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EDITORS

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# **Table of Contents**

<u>Title Page</u>
Copyright
<u>Tables and Figures</u>
<u>Tables</u>
<u>Figures</u>
<u>Dedication</u>
Foreword
<u>Preface</u>
<u>Audiences</u>
Overview of the Book
<u>Acknowledgments</u>
About the Editors
About the Contributors
Part One: Health Behavior: The Foundations
Chapter 1: The Scope of Health Behavior
Health, Disease, and Health Behavior: The
<u>Changing Context</u>
<u>Health Behavior and Health Behavior Change</u>
Settings and Audiences for Health Behavior
<u>Change</u>
<u>Progress in Health Behavior Research and</u> <u>Practice</u>
Health Behavior Foundations for Theory, Research
and Practice
References

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Practice in Health
<u>Behavior</u>
Theory, Research, and Practice: Interrelationships
What Is Theory?
<u>Paradigms for Theory and Research in Health</u> <u>Behavior</u>
<u>Trends in Use of Health Behavior Theories and Models</u>
Selection of Theories for This Book
<u>Fitting Theory to Research and Practice: Building</u> <u>Bridges and Forging Links</u>
<u>Limitations of This Book</u>
<u>References</u>
Chapter 3: Ecological Models of Health Behavior
History and Background of Ecological Models
Ecological Perspectives on Health Behavior: Five Principles
<u>Applications of Ecological Models to Health</u> <u>Behaviors</u>
Critique of Ecological Models
<u>Summary</u>
<u>References</u>
Part Two: Models of Individual Health Behavior
<u>Chapter 4: Introduction to Health Behavior Theories</u>
<u>That Focus on Individuals</u>
A Closer Look at Individual-Level Theories
Commonalities and Differences Across the Theories
Which Theory to Use?

<u>Challenges</u>

<u>Summary</u>
References
<u>Chapter 5: The Health Belief Model</u>
Background on the Health Belief Model
Applications of the Health Belief Model
Challenges for Future HBM Research
<u>Summary</u>
References
Chapter 6: Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behavior, and the Integrated Behavioral
Model Origins and Historical Dayslanmont
Origins and Historical Development
<u>Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory of Planned</u> <u>Behavior</u>
An Integrated Behavioral Model
Importance of Elicitation Phase in Applying the TRA/TPB/IBM
<u>Application of the IBM to HIV Prevention in</u> <u>Zimbabwe</u>
Value of the TRA, TPB, and IBM Frameworks
<u>Summary</u>
References
<u>Chapter 7: The Transtheoretical Model and Stages of Change</u>
<u>Core Constructs</u>
<u>Applications of TTM: Treating Populations of Smokers</u>
Benchmarking: A Case Study on Multiple Health Behavior Change
<u>Limitations</u>

<u>Future Research</u>
<u>Summary</u>
References
Part Three: Models of Interpersonal Health Behavior
Chapter 8: Introduction to Models of Interpersonal
<u>Influences on Health Behavior</u>
Social Cognitive Theory
Models of Social Support and Health
Social Networks and Health Behavior
Stress, Coping Adaptation, and Health Behavior
Interpersonal Communication in Health and Illness
<u>Future Directions</u>
<u>References</u>
<u>Chapter 9: How Individuals, Environments, and Health Behaviors Interact: Social Cognitive Theory</u>
Major Constructs for Social Cognitive Theory
<u>Case Studies</u>
<u>Future Directions in SCT</u>
<u>Summary</u>
References
Chapter 10: Social Support and Health
<b>Definition and Conceptualizations of Social</b>
<u>Support</u>
<u>Historical Perspectives</u>
<u>Theoretical Models</u>
Empirical Evidence of the Health Effects of Social Support
Health Behavior Applications

