.006
N -> E	0.178	0.180	0.028	6.321	0.000
O -> E	0.181	0.182	0.036	5.076	0.000
R-squared	0.182	0.188	0.035	5.127	0.000
Adjusted R-squared	0.178	0.184	0.036	5.000	0.000

The last model for personality traits and behavioural factor is shown in Figure 3.

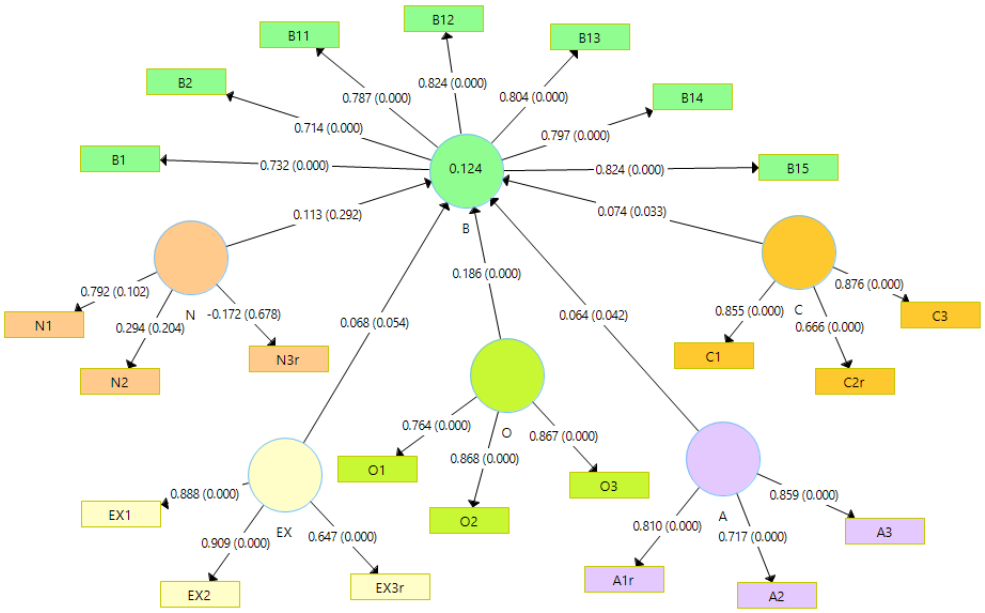

Figure 3: Structural equation model for personality traits and behavioural factor (B)

Table 4 shows the results of the structural equation model for the behavioural factor. The effect of Agreeableness (A), Conscientiousness (C) and Openness (O) on the behavioural factor was supported by a significant p value ($p > 0.05$). The effect of Extraversion (EX) and Neuroticism (N) on the behavioural factor was not achieved

at a significant level ($p < 0.05$). The coefficient of determination can be considered not quite good, but the influence of personality traits on this factor is confirmed.

Table 4. Path coefficients and coefficients of determination within the Big five factors and the behavioural factor (B)

	Original sample	Sample mean	Sample standard deviation	t-statistic	p-value
A -> B	0.064	0.067	0.031	2.041	0.042
C -> B	0.074	0.077	0.035	2.142	0.033
EX -> B	0.068	0.067	0.035	1.928	0.054
N -> B	0.113	0.053	0.107	1.055	0.292
O -> B	0.186	0.190	0.037	5.036	0.000
R-squared	0.124	0.132	0.023	5.351	0.000
Adjusted R-squared	0.120	0.128	0.023	5.155	0.000

Based on the results of the structural equation modelling method, it can be concluded that personality traits factors are statistically significant predictors of the level of identified environmental awareness factors.

Conclusions and Discussion

This paper investigated the effect of personality traits on the identified environmental awareness factors. Three structural equation models were created, each examining the influence of 5 personality trait factors on another of the three environmental awareness factors. According to the results of the model, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness influenced the cognitive factor; the influence of Extraversion was not confirmed at a significant level. The results of the structural equation model for the emotional factor showed that the influence of Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Neuroticism and Openness on the emotional factor was significant, but the influence of Agreeableness was not achieved at a significant level. For the behavioural factor, the influence of Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Openness was confirmed at a significant level; the influence of Extraversion and Neuroticism was not confirmed. In previous research, greater interest in environmental issues was related to higher levels of personality traits within the characteristics of Agreeableness and Openness in particular (Hirsh and Dolderman, 2007), which was confirmed for the cognitive and behavioural factors in this research. Lange and Dewitte (2019) reported that Openness to experience was found to be the Big Five trait most closely linked to self-reported pro-environmental behaviour, and pro-environmental behaviours were also related to Agreeableness, with similar results obtained by Soutter and Mõttus (2021). A study conducted by Hirsh (2010) similarly linked greater environmental concerns of respondents to higher levels within the characteristics of Agreeableness and Openness. Individuals

