

This study is a quasi-experiment research aiming to study the effectiveness of health education program on safety behavior in travelling from home to school of primary school students in Nonthaburi Province. Concepts of the Learning theory, Cone of Experience, Communication, Motivation and Group Discussion were applied as guideline and framework the health education program. The sample size was 129 students of Prathom 6 divided into 65 students for the experimental group and 64 students for the control group. The health education program was assigned to the experimental group during January and February 1992. The principal research tools for data collection were knowledge, attitude and practice of safety travelling questionnaire. Percentage, Standard deviation, Paired Sample t-test and Students' t-test were applied for statistical data analysis.

The research results showed that students after attending the health education program, had higher statistically significant correct knowledge, attitude and practice of safety travelling than those prior to attending the health education program.

Findings from this work indicates that organizing and giving health education program on safety travelling to primary school students would promote favorable knowledge, attitude and practice which in turn lead to the proper behavior change. Consequently, it would be appropriate to implement this strategy in other primary schools in order to deposit correct road safety behavior in primary school nation-wide and subsequently reduce the road accidental incidents.

Thesis Title The Effectiveness of Health Education Program
 on Road and Traffic Safety Behavior while
 Travelling between Home and School among Prathom 6
 Students, Nonthaburi Province

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ABSTRACT

The accident problem is, at present, one of the serious problems facing Thailand, and it becomes increasingly significant in the near future. The annual record of mortality due to the accident shows the continuously increasing trend. In particular, the most prevailed incidents caused by road accident are found among children and adolescent groups. One of the major causes of this accident among these population groups is their improper behavior. The development and nature of children and adolescents is the cause inducing the high risk of road accident. Organizing a health education program to promote the road safety behavior among school students is a means for reducing this road accidental incidents. Giving children safety knowledge and activities properly comparable to their aged-maturity would later lead to the deposition of desired-behavior in adult.