<u>Future Directions for Research and Practice</u>	
<u>Summary</u>	
References	
Chapter 11: Social Networks and Health Behavior	
History of Social Network Analysis and Social	
Network Theory	
Social Network Theory	
<u>Applications of Social Network Theory and Social</u>	
<u>Network Analysis</u>	
<u>Interventions Using Social Network Data</u>	
<u>Summary</u>	
References	
Chapter 12: Stress, Coping, and Health Behavior	
Historical Concepts of Health, Stress, Coping, and	
Resilience	
Transactional Model of Stress and Coping:	
Overview and Key Constructs	
<u>Applications to Current Research</u>	
<u>Summary</u>	
References	
Chapter 13: Interpersonal Communication in Health	
and Illness	
<u>Conceptualizing Health Care as Relationship</u> Centered	
Key Functions of Provider-Patient Communication	
Communication Predictors of Health Outcomes	
<u>Pathways Between Provider-Patient</u> <u>Communication and Health Outcomes</u>	
Applications to Health Care Concerns	
<u>Directions for Future Research</u>	

Summary	
<u> </u>	ı

References

<u>Part Four: Community and Group Models of Health</u> <u>Behavior Change</u>

<u>Chapter 14: Introduction to Community and Group</u> <u>Models of Health Behavior Change</u>

Perspectives on Community, Group, and

<u>Organizational Interventions</u>

<u>Multiple Levels of Influence and Action</u>

Adoption of Models from Outside the Health Field

**Future Directions** 

**References** 

<u>Chapter 15: Improving Health Through Community Engagement, Community Organization, and Community Building</u>

The Concept of Community

**Histories of Community Engagement** 

Community Engagement Concepts and Principles

<u>Community Organization and Community-Building</u> Models

Coalition and Partnership-Building Models

Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR)

<u>Application of Community Engagement: Immigrant</u> Restaurant Workers in San Francisco's Chinatown

Measurement and Evaluation Issues

**Summary** 

References

<u>Chapter 16: Implementation, Dissemination, and Diffusion of Public Health Interventions</u>

**Key Terminology** 

A Framework for Thinking About Behavioral Economics

<u>Applications of Behavioral Economics</u>

<u>Value-Based Insurance Design: An Emerging Issue</u> for Behavioral Economics

**Summary** 

**References** 

**Chapter 21: Social Marketing** 

<u>Definition of Social Marketing</u>

Basic Principles of Social Marketing

The Role of Social Marketing in a Strategic Communication Framework

The Role of Theory and Research in Social Marketing

International Social Marketing Applications

**Summary** 

References

Name Index

Subject Index

End User License Agreement

### List of Illustrations

Chapter 3: Ecological Models of Health Behavior

<u>Figure 3.1 Ecological Model of Four Domains of Active Living</u>

Chapter 5: The Health Belief Model

<u>Figure 5.1 Components of the Health Belief Model</u>

Chapter 6: Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behavior, and the Integrated Behavioral Model

<u>Figure 6.1 Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory of</u> Planned Behavior

Figure 6.2 Integrated Behavioral Model

Chapter 7: The Transtheoretical Model and Stages of Change

<u>Figure 7.1 Comparative Outcomes of Health</u> <u>Promotion Interventions</u>

Chapter 10: Social Support and Health

Figure 10.1 Theoretical (Stress Prevention, Stress-Buffering, and Direct Effect) Models and Pathways
Linking Social Support to Physical Health Outcomes

Figure 10.2 Benchmark Data Comparing the Magnitude of Effect of Social Support on Odds of Decreased Mortality Relative to Other Factors

Chapter 11: Social Networks and Health Behavior

<u>Figure 11.1 Friendship Network: Personal Network of One Student Highlighted</u>

Figure 11.2 Four Different Network Structures with the Same Size (N = 37) and Density (14%) Derived from the Empirical Network

Chapter 12: Stress, Coping, and Health Behavior

<u>Figure 12.1 Transactional Model of Stress and Coping and Its Major Extensions</u>

Chapter 13: Interpersonal Communication in Health and Illness

Figure 13.1 Direct and Indirect Pathways from Communication to Health Outcomes

Chapter 15: Improving Health Through Community Engagement, Community Organization, and Community Building <u>Figure 15.1 Community Organization and Community-Building Typology</u>

