

A Comparative Study of Attitudes towards Sport between Japanese and British

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Abstract

In 1965 an attitude scale was constructed in England by the author. The scale was administered to about 1,000 British subjects who belonged to 3 generations: school boys and girls, students, and adults. The results were published in Bulletin of Kyoto University of Education Ser. B: No. 30 and 32. In this study 44 opinions rated and the scale administered were analysed, and compared between Japanese and British.

Procedure of the Study

(I) On the Rating

The 44 opinions on sports which had been used for constructing the scale were cautiously translated into Japanese, and Japanese 213 students (male 110, female 103) were asked to rate them. On the rating in England each of the 44 opinions was printed on a small card. The raters were asked to sort them into 9 grades from the most appreciative grade to the most depreciative one. On the other hand in Japan the raters were given a paper on which all 44 opinions had been printed and a sorting sheet like a table 1.

Table 1

Sorting of Statements about Attitude to Sport

Name :

Age :

Male or Female :

Department :

Personal Experience of Sport :

At School : Kinds of Sport :

No. of Years :

At University : Kinds of Sport :

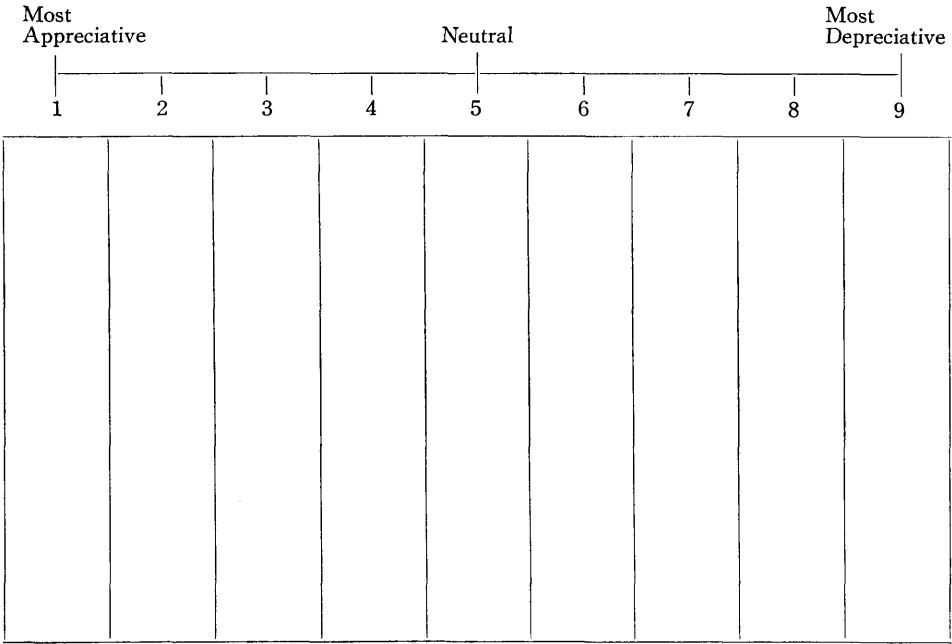
No. of Years :

Here is a paper on which 44 opinions relate to sport are written. Read each statement carefully and accepting the statement as true, judge how appreciative or depreciative the statement is of sport. (YOU ARE NOT REQUESTED TO APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE THE STATEMENT ITSELF BUT, ASSUMING IT TO BE CORRECT, YOU ARE ASKED TO JUDGE THE DEGREE OF APPROVAL WHICH THE STATEMENT ITSELF SHOWS OF SPORT.)

If you judge it to show most appreciative put the number in Box 1, if you judge it to

show the most depreciative put in box 9 and if you judge it to be neutral put in box 5. Sort all the 44 numbers into the boxes which you think most appropriate.

It is suggested that the best procedure for sorting is at first to classify the statments into 5 classes (appreciative, little appreciative, neutral, little depreciative and depriciative) and then to classify them into the 9 classes required.



Each rater was asked to put the number of each opinion in the most appropriate rank among 9.

The scores rated would be desided by the judgement how the raters appreciated the opinions. For this reason frequency distributions of the sores given to each of 44 opinions, and scale values (SV) and qautile deviations (Q) calculated from the distribution were compared between Japanese (J) and British (B).

(II) On the Administration of the Scale

The scale constructed in England was administered to 3 generations' groups of J which correspond to each of B's ones.

The percentage (%) of the subjects who agreed with each opinion, the average (M), and standerd deviation (SD) of each group were compared between J and B. The J subjects were as in table 2.

Table 2 JAPANESE SUBJECTS ADMINISTERED THE ATTITUDE SCALE

Subgroup	Adult		High school		Teacher Training College				University		Total
					Specialist		Non. Spe.				
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	MF
Number	70	54	133	81	115	137	137	122	95	48	992

Results of the Study

(I) On the Rating

Table 3 shows the SV and Q which were calculated from the 9 grades' ratings on 44 opinions. The difference of the frequency distribution between J and B was checked by the chisquare (X^2) examination.

Table 4 shows the difference of ratings between sexes in both J and B.

