

Title of Intervention: Teaching car passenger safety to preschool children

Intervention Strategies: Group Education

Purpose of the Intervention: To increase safety seat and seat belt use in young children

Population: Pre-school children in day care centers or nursery schools, their parents and teachers

Setting: School-based

Partners: A community child care resource and referral agency

Intervention Description

- Group Education: The curriculum included training workshops with teachers, parent meetings, classroom lessons, sound filmstrips, puppet play and other educational activities.

Theory: Not mentioned

Resources Required:

- Staff/Volunteers: Not mentioned
- Training: Not mentioned
- Technology: Not mentioned
- Space: Not mentioned
- Budget: Not mentioned
- Intervention: Educators, curriculum, sound filmstrips, puppets
- Evaluation: Observers, survey, interviewers

Evaluation:

- Design: Pre- and post-evaluation with control group
- Methods and Measures:
 - Behavioral change was measured by the percentage of restrained children before and after the educational intervention.
 - Changes in children's knowledge regarding safety seats and safety belts were determined through structured interviews with a random 25% sample of children in the intervention sites, conducted before and after the educational intervention.

Outcomes:

- Short Term Impact: There was a significant increase in children's knowledge of seat belts.
- Long Term Impact: The children in the experimental group significantly increased their use of safety seats compared to the children in the control group.

Maintenance: Not mentioned

Lessons Learned: The general positive results of this first pre-school curriculum provide evidence that educational efforts for young children and their adult caretakers can favorably promote child passenger safety.

Citation(s):

Chang, A., A. S. Dillman, et al. (1985). "Teaching car passenger safety to preschool children." *Pediatrics* 76(3): 425-8.