

Is er vanuit het wp dat zich met literatuuronderzoek bezighoudt iets bekend over naleving en draagvlak van maatregelen onder jongeren tussen 13 en 17?

Uit verkenning eigen database + online searches:

Review

Jess, R. L., & Dozier, C. L. (2020). Increasing handwashing in young children: A brief review. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 53(3), 1219-1224.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jaba.732>

In India, en begin van crisis:

Saurabh, K., & Ranjan, S. (2020). Compliance and Psychological Impact of Quarantine in Children and Adolescents due to Covid-19 Pandemic. *Indian Journal of Pediatrics*, 1.

VS, begin crisis, age 13-18

Oosterhoff, B., Palmer, C. A., Wilson, J., & Shook, N. (2020). Adolescents' motivations to engage in social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic: Associations with mental and social health. *Journal of Adolescent Health*.

Participants were 683 adolescents residing in the United States and between the ages of 13 and 18 years (mean = 16.35, standard deviation = 1.13)

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X20302214>

Results: Almost all respondents (98.1%) reported engaging in at least a little social distancing. The most commonly reported motivations for social distancing concerned social responsibility and not wanting others to get sick. Motivations concerning state or city lockdowns, parental rules, and social responsibility were associated with greater social distancing, whereas motivations concerning no alternatives were associated with less social distancing. Specific motivations for social distancing were differentially associated with adolescents' anxiety symptoms, depressive symptoms, burdensomeness, and belongingness

VS begin van crisis, age 13-18

Oosterhoff, B. (2020). Psychological correlates of news monitoring, social distancing, disinfecting, and hoarding behaviors among US adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/article-abstract/2767276>

Goal: To examine psychological factors associated with adolescents' behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This self-reported survey conducted from March 20 to 22, 2020, recruited a population-based sample of adolescents via social media to complete an anonymous survey. Participants were eligible if they had internet access, lived in the United States, and were aged 13 to 18 years.

The final analytic sample included 770 adolescents (*Mage* = 16.34, 72% female). The majority of teens reported not engaging in pure social distancing (70%), but were monitoring the news (75%) and engaging in at least one disinfecting behavior multiple times per day (88%). Some teens reported engaging in hoarding behavior (19%). Greater attitudes about the severity of COVID-19 were associated with more social distancing, disinfecting, and news monitoring, but also more

hoarding. Greater social responsibility was associated with more disinfecting and news monitoring, and less hoarding. Participants who reported valuing their own self-interest over others reported less social distancing and more hoarding. Greater social trust was associated with less hoarding.

Jordanian adolescents aged 12–18

Dardas, L. A., Khalaf, I., Nabolsi, M., Nassar, O., & Halasa, S. (2020). Developing an understanding of adolescents' knowledge, attitudes, and practices toward COVID-19. *The Journal of School Nursing, 36*(6), 430-441.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1059840520957069>

Adolescents are more likely to engage in risky health practices related to COVID-19. Their compliance with infection control measures is a key factor to mitigate the spread of the disease. The purpose of this study was to explore the knowledge, attitudes, and practices toward COVID-19 and their correlates among Jordanian adolescents. An online cross-sectional survey was utilized. **A total of 1,054 Jordanian adolescents aged 12–18 completed and returned the survey.** Overall, Jordanian adolescents showed a good base of knowledge regarding COVID-19 (regardless of their demographic characteristics) and tended to hold positive attitudes toward the country's curfew and other protective measures. The majority of adolescents reported that television and social media were their main source of information on COVID-19, while few reported receiving such information from their schools. The majority reported practicing effective health protective behaviors to prevent the spread of COVID-19, which was significantly predicted by their knowledge and attitudes toward these measures. However, there was a relatively small, yet clinically significant, percentage of adolescents who showed poor knowledge on COVID-19, had negative attitudes toward protective measures, and reported being engaged in risky practices related to infection spread. Tailored efforts are needed to improve the levels of knowledge, attitudes, and practices among adolescents. Raising awareness and promoting positive attitudes are vital to change adolescents' health practices. Policy makers should ensure that school nurses are available in all schools and working to their full scope. School nurses are the eyes and ears of public health and primary care. They are essential members on pandemic preparedness, reopening and reentry planning teams, and can lead health care in schools and practice in a holistic culturally competent proactive manner to address the needs of students.

Polen, aged 15–20 years

Głąbska, D., Skolmowska, D., & Guzek, D. (2020). Population-based study of the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on hand hygiene behaviors—Polish adolescents' COVID-19 experience (PLACE-19) study. *Sustainability, 12*(12), 4930.

<https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/12/4930>

The aim of the study was to assess the hand hygiene behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic in a national Polish sample of secondary school adolescents and to verify the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on those behaviors. It was concluded that during the COVID-19 pandemic all the assessed hand hygiene behaviors of Polish adolescents were improved, compared with those before, but hand hygiene education is still necessary.

Skolmowska, D.; Głąbska, D.; Guzek, D. Hand Hygiene Behaviors in a Representative Sample of Polish Adolescents in Regions Stratified by COVID-19 Morbidity and by Confounding Variables (PLACE-19 Study): Is There Any Association? *Pathogens* **2020**, *9*, 1011.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/pathogens9121011>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0817/9/12/1011>

Polen, aged 15–20 years

Guzek, D., Skolmowska, D., & Głąbska, D. (2020). Analysis of gender-dependent personal protective behaviors in a national sample: Polish adolescents' COVID-19 experience (PLACE-19) study. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, *17*(16), 5770.