(II) On the Administration of the Scale

Fig. 1 The percentages of S. who agreed with each statement.

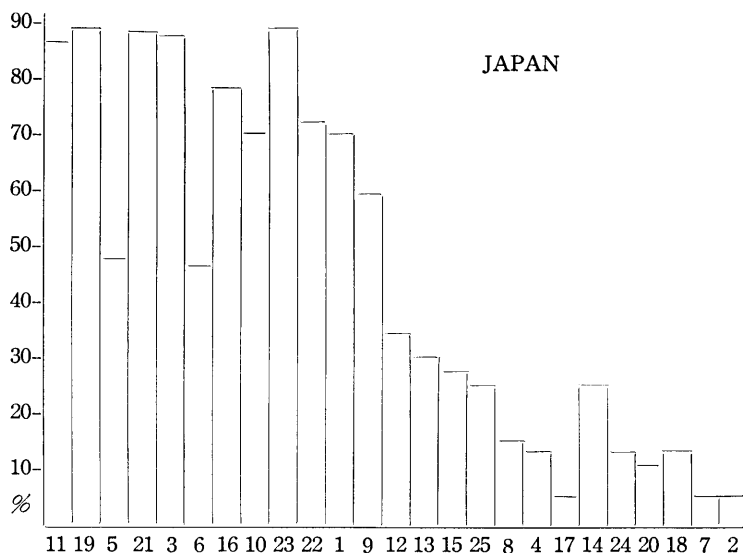


Fig. 2 The percentages of S who agreed with each statement.

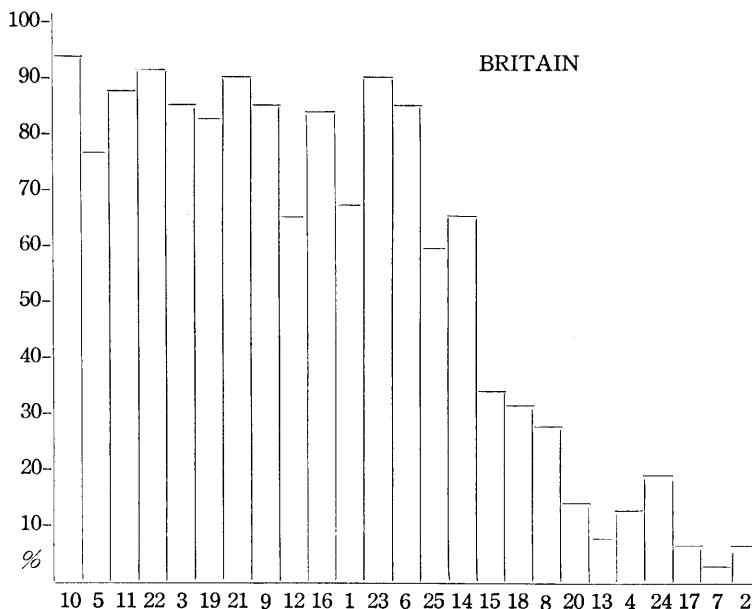


Table 5 shows the data to compare the M of SV and its SD in each subgroup between J and B.

In table 6 the percentage who agreed with each of 25 opinions in both peoples was showed, and in table 7 the 25 SVs of both peoples were arranged in the order from low one to high.

The same data are illustrated in figs. 1 and 2.

The Discussion on the Results

(I) On the Rating

In twenty four opinions, over half of 44, a significant difference was found between both peoples. The scale values by J higher than by B were found in 10 opinions: no. 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 29, 30, 31, 41, and 44. The opinion having discrepancy 1.0 or more score between the two were no. 2, 5, 6, 12, 20, 26, 32, 35, 37, 40, 41, and 42, and the opinion having 1.5 or more were 5, 6, 20, 32, 37, and 40.

The largest discrepancy was 3.68 (J 3.49, B 7.17) on no. 40 of which the statement was "Taking part in sport makes person naive."

An image of the word "naive" for B would be "childish," "undeveloped," "inocent" etc., and Japanese SOBOKU (素朴) would give us an image similar to "simple," "artless," "unsophisticated" etc..

Many of J have favored simplicity and unsophisticatedness.

This fact would be the main reason for the discrepancy. The cumulative frequency is as the following table.

Country \ Grade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Japan	2.8	13.2	38.7	61.9	82.5	92.9	95.8	99.1	100.0
Britain			1.7	3.4	10.1	25.1	45.1	73.4	100.0

The discussion on the opinions having a discrepancy at 1.5 or more score between these two is as follow.

In no. 5 "Sport promotes autocratic leadership," M in J was 4.58 and B 6.18. In this case J accepted the autocratic leadership as not so depreciative, but B hated it. This would depend upon the defferent historical backgrounds of the two.

In no. 6 "Gymnastics and games develop manly quality," the M in J is 4.34 and B 2.88 which indicates that B admits the manly quality as more desirable tendency than J. Nowadays many J young people have become feminine like, so the manliness has not so made an appeal to them as our adults.

In no. 20 "Competition in sport teaches one to dislike one's opponents," the M in J is 6.34 and B 7.88, which is seemed that B think of "disliking one's opponents" more undesirable tendency than J.

