

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program
on Preventing Head Injury from Motorcycle
Accident by using the Safety Helmet at Singburi
Technical College

Name Mrs. Chusri Prakobgul

Degree Master of Science (Public Health)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Assistant Professor Dr. Somjit Supannatas

Professor Dr. Vichit Punyahotra

Associate Professor Nipa Manunapichu.

Assistant Professor Dr. Nirat Iamee.

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Abstract

The main objective of this quasi-experimental study was to determine the effectiveness of using the health education program in preventing motorcycle accident to Singburi Technical College Students. This health education program was a combination of lecture and other learning materials namely, slides, tapes, video-tapes, and the handicaps who were disable from motorcycle accident. After learning from the classroom they were motivated to use the safety helmet by the group leaders and their instructors.

The sample was devided into two groups. the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group were the 43 students of Singburi Technical College, age 15 - 24 years old, all of them had the safety helmets The control group were 43 Angthong Technical College students with the same charecteristics as the experimental group.

Methods of collecting data were the questionnaires, check list, and behavior recording form. These tools were developed by the researcher

The data were collected prior to experiment and after the experiment. The experimental group and the control group were asked to answer to the questionnaires and report their using safety helmet by recording in the recording form for 3 weeks. The record of using safety helmet behavior also was done by the students, instructors, and students's parents.

Percentage distributions, arithmetic means, standard deviation, Paired samples t-test were employed to analysis data of questionnaires. Level of significance was set at 0.05

The findings of the study could be summarized as fallows;

1. After the experiment, the average score of knowledge about th motorcycle accident prevention of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group ($\alpha < .001$).

2. After the experiment, the average score of the attitudes towards using safety helmet of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group ($\alpha < .05$).

3. After the experiment, the average score of the intention to use the safety helmet of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group ($\alpha < .01$).

4. After the experiment, the average score of the practice in motorcycle accident prevention of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group ($\alpha < .001$).

5. After the experiment, the number of students in the experimental group who used the safety helmet every time when riding the motorcycle did not increase. However, The number of the students who used the safety helmet increased when they ride a long

distance in weekend and after they return home. The ratio of using the safety helmet in this case of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group ($\alpha < 0.05$).