Chapter 16: Implementation, Dissemination, and Diffusion of Public Health Interventions

Figure 16.1 S-Shaped Diffusion Curve

Chapter 19: Planning Models for Theory-Based Health Promotion Interventions

Figure 19.1 PRECEDE-PROCEED Planning Model

Figure 19.2 Intervention Mapping Overview

Figure 19.3 Logic Model (Theory) of Change

Figure 19.4 Application of PRECEDE-PROCEED to Youth Mental Health Awareness

Chapter 20: Behavioral Economics and Health

<u>Figure 20.1 Weight Loss in Groups Receiving</u> <u>Incentives Versus Control Group</u>

Chapter 21: Social Marketing

<u>Figure 21.1 Communication for Healthy Living</u> <u>Materials (Egypt)</u>

Figure 21.2 UHMG Social Marketing Campaigns

## **List of Tables**

Chapter 2: Theory, Research, and Practice in Health Behavior

<u>Table 2.1 Definitions of Theory</u>

Chapter 3: Ecological Models of Health Behavior

<u>Table 3.1 Historical and Contemporary Ecological</u> <u>Models</u> Chapter 5: The Health Belief Model

<u>Table 5.1 Key HBM Components, Conceptual</u> <u>Definitions, and Intervention Strategies</u>

<u>Table 5.2 Summary Measures from Four Critical</u> <u>Reviews of HBM Constructs</u>

<u>Table 5.3 Summary of Fifteen Studies Measuring</u> <u>HBM Constructs and HPV Vaccine Initiation</u>

Chapter 6: Theory of Reasoned Action, Theory of Planned Behavior, and the Integrated Behavioral Model

<u>Table 6.1 TRA, TPB, and IBM Constructs and Definitions</u>

<u>Table 6.2 Table of Elicitation Questions</u>

<u>Table 6.3 Behavioral, Normative, and Efficacy Belief</u>
<u>Correlations with Steady Partner Condom Use</u>
<u>Intention and Behavior, and Mean Belief Change</u>

<u>Table 6.4 IBM Construct Beliefs Associated with MC</u> Intention

Chapter 7: The Transtheoretical Model and Stages of Change

<u>Table 7.1 Transtheoretical Model Constructs</u>

<u>Table 7.2 Processes of Change That Mediate</u> <u>Progression Between Stages of Change</u>

Chapter 9: How Individuals, Environments, and Health Behaviors Interact: Social Cognitive Theory

<u>Table 9.1 Major Constructs for Social Cognitive Theory</u>

<u>Table 9.2 Operationalization of Individual-Level SCT</u> <u>Constructs in the CATCH Intervention and Evaluation</u>

Chapter 10: Social Support and Health

<u>Table 10.1 Measurement Approaches Used to Assess Social Relationships</u>

<u>Table 10.2 Definitions and Examples of Dimensions of Functional Support</u>

Chapter 11: Social Networks and Health Behavior

<u>Table 11.1 Network Intervention Choices for Various Theoretical Mechanisms Driving Behavior</u>

Table 11.2 A Short List of Internet Resources

Chapter 12: Stress, Coping, and Health Behavior

<u>Table 12.1 Transactional Model of Stress and Coping,</u> <u>with Extensions: Definitions and Applications</u>

Chapter 13: Interpersonal Communication in Health and Illness

<u>Table 13.1 Representative Models of Patient-Centered</u> <u>Communication Functions</u>

Chapter 15: Improving Health Through Community Engagement, Community Organization, and Community Building

<u>Table 15.1 Key Concepts and Principles in Community Engagement</u>

Chapter 16: Implementation, Dissemination, and Diffusion of Public Health Interventions

Table 16.1 Selected Terms in Dissemination and Implementation Research and Practice

<u>Table 16.2 Examples of Models: Number of Citations, Selected Constructs, and Evaluation Studies</u>

<u>Table 16.3 Diffusion of Innovations: Concepts,</u>
<u>Definitions, and Applications to Public Health and Health Care Delivery</u>