This would be B's common trait which they think much of human relation. In no. 32 "I think that a person with few physical skills is seriously handicapped through life," 4.32

Table 3 COMPARISON OF THE OPINION'S RATING BETWEEN JAPANESE AND BRITISH

	NO.	Opinion	N	SV	Q	Grade									χ^2 Level of Sig.
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Opinion's Number in the Scale	1	スポーツへの参加はわれわれを病気から守ってくれる。 Taking part in sport helps to keep us free from illness.	210 60	2.61 2.46	0.98 0.80	14.3 11.7	30.5 33.4	62.4 70.1	85.7 95.1	95.7 100.0	97.6	97.6	100.0		
	2	スポーツのトレーニングは身体的生理的にわれわれをそこなう。 Sport training deforms a person physically and physiologically.	212 60	7.43 8.42	1.42 0.30		0.5	1.4	4.2	7.6	14.6	38.2 1.7	65.5 16.7	100.0 100.0	50.5 $P < 0.01$
	3	他のどの活動よりもスポーツによって容易に友達をつくらることができる。 You meet and make friends through sport more readily than through any other activity.	211 60	2.53 2.07	0.89 0.94	13.7 18.3	33.7 48.3	64.5 73.3	82.9 90.0	95.2 95.0	98.1 96.7	100.0 98.4			17.4 $P < 0.01$
	4	スポーツの参加は一般に生活におけるフェアプレーの精神を涵養する。 Taking part in sport activities cultivates a sense of fairplay in life generally.	210 60	2.07 1.66	0.81 0.85	16.2 28.3	48.1 61.6	76.7 84.9	90.5 93.2	96.7 100.0	97.6	98.6	100.0		
	5	スポーツは人々に権威的リーダーシップを育成する。 Sport promotes autocratic leadership in people.	210 60	4.58 6.18	1.65 1.55	1.4	10.0 1.7	23.8 6.7	41.4 16.7	56.1 35.0	69.5 46.7	84.3 65.0	95.7 83.3	100.0 100.0	18.6 $P < 0.01$
	6	体操やゲームは男性的性質を強める。 Gymnastics and games develop manly qualities.	213 60	4.34 2.88	0.73 1.05	1.9 8.3	4.2 25.0	18.8 53.3	40.4 73.3	69.0 93.3	78.4 95.0	86.9 96.7	94.4 98.4	100.0 100.0	40.0 $P < 0.01$
	7	スポーツは人を勇敢にし自信を強めるので有益である。 Sport is beneficial, because it makes a person brave and confident.	207 60	2.27 2.08	1.05 1.09	16.4 16.7	42.5 48.4	70.5 68.4	88.9 83.4	97.6 93.4	99.0 96.7	100.0			
1	8	スポーツへの参加はわれわれを怠惰にしない。 Taking part in sport prevents us becoming lazy.	208 60	2.87 3.32	0.84 0.64	8.2 3.3	24.5 11.6	53.8 34.9	84.6 81.6	94.7 91.6	97.1 96.6	99.5 98.3	100.0 100.0		
12	9	スポーツのすぐれた選手であることは自重の精神を高める。 Being good performer in sport increases one's self-respect.	212 60	3.09 2.62	0.87 0.61	6.6 5.0	21.2 20.0	47.6 68.3	75.0 90.0	91.0 100.0	97.2	98.1	100.0		14.5 $0.02 > P > 0.01$
23	10	好むと否とにかかわらず今日では規則的な運動が必要である。 Whether you like it or not regular exercise is necessary these days.	213 60	2.65 3.61	0.76 0.98	19.3 10.0	37.1 18.3	56.8 31.6	71.4 61.6	93.4 89.9	96.7 96.6	99.1 98.3	100.0 100.0		13.9 $0.02 > P > 0.01$

