Using PRECEDE model to Promoting Safety Behavior in children

Abstract: Introduction & Objective: Pedestrian injuries are a significant source of morbidity, mortality and disability among children. Children are injured or killed as pedestrians, but behavioral factors in pedestrian injury etiology remain poorly understood. Prevention of these injuries is thus a major priority for public health and requires a comprehensive approach and educational strategies. The purpose of this study was to design and evaluation of an educational program based on the PRECEDE model for improvement safety behavior in primary school boys.

Materials & Methods: This study is a field trial design to evaluate an educational intervention based on the PRECEED Model to improve health related safety behavior in primary school boys. This study cared out in Tehran 6 area at 1386 year. Participants were in Year 10 – 11 (N=88) who followed by items measuring the PRECEED model before and after two months of intervention. The data were then analyzed with T test, X2 and pair T test in SPSS software.

Results: Significant improvements were found in the following components of PRECEED model measures (knowledge, attitude, behavior, enabling and reinforcing factors) after participating in educational program.

Conclusion: The implementation of a pedestrian safety education program in public schools can change the knowledge and beliefs about safe pedestrian behaviors among students. The findings suggest beneficial effects of educational intervention based on the PRECEDE Model on improving safety behavior. It is recommended that health education plan could be used on educational models. Road safety training programs for children may need to take into account the development of children's attention.

PRECEDE model, safety behavior, health education

Presentation: Poster