

Title of Intervention: The Effectiveness of Fatal Vision Goggles

Intervention Strategies: Individual Education

Purpose of the Intervention: To decrease drunk driving among college students

Population: College students

Setting: Southern Illinois University Edwardsville (SIUE), a four year university in the Midwest; community-based

Partners: None mentioned

Intervention Description:

- Individual Education: Fatal Vision Goggles are designed to mimic the visual effects of impairment due to alcohol and other drugs. The goggles shift the student's visual field and, by doing so, disturb his or her equilibrium. Not only does the student feel many of the impairing effects of alcohol, but the student also appears to behave intoxicated (such as looking off balance) while completing tasks (such as walking a straight line). In the first intervention, college students were randomly assigned to three groups: a control group, a group wearing the goggles and a group of onlookers who observed those wearing the goggles. In the second intervention, college students were randomly assigned to one of four groups including two control groups, a group wearing the goggles and a group watching those wearing the goggles. A follow-up was conducted four weeks later.

Theory: Not mentioned

Resources Required:

- Staff/Volunteers: Not mentioned
- Training: Not mentioned
- Technology: Not mentioned
- Space: Room for study
- Budget: Not mentioned
- Intervention: Fatal vision goggles
- Evaluation: Student Alcohol Questionnaire (SAQ), Attitudes on Drinking and Driving Scale (ADDS), statistical software

Evaluation:

- Design: Pre- and post-evaluation
- Methods and Measures:
 - The Attitudes on Drinking and Driving Scale (ADDS) was used to assess the attitudes towards drinking and driving.
 - The Student Alcohol Questionnaire (SAQ) was used to assess the students' level of drinking.

Outcomes:

- Short Term Impact: Results from the first study indicated that all groups became less accepting of attitudes toward drinking and driving, with the group wearing the goggles reporting significantly greater declines in these attitudes compared to the control group and the onlooker group. Results from the second study revealed that the group wearing the goggles reported significantly greater declines in accepting attitudes towards drinking and driving compared to the other groups at the immediate post-test. However, these differences disappeared after four weeks.
- Long Term Impact: The change in attitude was not accompanied by a similar decrease in drunk driving behaviors.

Maintenance: Not mentioned

Lessons Learned: Goggles are most effective if experienced firsthand, and most useful in the short-term.

Citation(s):

Jewell, J. and S. D. Hupp (2005). "Examining the effects of fatal vision goggles on changing attitudes and behaviors related to drinking and driving." *J Prim Prev* 26(6): 553-65.

Jewell, J. D., Hupp, S. D., & Luttrell, G. (2004). "The effectiveness of Fatal Vision Goggles: Disentangling experimental versus onlooker effects." *Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education* 48: 63-84.