2	11	スポーツは時間の浪費である。	212	8.21	0.56				0.5	3.3	5.2	14.2	36.8	100.0	
		Sport is a waste of time.	60	8.43	0.29						3.3	5.0	11.7	100.0	
14	2	スポーツは新聞の広告や金儲に利用されている。	213	6.41	1.39	0.9	3.3	8.9	17.4	27.7	41.3	62.4	87.3	100.0	27.3
		The press used sport for advertisement and profit.	60	5.00	1.28	1.7	8.4	11.7	13.4	50.1	61.8	76.8	91.8	100.0	$P < 0.01$
5	13	スポーツはよい性格をつくる。	211	2.29	0.94	19.4	40.6	72.0	89.6	98.6	98.6	99.1	100.0		59.2
		Sport trains character.	60	1.55	0.90	30.0	66.7	80.0	88.3	95.0	100.0				$P < 0.01$
	14	スポーツはただその上手な人々のためのものである。	209	7.37	0.95			0.5	0.5	2.9	13.9	41.6	65.6	100.0	19.7
		Sport is only for those who are good at it.	60	7.06	1.24				3.3	16.6	36.6	48.3	78.3	100.0	$P < 0.01$
	15	スポーツで身につけた技術は後の生活でわれわれに役立つ筈である。	213	2.74	0.82	10.8	25.8	58.7	86.4	95.3	97.2	100.0			
		The skill we are learning in sport should be of value to us in later life.	60	2.67	0.96	5.0	33.3	58.3	85.0	93.3	95.0	95.0	100.0		
20	16	スポーツへの参加は大変疲労させるので精神活動をさまたげる。	211	6.72	0.87		1.4	3.8	6.6	11.8	27.5	58.8	86.7	100.0	
		Taking part in sport makes us too tired to do any mental work.	60	6.78	0.82					8.4	25.1	56.8	85.1	100.0	
24	17	スポーツ技術の練習は私にはわづらわしい。	213	6.62	0.95			0.9	1.4	7.5	33.3	60.1	86.4	100.0	19.7
		Learning sport skills bores me.	60	7.50	1.01					3.3	18.3	38.3	61.6	100.0	$P < 0.01$
21	18	スポーツへの参加はわれわれをより丈夫にする。	209	2.26	0.85	12.9	42.1	72.7	94.3	98.1	98.6	99.0	99.5	100.0	
		Taking part in sport helps us to grow stronger.	60	2.50	0.59	8.3	26.6	73.3	93.3	98.3	100.0				
	19	スポーツへの参加は若人をすなおにする。	210	2.78	0.85	7.6	25.7	56.7	84.8	97.6	98.1	99.5	99.5	100.0	
		Taking part in sport makes a young person law-abiding.	60	3.07	1.06	13.3	26.6	48.3	75.0	88.3	95.0	98.3	100.0		
17	20	スポーツにおける競争では相手がいやになる。	211	6.34	0.84			0.5	2.8	12.3	38.9	72.0	92.9	100.0	62.6
		Competition in sports teaches one to dislike one's opponents.	60	7.88	0.73			1.7	1.7	3.4	10.1	25.1	53.4	100.0	$P < 0.01$
3	21	スポーツの練習は感覚を鋭敏にする。	210	2.49	0.80	7.6	32.9	68.1	92.3	97.6	99.0	99.5	100.0		
		Taking part in sport sharpens the senses.	60	2.35	0.50	6.7	30.0	86.7	98.4	100.0					
15	22	スポーツをするには一般に金がかかる。	209	5.37	1.01	1.0	3.4	11.5	21.5	37.8	71.3	88.0	97.1	100.0	28.4
		Taking part in sport is generally expensive.	60	5.76	0.74			1.7	3.4	23.4	58.4	90.1	93.4	100.0	$P < 0.01$

	NO.	Opinion	N	SV	Q	Grade									χ^2 Level of Sig.
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	23	スポーツへの参加は人を身体的に機敏にし、活動的にする。 Taking part in sport makes a person more physically alert and action-minded.	210 60	1.92 1.74	0.77 0.66	21.4 18.3	51.0 61.6	87.1 89.9	96.7 100.0	99.5	100.0				
11	24	スポーツへの参加は他人と協力する能力を高める。 Taking part in sport develops the ability to co-operate with other people.	213 60	2.02 1.68	0.76 0.72	19.3 25.0	49.3 61.7	85.9 91.7	95.6 98.4	98.1 100.0	98.1	100.0			
19	25	スポーツへの参加はわれわれを忍耐強くする。 Taking part in sport develops persistence.	212 60	2.02 2.45	0.77 0.83	15.6 11.7	49.1 33.4	80.7 70.1	95.3 88.4	99.1 96.7	99.1	100.0			
8	26	余暇を過すにはスポーツよりもっとよい方法があると思う。 I think that there are more important ways of using leisure time than by engaging in sport.	213 60	5.66 6.36	0.91 0.94			2.8 1.7	8.9 10.0	30.0 41.7	61.5 65.0	85.4 91.7	95.6 100.0	100.0	18.0 $P < 0.01$
	72	スポーツは他の仕事からのよい気分転換である。 Sport is an enjoyable change from other work.	209 60	2.92 2.55	0.83 0.93	9.1 16.7	26.3 33.4	52.2 63.4	91.4 95.1	98.6 98.4	99.5 98.4	100.0 98.4	100.0		
7	28	スポーツは心身の健全な発達をさまたげる。 Sport hinders the development of healthy mind and body.	210 60	8.11 8.33	0.61 0.34				1.0 1.0	1.0 3.3	3.3 14.8	43.8 25.0	100.0 100.0		
25	29	スポーツを趣味にするには多くの練習と時間を必要とする。 Sport as a hobby requires much practice and time.	213 60	5.42 4.62	0.92 0.54		1.9	1.9 10.0	10.8 16.7	37.6 70.0	67.2 88.3	89.2 95.0	96.7 98.3	100.0 100.0	20.3 $P < 0.01$
22	30	スポーツは友達をつくりやすくする。 Sport helps preson to make friends.	209 60	2.81 2.10	0.85 0.85	7.7 20.0	27.3 46.7	55.5 78.4	89.0 98.4	98.6 100.0	100.0				9.3 $0.1 > P > 0.05$
	31	われわれは運動練習にもっと多くの時間をつかうべきである。 We should spend more time learning physical skills.	211 60	3.20 2.71	1.52 1.12	12.3 11.7	28.0 33.4	47.4 56.7	60.2 78.4	77.7 90.1	88.6 96.8	95.3 100.0	98.1 100.0	100.0	16.8 $P \div 0.01$
	32	運動技術に劣っている人は生涯大きなハンディキャップをもつと思う。 I think that a person with few physical skills is seriously handicapped through life.	203 60	4.23 2.50	2.11 1.64	6.4 21.7	19.2 41.7	34.0 58.4	47.8 68.4	57.6 78.4	66.5 81.0	79.3 85.1	89.7 88.4	100.0 100.0	23.2 $P < 0.01$
16	33	都市に住んでいる人々にはスポーツ活動が必要である。 People who live in towns need sport activites.	209 60	2.61 3.04	0.87 0.90	10.0 11.7	28.7 26.7	63.6 48.4	85.2 86.7	97.6 100.0	98.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	9.3 $0.1 > P > 0.05$