<https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/16/5770/htm#B26-ijerph-17-05770>

The PLACE-19 Study was conducted in Poland on a national sample of Polish secondary school students and analyzed their hand hygiene and personal protective behaviors. The inclusion criteria to be fulfilled by the students for participation in the study were as follows: a student of a chosen school, aged 15–20 years, who provide informed consent to participate. The exclusion criteria were as follows: lack of any data and presence of unreliable answers in the questionnaire. A total of 2323 secondary school students.

The Polish Adolescents' COVID-19 Experience (PLACE-19) Study was conducted in a group of 2323 secondary school students (814 males, 1509 females). The participants were surveyed to assess their knowledge and beliefs associated with hand hygiene and personal protection, as well as their actual behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of respondents gave proper answers when asked about their knowledge

The results showed that female secondary school students exhibited a higher level of knowledge on hand hygiene and personal protection, as well as better behaviors, compared to males. However, irrespective of gender, some false beliefs and improper behaviors were observed, which suggests that education is necessary, especially in the period of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Commodari, E., & La Rosa, V. L. (2020). Adolescents in quarantine during COVID-19 pandemic in Italy: Perceived health risk, beliefs, psychological experiences and expectations for the future. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *11*, 2480.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33071884/>

Nine hundred and seventy eight adolescents (males = 339; females = 639) living in 13 Italian regions and attending upper secondary school (age range: 13–20, $M = 16.57$, $SD = 1.20$), responded to an internet-based questionnaire about perceived health risk related to COVID-19, knowledge and information on measures to control the pandemic, beliefs and opinions on stage two of the quarantine, and psychological experiences related to quarantine.

According to our results, Italian adolescents had a low perception of risk of COVID-19. Perceived comparative susceptibility and perceived seriousness were also very low. However, they were aware of the restriction measures necessary to contain the spread of the virus, and they agreed with the limitations imposed by the government. Females and adolescents living in a "red zone" showed more significant psychological negative feelings about the quarantine experience. However, no significant differences were found about the regions where the teenagers of our sample live and the other variables related to the COVID-19 experience. This is very interesting data, leading us to hypothesize that the participants' negative feelings may be more related to the adolescent period than to the pandemic itself.

Rapport:

Communicatie naar Young people – increase adherence. Van Independent Scientific Pandemic Insights Group on Behaviours (SPI-B) . maar gaat over oudere doelgroep vanaf 18.

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/933228/S0829_SPI-B - Increasing adherence to Covid-19 preventative behaviours among young people.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/933228/S0829_SPI-B_-_Increasing_adherence_to_Covid-19_preventative_behaviours_among_young_people.pdf)

This paper was commissioned by CO communications colleagues to focus on how messaging and other techniques can be used to promote adherence in young people

Studies**Longitudinaal maar age 22:**

Amy Nivette, Denis Ribeaud, Aja Murray, Annkatrin Steinhoff, Laura Bechtiger, Urs Hepp, Lilly Shanahan, Manuel Eisner, Non-compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures among young adults in Switzerland: Insights from a longitudinal cohort study, *Social Science & Medicine*, Volume 268, 2021

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S027795362030589X>

Data came from an ongoing cohort study in Zurich, Switzerland (n=737). Non-compliance with public health measures and concurrent correlates were measured at age 22. Antecedent sociodemographic, social, and psychological factors were measured at ages 15-20. Young adults generally complied with COVID-19 public health measures, although non-compliance with some measures (e.g., cleaning/disinfecting mobile phones, standing 1.5-2 meters apart) was relatively higher.

Results: Non-compliance, especially with hygiene-related measures, was more prevalent in males, and in individuals with higher education, higher SES, and a nonmigrant background. Non-compliance was higher in young adults who had previously scored high on indicators of “antisocial potential,” including low acceptance of moral rules, pre-pandemic legal cynicism, low shame/guilt, low self-control, engagement in delinquent behaviors, and association with delinquent peers. Young adults with low trust, including in the government’s measures for fighting the virus, also complied less.

Chen, X.; Ran, L.; Liu, Q.; Hu, Q.; Du, Q.; Tan, X. Hand hygiene, mask-wearing behaviors and its associated factors during COVID-19 epidemic: A cross-sectional study among primary school students in Wuhan, China. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2020**, *17*, 2893. [[Google Scholar](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]

Nieuw Zeeland, gemiddeld 18.93 jaar oud.

Broodryk, T., & Robinson, K. Locking down behavioural compliance: the role of emotion and emotion regulation in breaches of COVID-19 mitigation measures.

http://scholar.google.nl/scholar_url?url=https%3A%2F%2Fpsyarxiv.com%2Fmvt4e%2Fdownload%3Fformat%3Dpdf&hl=nl&sa=T&oi=gga&ct=gga&cd=28&d=10321245156719827554&ei=OHwJYK-uE72Dy9YPzo-qqA8&scisig=AAGBfm1sl-bFsQ7sHgyYK2pPIDcxq5h0_A&nossl=1&ws=1617x699&at=Locking%20down%20behavioural%20co

[Compliance: The Role of Emotion and Emotion Regulation in Breaches of COVID-19 Mitigation Measures&bn=1](#)

278 young adults ($M_{age}=18.93, SD=3.27$). This study investigates the trade off between using reappraisal to achieve short term emotion goals against the long term instrumental public health goals in the context of a nationwide lockdown to prevent the spread of COVID 19.