# Article information:

Demographic and attitudinal determinants of protective behaviours during a pandemic: A review - Bish - 2010 - British Journal of Health Psychology - Wiley Online Library  
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# Article summary:

1. 本文旨在确定流行病期间三种保护行为的关键人口统计和态度决定因素：预防、避免和管理疾病行为。

2. 研究表明，年龄较大、女性、受教育程度较高或非白人的人更有可能采取这些行为。同时，对疾病的感知易感性和严重性以及对推荐保护措施有效性的信念也是重要的预测因素。

3. 研究结果可以通过健康行为理论进行解释，并建议干预措施和沟通策略应该针对特定人口群体，并提高公众对流行病威胁和保护措施有效性的认识。

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Demographic and attitudinal determinants of protective behaviours during a pandemic: A review" by Bish and Michie provides a comprehensive review of the literature on the key demographic and attitudinal determinants of three types of protective behavior during a pandemic. However, there are several potential biases and limitations in this article that need to be addressed.

Firstly, the authors' search strategy only included papers on severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza/flu, H5N1, swine influenza/flu, H1N1, and pandemics. This narrow focus may have excluded relevant studies on other infectious diseases or pandemics that could have provided valuable insights into protective behaviors during a pandemic.

Secondly, the authors acknowledge that most of the studies they reviewed were cross-sectional in design and therefore not predictive over time. This limitation means that it is difficult to draw conclusions about causality or long-term effects of demographic factors or attitudes on protective behaviors.

Thirdly, while the authors suggest that intervention studies and communication strategies should focus on particular demographic groups and raising levels of perceived threat of the pandemic disease and belief in the effectiveness of measures designed to protect against it, they do not provide concrete recommendations for how these interventions should be implemented or evaluated.

Fourthly, the authors do not explore potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for their findings. For example, while they suggest that greater trust in authorities is associated with behavior during a pandemic, some individuals may distrust authorities due to past experiences or political beliefs.

Finally, the authors do not address potential biases in their own perspectives or assumptions about protective behaviors during a pandemic. For example, they assume that certain demographic groups are more likely to adopt protective behaviors without considering individual differences within those groups or cultural factors that may influence behavior.

Overall, while this article provides a useful overview of existing research on protective behaviors during a pandemic, it is important to consider its limitations and potential biases when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Other infectious diseases or pandemics
* Long-term effects of demographic factors or attitudes
* Concrete recommendations for interventions and evaluation
* Alternative explanations for findings
* Individual differences and cultural factors
* Potential biases in authors' perspectives or assumptions

# Report location:

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