	34	スポーツにすぐれている学生は有名になる機会にめぐまれている。 Students who are good at sport stand a better chance of becoming popular.	211 60	4.14 3.52	1.11 1.00	1.4 16.7	11.9 33.4	22.3 65.1	46.4 85.1	72.5 88.4	80.6 93.4	88.2 98.4	95.7 100.0	100.0	
	35	私はスポーツをすることによって満足感が得られない。 I get no satisfaction from taking part in sport.	211 60	6.30 7.43	0.95 1.16		1.0 1.0	2.4 2.4	4.3 4.3	13.3 10.0	37.4 25.0	66.4 40.0	89.6 63.3	100.0 100.0	26.7 $P<0.01$
	36	スポーツは人を乱暴にする。 Sport makes people reckless.	212 60	7.33 7.21	0.86 0.90			0.5 0.5	2.4 1.7	5.7 1.7	11.8 20.0	40.6 43.3	69.3 75.0	100.0 100.0	
6	37	スポーツは観衆と選手を強く感激させる。 Sport can make a deep impression on spectators and players and move them strongly.	209 60	2.51 4.04	1.03 1.14	14.4 10.0	34.5 21.7	65.1 31.7	82.3 48.4	95.2 91.7	97.1 100.0	98.6 100.0	99.5 100.0	100.0	33.6 $P<0.01$
9	38	スポーツはわれわれの基本的欲求の好ましいはけ口である。 Sport provides a socially acceptable outlet for basic drives.	211 60	2.88 2.62	0.87 0.80	7.1 11.7	24.2 28.4	53.6 63.4	81.5 91.7	91.9 98.4	96.2 98.4	99.1 98.4	100.0 98.4	100.0	
	39	われわれは余暇の大部分をスポーツで過ごすべきである。 Sport should take up most of our leisure-time.	211 60	3.02 1.69	1.95 1.98	23.2 35.0	44.1 56.7	49.8 61.7	63.5 71.7	75.4 76.7	85.8 86.7	94.3 91.7	98.6 100.0	100.0	5.2
13	40	スポーツは人を素朴にする。 Taking part in sport makes a person naive.	212 60	3.49 7.17	1.09 1.03	2.8 1.0	13.2 1.0	38.7 1.7	61.9 3.4	82.5 10.1	92.9 25.1	95.8 45.1	99.1 73.4	100.0 100.0	138.6 $P<0.01$
10	41	スポーツはたのしみである。 Sport in fun.	201 60	2.68 1.37	1.12 1.18	10.5 43.3	32.8 62.6	53.2 75.9	78.1 95.9	93.5 98.2	96.5 100.0	98.0 100.0	99.0 100.0	100.0	24.4 $P<0.01$
4	42	スポーツはもっと有意義に活用されるべき多くの時間をとると思う。 I think sport activity take up a lot of time which might be better employed.	209 60	6.34 7.23	0.99 0.71	0.5 1.0	2.4 1.0	7.7 1.7	15.3 1.7	23.9 5.0	37.3 15.0	74.2 40.0	94.3 83.3	100.0 100.0	30.2 $P<0.01$
	43	スポーツはわれわれに不自然な運動をさせる。 Sport compels a player to do artificial rather than natural movements.	207 60	7.23 6.73	0.74 0.77		0.5 1.0	1.5 1.0	2.4 3.3	4.3 8.3	14.5 23.3	46.9 58.3	82.1 86.6	100.0 100.0	1.2
18	44	スポーツは選手の社会的活動をさまたげる。 Sport training restricts a person's social activities.	209 60	6.96 6.05	0.81 0.74			3.9 1.0	8.1 5.0	11.5 11.7	23.4 48.4	51.2 80.1	82.3 93.4	100.0 100.0	31.9 $P<0.01$

and 2.50 are the Ms of J and B. Here also B think of "physical skill" more valuable than J.

Generally J have a tendency to think little of "physical skill," and this would be main cause for the above result.

The opinion in no. 37 is that sport can make a deep impression on spectators and players and move them strongly. In this case the M in J is 2.51 and B 4.04, which means that J think much of "deep inpression" and "moving person emotionaly." This would be the manifestation of strong emotionality of J.