who are less agreeable generally tend to be more selfish and less concerned about the welfare of others. Openness is associated with increased cognitive ability and flexibility in thinking (DeYoung et al., 2005), potentially providing a broader view of humanity in a wider ecological context and a greater aesthetic appreciation of natural beauty. Conversely, less open-minded individuals are likely to have a narrower and more conservative view of the value of nature. Hirsh (2010) described an unexpected finding in his study that there is an effect of Neuroticism within environmental awareness, which was also achieved in this study, within the Cognitive and Emotional factors, with individuals scoring higher on this characteristic demonstrating significantly higher levels of environmental concern. One explanation for this finding is that neurotic individuals generally tend to be more concerned about the negative outcomes of various phenomena, and thus environmental concern may reflect concern about the consequences of environmental degradation. It is, therefore, possible that neurotic individuals demonstrated a more egoistic form of environmental concern rather than an altruistic form (Schultz, 2001). Another finding of the above study is that Conscientiousness and environmental concern had a small but significant positive effect. In this study, the effect was visible for the cognitive and behavioural factors. The importance of Conscientiousness for environmental concern is probably related to higher levels of prudent compliance in general. Individuals who are highly conscientious can be expected to consistently adhere to guidelines and standards for relevant environmental measures, whereas those who are less conscientious are unlikely to adhere to environmentally responsible behaviour to the extent necessary. This was supported by Soutter and Mõttus (2021), as Conscientiousness was consistently and highly correlated with pro-environmental attitudes and behaviours.

No significant effect was observed for Extraversion on cognitive and behavioural factor in the study, with similar results also obtained by Lange and Dewitte (2019). However, in Abdollahi et al. (2017), the findings revealed a significant positive effect of Extraversion on environmental concern, while in our study, a similar result was obtained for the emotional factor. The direct effect of Extraversion on environmental concern may be due to the nature of extroverted individuals, which was evident in the emotional factor (Zhang et al., 2014).

According to the present study results, personality traits should also be considered when extending environmental theories and models. Thus, before incorporating information into pro-environmental behaviour programs, individual personality traits should first be evaluated to improve and modify pro-environmental behaviour. In addition, behaviour modification programs, such as psychological training, can improve environmental responsibility in the target group, which can be applied to environmental awareness management measures in practice. Therefore, it is recommended that psychologists should be involved in planning pro-environmental behavioural strategies.

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OCENA WPŁYWU CECH OSOBOWOŚCI NA ŚWIADOMOŚĆ EKOLOGICZNĄ\

Streszczenie: Artykuł koncentruje się na ocenie wpływu cech osobowości na poziom zidentyfikowanych czynników świadomości ekologicznej na Słowacji. Na gruncie teoretycznym w pracy zbadano 3 czynniki świadomości środowiskowej: czynniki poznawcze, emocjonalne i behawioralne. Cechy osobowości badano z punktu widzenia taksonomii cech Wielkiej Piątki. Dane pierwotne uzyskano za pomocą kwestionariuszy. Obiektem badań są mieszkańcy Słowacji w wieku 18 lat i więcej, posiadający narodowość słowacką. Próba badawcza liczyła 1108 respondentów. W analizie wyników badań zastosowany model czynnikowy okazał się istotny, a cechy osobowości okazały się istotnym statystycznie predyktorem poziomu zidentyfikowanych czynników świadomości środowiskowej. Zgodnie z wynikami modelu Sumienność i Otwartość wpływały na wszystkie 3 czynniki świadomości ekologicznej, a pozostałe cechy osobowości wpływały na świadomość ekologiczną tylko w zakresie niektórych czynników. Tym samym niniejsze opracowanie jest rozszerzeniem badań empirycznych skoncentrowanych na czynnikach wpływających na świadomość ekologiczną w niedostatecznie zbadanym regionie Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej, a uzyskane wyniki mogą być podstawą do podejmowania działań w zakresie zarządzania świadomością ekologiczną w praktyce.

Słowa kluczowe: świadomość ekologiczna, zachowania środowiskowe, cechy osobowości, zarządzanie świadomością ekologiczną, Słowacja.

人格特质对环境意识影响的评估

摘要：本文的重点是评估人格特征对斯洛伐克**已**识别环境意识因素水平的影响。在理论基础上，这项工作考察了环境意识的三个因素：认知、情感和行为因素。从大五特质分类法的角度研究了人格特征。主要数据是通过问卷调查获得的。研究对象为18岁及以上具有斯洛伐克国籍的斯洛伐克居民。研究样本包括 1108 **名受**访者。在对研究结果的分析中，所使用的因素模型被证明是显着的，人格特征被证明是对所识别的环境意识因素水平的统计显着预测因子。根据模型的结果，责任心和开放性影响环境意识的所有3**个因素，而其他人格特**质仅在某些因素内影响环境意识。因此，本研究扩展了对中欧和东欧未被研究地**区**环境意识影响因素的实证研究，所取得的结果可能成为实践中环境意识管理措施的基础

关键词：环境意识、环境行为、个性特征、环境意识管理、斯洛伐克