

The predictive effects of protection motivation theory on adaptive behavior towards urban air quality

ABSTRACT

In urban areas, the rigid division of residential, commercial, employment and recreational areas forms a reliance on road transport, which leads to high levels of emission that gradually affects the quality of the urban environment. We establish the Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) as a framework for explaining adaptive behavioural responses among urban communities in Malaysia. Participants (N = 450) answered to face-to-face questionnaire survey, and the results specify establishment for the proposed model, with perceived vulnerability (H1) ($\beta = 0.246$, $t = 4.534$, $P=0.000$) and self-efficacy (H3) ($\beta = 0.510$, $t = 9.653$, $P=0.000$) positively predicting adaptive behaviour on urban air pollution. The results presented that these structures were able to predict 47% of the variance of adaptive behaviour. The study establishes a significant contribution to the literature by contributing an indication of PMT as an ideal framework for adaptive behavioural responses on urban air pollution.

Keyword : Air pollution; Adaptive behaviour; Protection motivation theory; Environmental adaptation