<u>Table 16.4 Key Challenges and Lessons from the Pool</u> Cool Diffusion Trial

<u>Table 16.5 Consolidated Framework for</u>
<u>Implementation Research Domains: Definitions and Applications to Implementation Research</u>

<u>Table 16.6 Designing for Dissemination Principles</u>

Chapter 17: Communication and Health Behavior in a Changing Media Environment

<u>Table 17.1 Selected Communication Theories and Levels of Analysis</u>

<u>Table 17.2 Agenda-Setting Concepts, Definitions, and Applications</u>

<u>Table 17.3 Knowledge Gap Definitions and Opportunities for Application in Public Health Campaigns</u>

Table 17.4 Example of MobileMums Content

Chapter 19: Planning Models for Theory-Based Health Promotion Interventions

<u>Table 19.1 PRECEDE-PROCEED Model as a Structure</u> <u>for Using Theories and Constructs</u>

Table 19.2 Samples of Theory-Based Change Methods

Table 19.3 Step 2: Behavioral Outcomes,

Environmental Outcomes, and Performance Objectives for *It's Your Game...Keep It Real* 

<u>Table 19.4 Partial Matrix for Behavioral Outcome 1:</u> <u>Student Chooses Not to Have Sex</u>

Chapter 20: Behavioral Economics and Health

Table 20.1 Traditional Versus Behavioral Economics

# <u>Table 20.2 Key Decision Errors and Suggestions for Addressing Them</u>

Chapter 21: Social Marketing

<u>Table 21.1 Comparisons Between Social Marketing</u> <u>and Commercial Marketing</u>

<u>Table 21.2 Applications of Major Theories and Research in Social Marketing</u>

# **HEALTH BEHAVIOR**

# THEORY, RESEARCH, AND PRACTICE

### **Fifth Edition**

Karen Glanz Barbara K. Rimer K. Viswanath EDITORS



Cover design by Wiley

Cover image: Tech Design Elements © iStock.com/

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Published by Jossey-Bass

A Wiley Brand

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#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Health behavior and health education

Health behavior : theory, research, and practice / Karen Glanz, Barbara K. Rimer, K. Viswanath, editors.— Fifth edition.

pages cm.— (Jossey-Bass public health)

Revision of: Health behavior and health education. 2008. 4th ed.

Includes index.

ISBN 978-1-118-62898-0 (hardback)— ISBN 978-1-118-62905-5 (pdf)— ISBN 978-1-118-62900-0 (epub)

1. Health behavior. 2. Health education. 3. Health promotion. I. Glanz, Karen. II. Rimer, Barbara K. III. Viswanath, K. (Kasisomayajula). IV. Title.

RA776.9.H434 2015

613 - dc23

2015007625

# **Tables and Figures**

### **Tables**

- 2.1 Definitions of Theory
- 3.1 Historical and Contemporary Ecological Models
- <u>5.1</u> Key HBM Components, Conceptual Definitions, and Intervention Strategies
- 5.2 Summary Measures from Four Critical Reviews of HBM Constructs
- 5.3 Summary of Fifteen Studies Measuring HBM Constructs and HPV Vaccine Initiation
- 6.1 TRA, TPB, and IBM Constructs and Definitions
- <u>6.2</u> Table of Elicitation Questions
- 6.3 Behavioral, Normative, and Efficacy Belief Correlations with Steady Partner Condom Use Intention and Behavior, and Mean Belief Change
- 6.4 IBM Construct Beliefs Associated with MC Intention
- 7.1 Transtheoretical Model Constructs
- 7.2 Processes of Change That Mediate Progression Between Stages of Change
- <u>9.1</u> Major Constructs for Social Cognitive Theory
- <u>9.2</u> Operationalization of Individual-Level SCT Constructs in the CATCH Intervention and Evaluation
- 10.1 Measurement Approaches Used to Assess Social Relationships
- 10.2 Definitions and Examples of Dimensions of Functional Support
- 11.1 Network Intervention Choices for Various Theoretical