In table 4 none of a significant differences between sexes is found in B but 17 opinions among 44 in J instead.

Table 4 THE DEFERENCE OF SCALE VALUES BETWEEN SEXES IN JAPANESE AND BRITISH

JAPAN									BRITAIN			
No.	Sex	SV	χ^2 , p	No.	SV	χ^2 , p	No.	SV	χ^2 , p	No.	SV	χ^2 , p
6	M	3.70	20.0 ◎	23	2.26	23.2 ◎	32	3.76	13.2 ○	6	2.58	10.0 △
	F	4.95			1.52			5.32			3.60	
7	M	2.53	17.2 ◎	24	2.27	18.4 ◎	35	6.19	20.0 ◎	15	3.00	9.2 △
	F	1.98			1.72			6.81			2.55	
10	M	2.95	13.6 ◎	25	2.40	31.6 ◎	37	2.87	21.2 ◎	33	3.19	7.2
	F	2.33			1.62			2.11			2.71	
14	M	6.98	18.8 ◎	28	7.94	12.8 ◎	38	3.08	8.4 △	36	7.00	5.6
	F	7.98			8.23			2.71			7.44	
17	M	6.28	18.8 ◎	30	3.19	45.6 ◎	43	6.86	13.6 ◎			
	F	7.13			2.21			7.34				
18	M	2.41	10.8 ○	31	2.93	14.4 ◎	44	6.72	9.6 ○			
	F	2.00			3.94			7.24				

Note △... $p < 0.1$, ○... $0.05 > p > 0.02$, ◎... $0.02 > p > 0.01$, ⊙... $p < 0.01$

Then it is thought that there are more remarkable discrepancy of the environments between sexes in J then B. It is supposed that each sex in J lives individually in rather different cultural and social environment.

In no. 6 women in both commonly hated manly quality.

(II) On the Administration of the Scale

Table 5 indicates the result which the scale was administered to 3 generations' groups of each country.

Having already been stated, there were no basic discrepancy of SV between the two, but in many opinions among 25 differences were found. Then it is thought administering the B scale to J is not necessarily logical, but the data would give us some sugession for com-

Table 5 THE COMPARISON OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS SPORT BETWEEN JAPANESE AND BRITISH

GROUP	NATION	AGE $\bar{x}$	No. of S.	TOTAL SCORE	IND. $\bar{x}$	No. of $\checkmark$	SV $\bar{x}$	SV σ
SCHOOL BOYS	J	18.0	133	4269.3	32.1	1394	3.06	0.59
	B	15.6	100	3857.4	38.6	1358	2.84	1.78
SCHOOL GIRLS	J	18.0	81	2727.2	33.7	901	3.03	0.43
	B	15.5	107	5047.4	47.2	1400	3.61	1.81
P. E. MALE	J	20.1	115	4010.5	34.9	1276	3.14	0.67
	B	20.3	157	6887.6	43.8	2183	3.16	1.43
P. E. FEMALE	J	19.5	137	4482.9	32.7	1450	3.09	0.52
	B	19.7	173	8021.3	46.4	2531	3.17	1.44
NON-SPE. MALE	J	20.3	232	7805.3	33.7	2410	3.24	0.70
	B	21.6	127	5765.6	48.8	1750	3.30	1.63
NON-SPE. FEMALE	J	19.6	170	5370.1	31.6	1740	3.09	0.55
	B	19.7	173	8021.3	46.4	2531	3.17	1.44
ADULT MALE	J	51.0	70	2122.4	30.3	710	3.00	0.47
	B	45.6	75	3628.4	48.4	1085	3.34	1.60
ADULT FEMALE	J	48.2	54	1682.3	31.2	564	2.98	0.47
	B	43.1	71	3421.2	48.3	1036	3.30	1.79

Note. J means Japan, and B means Britain

paring J attitude to B's. Examining table 5, the average SVs of each group in both were about 3.0, which means that both peoples had much favorable attitude to sport.

Except highschool boy all Ms in J groups are little smaller than B. The Ms in J calculated by own scale are also lower than B, so it is thought that J would be more favorable to sport than B. When the deviation of individual scores are checked, all SDs in B are much larger than J. Therefore, it is thought that B would be more individualistic than J. The B's data were collected from England, Wales, and Scotland where each of the peoples has unique culture. This would be one reason why the SDs in B are larger than J.

Table 6 expresses the % of subjects in each group who agreed with each opinion, and the column at the right end shows a result of the total. The opinions have the difference at 20% or more between J and B are 9 (no. 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, and 25) among which 4 (no. 6, 12, 14, and 25) at 30 or more.

The discussion about these is as following.

No. 6 is that sport can make a deep impression on spectators and players and move them strongly, on which J get much smaller % than B.

Japanese raters have given it much less SV than B. This would be one cause seen above.

In no. 12 "Being a good performer in sport increases one's selfrespect," the J SV is 3.09

Table 6 THE COMPARISON BETWEEN PERCENTAGS OF JAPANESE AND BRITISH WHO AGREED WITH EACH STATEMENT.

