



## Health Behavior

### 1- Partisanship, health behavior, and policy attitudes in the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic

By:

[Gadarian, SK](#) (Gadarian, Shana Kushner) [\[1\]](#); [Goodman, SW](#) (Goodman, Sara Wallace) [\[2\]](#); [Pepinsky, TB](#) (Pepinsky, Thomas B.) [\[3\]](#)

(provided by Clarivate)

#### Volume

16

#### Issue

4

#### Article Number

e0249596

#### DOI

10.1371/journal.pone.0249596

#### Published

APR 7 2021

#### Indexed

2022-02-14

#### Document Type

Article

#### Abstract

**Objective** To study the U.S. public's health behaviors, attitudes, and policy opinions about COVID-19 in the earliest weeks of the national health crisis (March 20-23, 2020).

**Method** We designed and fielded an original representative survey of 3,000 American adults between March 20-23, 2020 to collect data on a battery of 38 health-related behaviors, government policy preferences on COVID-19 response and worries about the pandemic. We test for partisan differences COVID-19 related policy attitudes and behaviors, measured in three different ways: party affiliation, intended 2020 Presidential vote, and self-placed ideological positioning. Our multivariate approach adjusts for a wide range of individual demographic and geographic characteristics that might confound the relationship between partisanship and health behaviors, attitudes, and preferences.

**Results** We find that partisanship-measured as party identification, support for President Trump, or left-right ideological positioning-explains differences in Americans across a wide range of health behaviors and policy preferences. We find no consistent evidence that controlling for individual news consumption, the local policy environment, and local pandemic-related deaths erases the observed partisan differences in health behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes. In further analyses, we use a LASSO regression approach to select predictors, and find that a partisanship indicator is the most commonly selected predictor across the 38 dependent variables that we study.



## Health Behavior

Conclusion Our analysis of individual self-reported behavior, attitudes, and policy preferences in response to COVID-19 reveals that partisanship played a central role in shaping individual responses in the earliest months of the COVID-19 pandemic. These results indicate that partisan differences in responding to a national public health emergency were entrenched from the earliest days of the pandemic.

### Keywords

### Keywords Plus

[INFLUENZASELECTIONSUPPORTBIAS](#)



## Health Behavior

### 2- Integrating health behavior theories to predict American's intention to receive a COVID-19 vaccine

By:

[Chu, HR](#) (Chu, Haoran) [1]; [Liu, SX](#) (Liu, Sixiao) [2]

(provided by Clarivate)

**Volume**

104

**Issue**

8

**Page**

1878-1886

**DOI**

10.1016/j.pec.2021.02.031

**Published**

AUG 2021

**Early Access**

JUN 2021

**Indexed**

2021-07-09

**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

**Objective:** Integrating constructs from three prominent health behavior theories including the extended parallel process model, the health belief model, and the theory of planned behavior, this study seeks to identify sociopsychological factors that influenced American's intention to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

**Method:** An online survey was delivered to a U.S. sample (N = 934), assessing the influences of risk perception and fear associated with COVID-19, beliefs about and attitudes toward COVID-19 vaccines, self-efficacy, social and psychological contexts, and demographic characteristics on people's intention to get COVID-19 vaccines.

**Results:** Most respondents intended to get vaccinated. However, they tended to underestimate their risks of contracting COVID-19. Disease exposure led to higher uptake intent via the mediation of fear. Safety concerns negatively influenced vaccination intention, while perceived community benefits were positively associated with vaccination intention. Positive attitudes toward vaccines and recent vaccine history were positively linked to vaccination intent.

**Conclusion:** This study attests the effectiveness of HBT constructs in predicting people's intention to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.



## Health Behavior

Practice Implications: The results point to the importance of fostering confidence in vaccine safety and countering overoptimism of individual susceptibility to the disease in interventions promoting COVID-19 vaccines uptake. (C) 2021 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

### Keywords

#### Author Keywords

[COVID-19](#)[COVID-19 vaccine](#)[HBMT](#)[PBEP](#)[PPM](#)

#### Keywords Plus

[BELIEF MODEL](#)[SELF-EFFICACY](#)[FEAR](#)

[CONTROL](#)[DETERMINANTS](#)[HESITANCY](#)[KNOWLEDGE](#)[ACCEPTABILITY](#)[ACCEPTANCE](#)[EXPERIENCE](#)



## Health Behavior

### 3- The Impact of COVID-19 on Health Behavior, Stress, Financial and Food Security among Middle to High Income Canadian Families with Young Children

By:

[Carroll, N](#) (Carroll, Nicholas) [1]; [Sadowski, A](#) (Sadowski, Adam) [1]; [Laila, A](#) (Laila, Amar) [1]; [Hruska, V](#) (Hruska, Valerie) [2]; [Nixon, M](#) (Nixon, Madeline) [2]; [Ma, DWL](#) (Ma, David W. L.) [2]; [Haines, J](#) (Haines, Jess) [1]

Group Author:

[Guelph Family Hlth Study](#) (Guelph Family Hlth Study) [3]  
(provided by Clarivate)

**Volume**

12

**Issue**

8

**Article Number**

2352

**DOI**

10.3390/nu12082352

**Published**

AUG 2020

**Indexed**

2020-10-27

**Document Type**

Article

**Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many aspects of daily life. The purpose of this study was to identify how health behaviors, level of stress, financial and food security have been impacted by the pandemic among Canadian families with young children. Parents (mothers, n= 235 and fathers, n= 126) from 254 families participating in an ongoing study completed an online survey that included close and open-ended questions. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the quantitative data and qualitative responses were analyzed using thematic analysis. More than half of our sample reported that their eating and meal routines have changed since COVID-19; most commonly reported changes were eating more snack foods and spending more time cooking. Screen time increased among 74% of mothers, 61% of fathers, and 87% of children and physical activity decreased among 59% of mothers, 52% of fathers, and 52% of children. Key factors influencing family stress include balancing work with childcare/homeschooling and financial instability. While some unhealthful behaviors appeared to have been exacerbated, other more healthful behaviors also emerged since COVID-19. Research is needed to determine the longer-term impact of the



## Health Behavior

pandemic on behaviors and to identify effective strategies to support families in the post-COVID-19 context.

### Keywords

### Author Keywords

[COVID-19familyhealth behaviorstressfood insecurity](#)

### Keywords Plus

[CHILDHOODQUALITYPARENTSINDEXRISK](#)