- Mechanisms Driving Behavior
- 11.2 A Short List of Internet Resources
- 12.1 Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, with Extensions: Definitions and Applications
- 13.1 Representative Models of Patient-Centered Communication Functions
- 15.1 Key Concepts and Principles in Community Engagement
- 16.1 Selected Terms in Dissemination and Implementation Research and Practice
- 16.2 Examples of Models: Number of Citations, Selected Constructs, and Evaluation Studies
- 16.3 Diffusion of Innovations: Concepts, Definitions, and Applications to Public Health and Health Care Delivery
- 16.4 Key Challenges and Lessons from the Pool Cool Diffusion Trial
- 16.5 Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research Domains: Definitions and Applications to Implementation Research
- <u>16.6</u> Designing for Dissemination Principles
- 17.1 Selected Communication Theories and Levels of Analysis
- 17.2 Agenda-Setting Concepts, Definitions, and Applications
- 17.3 Knowledge Gap Definitions and Opportunities for Application in Public Health Campaigns
- <u>17.4</u> Example of MobileMums Content
- 19.1 PRECEDE-PROCEED Model as a Structure for Using Theories and Constructs
- 19.2 Samples of Theory-Based Change Methods

- 19.3 Step 2: Behavioral Outcomes, Environmental Outcomes, and Performance Objectives for *It's Your Game...Keep It Real*
- 19.4 Partial Matrix for Behavioral Outcome 1: Student Chooses Not to Have Sex
- 20.1 Traditional Versus Behavioral Economics
- 20.2 Key Decision Errors and Suggestions for Addressing Them
- 21.1 Comparisons Between Social Marketing and Commercial Marketing
- 21.2 Applications of Major Theories and Research in Social Marketing

# **Figures**

- 3.1 Ecological Model of Four Domains of Active Living
- 5.1 Components of the Health Belief Model
- 6.1 Theory of Reasoned Action and Theory of Planned Behavior
- <u>6.2</u> Integrated Behavioral Model
- 7.1 Comparative Outcomes of Health Promotion Interventions
- 10.1 Theoretical (Stress Prevention, Stress-Buffering, and Direct Effect) Models and Pathways Linking Social Support to Physical Health Outcomes
- 10.2 Benchmark Data Comparing the Magnitude of Effect of Social Support on Odds of Decreased Mortality Relative to Other Factors
- 11.1 Friendship Network: Personal Network of One Student Highlighted
- 11.2 Four Different Network Structures with the Same Size (N = 37) and Density (14%) Derived from the

- **Empirical Network**
- 12.1 Transactional Model of Stress and Coping and Its Major Extensions
- 13.1 Direct and Indirect Pathways from Communication to Health Outcomes
- 15.1 Community Organization and Community-Building Typology
- 16.1 S-Shaped Diffusion Curve
- 19.1 PRECEDE-PROCEED Planning Model
- 19.2 Intervention Mapping Overview
- 19.3 Logic Model (Theory) of Change
- 19.4 Application of PRECEDE-PROCEED to Youth Mental Health Awareness
- 20.1 Weight Loss in Groups Receiving Incentives Versus Control Group
- 21.1 Communication for Healthy Living Materials (Egypt)
- 21.2 UHMG Social Marketing Campaigns

In memory of my father, Michael Glanz, who lived so well and so long, and whose unconditional love and support helped me to succeed in work and in life.

*K. G.* 

In memory of Irving Rimer, my father, who did so much to reduce smoking rates in the U.S. He inspired me and others through his love, courage, conscience, and creativity. And with thanks to my husband, Bernard Glassman, whose support enables me to accomplish more than I could achieve alone.

B.K.R.

To my parents and their parents who modeled a life of honesty, industry, and kindness to their children and grandchildren.

