

## Introduction

I invite you to read the articles included in the thematic issue of *The Review of Psychology* devoted to the analysis of individuals' behaviour in the face of the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic and environmental pollution. These studies analyzed individuals' feelings and behaviors related to reactions to infection and forced isolation and functional limitations, protection against coronavirus infection, prevention of environmental pollution, and the use of the media as a source of information, all of which are important for the sense of security. The significance of various personal characteristics, such as reactance, life goals, and aspirations, perceived competencies to counteract threats, and strategies for coping with stress, was described.

This issue of the Review opens with a text prepared by Marta Mrozowicz-Wrońska, Katarzyna Ślosarczyk and Marta Koczurek. The authors presented the results of a qualitative analysis of interviews conducted with women subjected to forced isolation due to SARS-CoV-2 virus infection during the first wave of the pandemic in Poland. The analysis focused on how isolated people experience, understand, and make sense of the situation in which they find themselves. In turn, Dariusz Drażkowski addressed the broader topic of response to regulations related to the COVID-19 pandemic, taking the reactance theory as a starting point. The author reviewed fifty-nine studies and identified the determinants of the feeling of reactance against anti-COVID regulations and the relationships between reactance (trait and state) and the readiness to follow anti-COVID regulations. The next article refers to the importance of the media during the pandemic. Magdalena Iwanowska, Blanka Kondratowicz and Anna Maria Zawadzka described the results of a cross-sectional study in which they focused on the relationships between personal goals (health, safety, exciting life), anxiety related to the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic (treated as potential predictors), and the use of information media. Grażyna Wąsowicz, in turn, analyzed the data from a cross-sectional study of the perception of the threat of COVID-19 and environmental pollution, the willingness to incur economic costs in counteracting them, protective behaviors against COVID-19, and behaviors aimed at preventing environmental pollution. The author also sought to determine whether the psychological resources included in the study (life aspirations, perceived competencies, and strategies for coping with stress) predict both the willingness to incur economic costs and undertake behaviors.

The rest of the issue contains a report from the conference organized by the Tadeusz Tomaszewski Foundation for the Development of Polish Psychology,

Kozminski University, and the Faculty of Psychology of the University of Warsaw on the topic: The threat of COVID-19 and the threat of climate change in the light of the results of psychological research. The issue closes with a presentation of the shortened version of the Population Health White Paper, the full version of which was developed by the Global Psychology Alliance (GPA). GPA is made up of sixty psychological associations from all continents that have joined forces to raise the level of psychological knowledge necessary to fight global challenges. The White Paper calls for mental health to be included in the population health model. Prof. Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz, a Polish representative in the GPA, prepared the translation on behalf of the Polish Psychological Association.

I am convinced that the dissemination of knowledge about the factors determining the change of behavior towards threats and the effects of this change will contribute to a better understanding of the processes related to the reactions of individuals. This knowledge may also constitute the basis for constructing preventive and promotional assistance programs.

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