No.	HIGH SCHOOL				STUDENT OF P.E.				NON-SPE. STUDENT				ADULT				TOTAL	
	BOY		GIRL		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE		MALE		FEMALE			
	J	B	J	B	J	B	J	B	J	B	J	B	J	B	J	B	J	B
1	65	79	81	73	78	59	70	67	65	58	68	54	74	59	67	67	71	69
2	1	1	0	5	0	1	3	1	5	4	2	4	1	1	0	1	2	3
3	77	85	88	63	80	90	80	96	74	87	80	79	86	90	83	96	81	86
4	24	12	10	30	14	7	11	6	18	17	11	15	11	7	15	6	14	13
5	49	75	64	58	69	73	65	93	53	76	57	68	77	73	76	93	51	77
6	47	83	57	78	63	97	53	94	39	84	50	86	34	97	44	94	48	87
7	3	0	0	4	2	1	3	1	3	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	2	2
8	14	18	17	42	12	18	14	27	23	43	12	36	17	18	17	27	16	29
9	59	84	74	59	67	98	61	99	57	90	59	88	57	98	44	99	60	87
10	86	98	72	90	66	97	62	100	74	91	71	90	70	97	74	100	72	94
11	73	81	84	76	77	87	91	97	72	91	78	94	86	87	85	97	81	88
12	31	71	41	65	34	89	31	83	30	71	23	71	33	89	57	83	35	67
13	23	4	44	32	39	3	28	3	25	5	32	1	26	3	30	3	31	8
14	32	73	15	44	40	66	23	61	37	64	16	60	20	66	17	61	25	65
15	23	19	12	39	57	38	39	45	33	32	26	33	20	38	17	45	28	34
16	86	84	84	79	74	83	73	94	76	82	78	82	80	83	78	94	79	84
17	1	10	4	16	2	5	1	5	5	9	2	6	1	5	0	5	2	7
18	8	40	9	47	7	41	11	34	10	28	9	29	1	41	6	34	8	32
19	84	90	89	71	84	80	87	87	79	80	83	80	81	80	85	87	84	83
20	7	14	5	18	4	10	8	30	10	13	5	2	4	10	2	30	6	14
21	91	96	84	90	84	99	77	93	84	83	84	80	73	99	78	93	82	90
22	71	88	78	68	82	96	82	93	72	88	69	92	63	96	74	93	74	91
23	58	85	70	87	59	93	55	94	55	90	60	88	59	93	56	94	84	90
24	5	17	4	21	1	9	7	5	16	27	13	31	13	9	11	5	9	18
25	25	51	27	71	15	54	23	57	28	62	30	78	24	54	26	57	25	60

and B 2.62, which would also be the reason why B has a larger %.

In no. 14 "The press uses sport for advertismment and profit," J and B have given this the SVs 3.09 and 2.62, which would explain the reason why more % of B agreed with this.

In no. 14 B has given this the SV 5.0, J 6.41 instead. Japanese subjects hated that sport is used for advertismment and profit by the press, but B accepted this as a neutral pheno-

menon.

This would be the main reason for the discrepancy between the two.

In no. 25 "Sport as a hobby requires much practice and time," 5.42 and 4.62 were the SVs of each. It is supposed that J subjects admit "requiring much practice and time" as an undesirable phenomenon.

Twenty five and sixty are the %s of each which means the large discrepancy. This would depend upon the uniqueness of value judgement on the phenomenon.

In table 7 two series of SVs are arranged from the low to the high, and on figures 1 and 2 the % corresponding each opinion can be seen optically. The double line in the table indicates a border line between 4.9 and 5.0. In the both series the number of opinions having the SVs 5.0 or more, are commonly 11, and no. 2 and 7 are also commonly located at the bottom.

Except no. 25 all same 10 opinions are put under the double line in both. The opinions having the lowest SVs in J are no. 11 "Taking part in sport develops the ability to cooperate with other people" and no. 19 "Taking part in sport develops persistence," on the other hand in B no. 10 "Sport is fun" and no. 5 "Sport trains character."

Japanese subjects think much of "co-operating with other" and "persistence," B does "fun" and "chracter training" instead.

No. 5 and 11, of cause, commonly are located within fourth rank, but no. 10 is done at eighth in J, which is thought that J don't think so much of fun as B. The roll of fun in our lives will become more important near future.

Thinking about a range of SVs, B's is 7.0 (1.4-8.4), J's 6.2 (2.0-8.2) instead, so it would not logical to consruct an attitude scale for J with these 44.