K. V.

### **Foreword**

Health is inseparable from behavior. According to one CDC study, individuals who engaged in one or more of three healthy behaviors—not smoking, eating a healthy diet, and getting adequate physical activity—substantially reduced their risk of death within the next six years. The greatest benefit was seen among those who engaged in all three healthy behaviors. But if the benefits of a healthy lifestyle are so clear, why aren't these behaviors more common, and why are they so difficult to change.

This fifth edition of *Health Behavior: Theory, Research, and Practice* provides a compelling and practical response to these difficult questions. This volume is compelling because it provides vivid illustrations of the multiple determinants and complex mechanisms underlying health behavior. It is practical in that it provides a feasible roadmap for conceptualizing, measuring, and changing health behaviors within everyday contexts.

The challenges faced by any individual or organization that seeks to influence health behaviors are many. Where should we focus? What strategies should we use? What outcomes should we measure? Whether we are working in a local or national context, the temptation often is to rely on intuition or the least controversial strategy. But as this book demonstrates, such an approach is not only inappropriate but inexcusable. Given the scarcity of resources to support health behavior programs and the scale of the problems to be addressed, it is essential that we rely on sound research evidence and a rigorous and explicit conceptualization of both the target behaviors and the strategies required to modify them. A complete understanding of behavior is not a prerequisite to action, but action uninformed by the best

available theory and evidence concerning the determinants of that behavior is foolish.

The unique role that this and previous editions of this classic text are playing in the evolution of health behavior theory, research, and application cannot be underestimated. For many years, an unfortunate schism between research and practice existed, and to some extent, it still exists. Much of the literature in the field has been either too esoteric and theoretical or too limited in its rigor and generalizability. Current and future leaders in the field need to learn how best to balance the conceptual with the practical. This book is designed precisely to fill that gap. The chapters throughout this book recognize and appreciate this fundamental challenge but then go on to demonstrate the practical utility of theory in a variety of public health contexts. The solutions are imperfect and evolving, but as in all fields of science, progress has been facilitated through the development of new methods, the testing and refinement of theories, and the diversification of our workforce. The growth of transdisciplinary team science has continued to challenge traditional ways of thinking within the research community while the substantive engagement of community stakeholders has informed the application of theories to implementation strategies.

Within the context of other books in the field, this one does not focus on one problem domain, nor does it focus on one theoretical approach. The goal instead is to provide students and practitioners with a diverse set of theories and applications in order to illustrate how to rigorously conceptualize problems and how best to address them in ways that test these conceptualizations. Rather than advocating one "best theory," this book illustrates the reciprocal nature of understanding and action, encouraging the reader to consider the context of the problem, the

relevant levels of analysis, and the importance of measuring key constructs. Generalizable knowledge depends on the careful assessment of mechanisms underlying behavior change, and the work described here indicates that there is an ongoing need for basic behavioral science. That work is described elsewhere, as is purely applied work that focuses entirely on a particular health behavior or problem context. The achievement of this book is that it provides the reader with foundational knowledge concerning the theory-intervention interface in a manner that is relevant to both researchers and practitioners.

As in previous editions, the editors have enlisted an impressive group of experienced scholars who have conducted some of the best theoretically based intervention research. The scope of the volume has expanded, in terms of both the theories covered and the increased emphasis on disparities and theory utilization. Given rapid changes in information technology and the information environment, the current edition also reflects changes in how health communication strategies are conceptualized. As new sources of big data, such as social media, become available to health behavior scientists, the tension between atheoretical exploratory analysis methods and more focused, theoretically driven research is likely to grow. Although exploratory analytic methods will continue to uncover unanticipated relationships and generate hypotheses, the work described in this book demonstrates the unique value of theory in establishing priorities for measurement and targeted intervention.

