

Wnioski

1. Zastosowanie techniki „draw and write” w pilotażowych badaniach wykazało, że może być ona przydatna do oceny skuteczności programu „Spójrz inaczej” w wybranych jego aspektach.
2. Badania pilotażowe wskazują na pozytywny wpływ programu na świadomość zachowań służących zdrowiu oraz na percepcję substancji szkodliwych dla zdrowia.
3. Uzyskane wyniki wymagają potwierdzenia w badaniach z zastosowaniem schematu z pretestem.

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The „draw & write” technique use in evaluation of school-based drug prevention programme „Have a second look”.

Summary

„Have a second look” program is designed to prevent drug use among school children. As a primary prevention program „Have a second look” is generally focused on self-esteem, self-awareness and on healthy living but the drug specific issues are also included. The curriculum is intended to be used at all grades of Polish primary school (1-8 grades). However, the evaluation was directed at elementary level (1-3 grades) only. At that level the number of one-hour lessons per grades ranges from 20 to 25.

The preliminary evaluation was focused on two health-related topics: children perception of health-related activity and children knowledge about harmful substances. Children who participated in the program were expected to develop more active attitudes towards health and develop more accurate knowledge about harmful substances.

The evaluation design was only based on posttest but control group was included. There were two samples composed of third grade pupils (9 years old on an average). Each sample contained experimental and control group. Children from experimental groups obtained at least 20 one-hour lessons of education.

The „draw and write” technique (developed by Noreen Wetton, University of Southampton) was used as an evaluation technique. Children were asked to answer a question by drawing pictures and writing an explanatory phrase. Only written statements were analyzed. Sample A (N=122) answered the question: „What do you do that makes you healthy?”. Sample B (N=153) answered the

question: „Ania was walking home from school when she found a bag with harmful substances inside it. What was in the bag?”

Results:

Sample A. Children from experimental group more frequently than children from control group depicted physical exercise as a health-related activity and less frequently mentioned visiting the doctor or dentist.

Sample B. In both experimental and control groups children mentioned alcohol and cigarettes as main harmful substances. Children from experimental group more often than children from control group mentioned medicines, different poisons and illegal drugs.

Based on these results a positive impact of the program on children knowledge and health-related behavior can be considered. The „draw and write” technique was proved as a useful evaluation instrument for use with group of young children.

Key words: primary prevention, health education, evaluation, evaluation-techniques, school children.

Piśmiennictwo

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