

Thesis Title Effects of Using the Warning Signs for Preventing School Accidents in Prathomsuksa 5 Students of Bangkok Elementary Schools.

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ABSTRACT

The major objective of this quasi-experimental research was to study the effects of using the warning signs to prevent school accidents in prathomsuka 5 students of Bangkok elementary schools. The sample were divided into three groups. The first experimental group (n=193) received educational methods included classroom teaching, warning signs and stimulation; the second experimental group (n=195) received the educational methods of classroom teaching and stimulation; and the control group (n=157) received no method. The experiment was taken place in the second semester of the 1987 academic year. Research instruments include a self administered questionnaire, an observation form, and the accidental report form. The data were collected, both before and after the intervention, on knowledge, opinion and practice; and the incidence rate was collected by using the NSCT (National Safety Council of Thailand) accidental report twelve weeks before and twelve weeks after the experiment. The statistical data analysis include descriptive statistics ANOVA for one way classification, multiple comparison by

Scheffe method, and Pairs t-test.

The results revealed as follows:

1. The knowledge score on school-accident prevention in the first experimental group was higher than and statistically differed from the second experimental group and the control group at 0.001 p-value.

2. The opinion toward using the warning signs to prevent school accidents in the first experimental was higher than and statistically differed from the second experimental group and the control group at 0.001 p-value.

3. The practice score on school-accident prevention in the first experimental group was significantly higher than and statistically differed from the second experimental group and the control group at 0.001 p-value.

4. Incidence rate in the first experimental group was lower than the second experimental group and the control group.

5. The knowledge score on school-accident prevention in the second experimental group was higher than and statistically differed from the control group at 0.05 p-value.

6. The opinion toward using the warning signs to prevent school accidents was higher than and statistically differed from the control group at 0.05 p-value.

7. the practice score on school-accident prevention in the second experimental group was not differed from the control group.