Perhaps no other policy context in recent years has generated as much discussion and debate as health insurance and health care reform. Much of the debate surrounding how best to improve the quality and efficiency of health care focuses on strategies for changing the behavior of patients, providers, administrators, and health

care systems. It is worth noting that many of the discussions suffer from a lack of appreciation for many of the key themes and challenges addressed in this book. What are the theories of change underlying the predictions and interventions offered by proponents and critics of reform? Are assumptions clearly and explicitly stated so that they can be tested against the data? If so, to what degree does the evidence support predictions derived from the theory? Do theories adequately address behavior change at multiple levels of the organization? How do changes in the context of patient care influence behaviors at the individual patient and provider level? In order to test theories of health reform, we need valid measures of theoretical constructs such as coordinated care, patientcentered care, and the value of care. Do these measures exist, and if so, are they being used appropriately?

The example of health care reform illustrates how vital the knowledge and skills afforded by this volume are in a complex and contentious policy environment. Our progress against obesity, tobacco use, diabetes, asthma, alcohol abuse, and many other health problems will depend on our ability to thoughtfully utilize and evaluate theories of health behavior in order to maximize the impact of health behavior interventions. Policies can serve as constraints or facilitators at any level and we urgently need more evidence concerning the impact of policies on individual behaviors. We also need more theory-based policy, tested in many cases through natural experiments such as state-tostate variation. By reviewing the research evidence and theories described here, the reader will be in a much stronger position to contribute thoughtfully and substantially to some of the most important health policy debates facing nations around the world. Just as global health has served as a catalyst for the growth of implementation science, debates concerning the most

effective strategies for preventing disease will only strengthen the demand for individuals who are knowledgeable about health behavior theory, research, and practice. This book provides a timely and essential foundation for students, researchers, or practitioners who want to make meaningful and long-lasting contributions to the health and vitality of their fellow citizens.

Robert T. Croyle Bethesda, Maryland December 2015

### **Preface**

Programs to influence health behavior, including health promotion and education programs and interventions, are more likely to benefit participants and communities when guided by a theory or theories of health behavior. Theories of health behavior can help program planners to consider in a systematic way the sources of influence on particular health behaviors, and to identify the targets for behavior change and methods for accomplishing these changes. Theories also can inform the evaluation of change efforts by helping planners, evaluators, and others to specify the outcomes to be measured, as well as the timing and methods of study to be used. Although the evidence is not unequivocal, when they are developed and implemented thoughtfully and systematically, theory-driven health promotion and education efforts stand in contrast to programs based primarily on precedent, tradition, intuition, or general principles.

Theory-driven health behavior change interventions and programs require an understanding of the components of health behavior theories, as well as the operational or practical forms of the theories. The first edition of *Health Behavior and Health Education: Theory, Research, and Practice*, published in 1990, was the first text to provide an in-depth analysis of a variety of theories of health behavior relevant to health education in a single volume. It brought together dominant health behavior theories, research based on those theories, and examples of health education practice derived from theory that had been tested through evaluation and research. The second (1996), third (2002), and fourth (2008) editions of *Health Behavior and Health Education* updated and improved upon the earlier volumes.

People around the world are using this book. It has been translated into multiple languages, including, most recently, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese editions.

It has been over six years since the release of the fourth edition of this book. We are confident that the fifth edition of Health Behavior: Theory, Research, and Practice improves upon the preceding edition, as each earlier edition has done. We have shortened the title to reflect the broad influence of health behavior theory and research, which is not limited to health education and health promotion. The main purpose of the book is the same: to advance the science of understanding health behavior and the practice of health behavior change through the informed application of theories of health behavior. Likewise, this book serves as the definitive text for students, practitioners, and scientists in these areas and in education in three ways: by analyzing the key components of theories of health behavior, describing current applications of these theories in selected public health and health promotion programs and interventions, and identifying important future directions for research and practice in health behavior change.

The fifth edition responds to new developments in health behavior theories and the application of theories in new settings, to new populations, and in new ways. We have moved the chapter on ecological models to the first section of the book to set the stage for the subsequent chapters grouped into individual-, interpersonal-, and community-level theories and models. The previous edition's chapter on social networks and social support is now two separate chapters, reflecting the increasing activity and maturation of theory-driven research on social networks. We have added a chapter on behavioral economics and its application to understanding and improving health behavior. Three chapters in the fourth edition do not