On figures 1 and 2, the B % agreed with

Table 7 RANK ORDER SVs AND ITS PERCENTAGES

JAPAN			BRITAIN		
NO.	S.V.	%	NO.	S.V.	%
11	2.0	81	10	1.4	94
19	2.0	84	5	1.6	77
5	2.3	51	11	1.7	88
21	2.3	82	22	2.1	91
3	2.5	81	3	2.4	86
6	2.5	48	19	2.5	83
16	2.6	79	21	2.5	90
10	2.7	72	9	2.6	87
23	2.7	84	12	2.6	67
22	2.8	74	16	3.0	84
1	2.9	71	1	3.3	69
9	2.9	60	23	3.6	90
12	3.1	35	6	4.0	87
13	3.5	31	25	4.6	60
15	5.4	28	14	5.0	65
25	5.4	25	15	5.8	34
8	5.7	16	18	6.1	32
4	6.3	14	8	6.4	29
17	6.3	2	20	6.8	14
14	6.4	25	13	7.2	8
24	6.6	9	4	7.2	13
20	6.8	6	24	7.5	18
18	7.0	8	17	7.9	7
7	8.1	2	7	8.3	2
2	8.2	2	2	8.4	3

neutral opinions having SVs near 5.0 are much larger than J. It would be one reason for the large deviation of SV in B.

Conclusion

(I) Forty four opinions on sports were rated into 9 grades from the most appreciative to the most depreciative by Japanese and British in order to compare the differences between the two.

The results are as follow.

- 1) Number 11, 5, and 3 were commonly rated as the most appreciative.
- 2) Although the order was not necessarily same, the numbers of opinions which had been given 5.0 or more SV were commonly 11, and except no. 25 the content of the 11 opinions was same in both. The most depreciative was also commonly 2 (no. 2 and 7).
- 3) In 24 among 44, a significant difference was found in which 10 (no. 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 29, 30, 31, 41, and 44) were given higher SVs by B then J. The opinions having had large discrepancy 1.5 or more were 6 (no. 5, 6, 20, 32, 37, and 40).
- 4) In British rating any opinion had no significant difference between sexes, but in Japanese 17 among 44 instead.

(II) The attitude scale constructed with 25 opinions which had been picked up out of 44 was administered to about 1,000 subjects in both. Following results were found.

- 1) In each subgroup in both, the average SVs were about 3.0, which indicated that all groups had fovored sport.
- 2) Except school boy, all Japanese groups had lower degree of averages of SV than British.
- 3) British subjects had much greater deviation of attitude score than Japanese.
- 4) Comparing the percentage agreed with each opinion, in 9 opinions 20% or more discrepancy were found, among which 4 ones had 30 or more.
- 5) On the neutral opinions greater % of British agreed with them, than Japanese did.

Reference

- 1) H. Suetosh, A. Study of Attitudes of British Students towards Sports I, Construction of the Scale, Bulletin of Kyoto University of Education, Ser., B: No. 30, 1967.
- 2) H. Suetoshi and G. E. Cooper, A Study of Attitudes of British Students towards Sports II, Adimini-
stration and Results of the Test on Attitude to Sport, do., Ser., B: No. 32, 1968.

スポーツに対する態度の日英間の比較

研究の概要

著者は1965年の在英中にスポーツに対する態度を測定する尺度を作成した。それを三つの年代層の被験者（高校生徒，大学生，成人）約1,000人に実施して，英国人のスポーツに対する態度を調査した。その結果は京都教育大学紀要，Ser., B, No. 30 と No. 32 (1967, 1968) に発表した。

この研究では英国尺度の作成に用いた44個のスポーツに関する意見を出来るだけその内容が一致するように日本語に翻訳し，日本人の評定者 213 人に評定分類させた。評定の手続は英国におけると同様9段階（最も賛美的意見から最も批難的意見）とし，最初5段階に分類させ更に9段階に細分させた。この二つの資料につき日本人と英国人のスポーツに対する態度を比較した。

結果の概要は次のようである。

(A) スポーツに対する意見の評定について

- 1) 表3の11, 5, 3番の意見は日英共通に最もスポーツを賛美しているものとして非常に低い尺度値が与えられた。
- 2) 尺度値が5.0より大きく，中庸乃至批難的意見とされたものは，両国共通に11個であり，その順位にちがいはあったが，25番目の意見を除き同じ内容のものであった。
- 3) 44個の意見中24個において，両国間に尺度値の有意差が認められた。
- 4) 英国人の評定では，44個の意見中その尺度値に性差のみられるものはなかったが，日本人の場合には17個において5パーセント以上の水準で有意差が認められた。

(B) 44個の意見の中から選ばれた25個の意見で構成された英国尺度をそのまま日本人に実施した結果について

- 1) 両国共各サブグループの尺度値の平均は3.0前後で，その態度はスポーツに対して非常に友好的であることを示した。
- 2) 高校男子生徒群を除き，すべての日本人グループの尺度値平均が英国のそれより幾分低い値を示した。これを日本人評定者による尺度値（日本尺度）によって算出した場合にも同様であり，日本人の方がスポーツに対してより友好的であることを示した。
- 3) 被験者の態度点の標準偏差では，すべての群で日本人のそれが有意に低く，態度の脱逸の小さいことを示した。
- 4) 25個の意見についてそれぞれ賛成のパーセントを比較した場合，20パーセント以上の差を示した意見が9個（5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 25）あり，そのうち4個（6, 12, 14, 25）では30パーセント以上の大差がみられた。
- 5) 英国人の場合には尺度値が5.0に近い中庸とみられる意見への賛成のパーセントが非常に高く，日本人ではこのパーセントが低く，この点で傾向のちがいが認められた。