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An Evaluation of the Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program

Susan Brownlee, Ph.D.
Nirvana Petlick, B.A.

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Executive Summary

This report is a program evaluation for Safe Kids New Jersey, led by Central Jersey Family Health Consortium. Safe Kids Worldwide was founded in 1988 by Dr. Martin Eichelberger of the Children's National Medical Center in Washington, DC with support from Founding Sponsor Johnson & Johnson. It is a global organization dedicated to preventing injuries in children, the number one killer of kids in the United States. Safe Kids New Jersey received funding from the NJ Office for Prevention of Developmental Disabilities to implement a new pilot program called "Home Safe Home".

The Home Safe Home program trained existing Healthy Families NJ[1] home visitor volunteer staff to educate 60 high-risk families with toddlers from three areas of New Jersey about ways to reduce unintentional injuries in the home; home visitor staff also provided free home safety devices to the families (intervention group). Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy (CSHP) was asked to evaluate the effectiveness of the home visit intervention and to evaluate the training given to the home visitor staff.

In order to conduct the evaluation of the home visit intervention, an additional 60 high-risk families with toddlers were also selected to receive home visits from staff members who provided the same education for reducing injuries in the home among children. However, these families did not receive the free home safety devices at the initial home visit (control group). The families from both intervention and control groups were administered a checklist containing 59 home safety items. Five weeks later, all families received a second home visit and completed the home safety checklist again, and families in the control group received the home safety devices. For the evaluation, repeated measures analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were conducted to see if the intervention was effective in increasing home safety. Ninety-four families completed both checklists from the home visits.

[1] A brief description of the Healthy Families NJ home visitor program can be found in the "Introduction" section of Chapter 1 of this report.

In order to evaluate the training given to the home visitor staff prior to their visits to the families, a short questionnaire was distributed to the staff immediately following the training. Training occurred at three sites during March 2013: North Jersey (Newark), Central Jersey (North Brunswick), and South Jersey (Cape May). A total of 24 staff members were trained across the three regional sites.

Chapter 1 of this report includes findings from the evaluation of the home visit intervention. Mean checklist scores from the first home visit (HV1) were compared to scores from the second home visit (HV2) for both the intervention (education + safety devices) and control groups (education only). These analyses were conducted for all three sites combined and separately, and by race-ethnicity of the parent. Findings include:

- Overall findings
    - Both the intervention and control groups significantly improved their overall home safety precaution scores for Home Visit 2 as compared to Home Visit 1 (within-subjects time effect).
        - Home safety precaution scores significantly improved from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for seven of the nine sections on the checklist.
        - Home safety precaution scores were not significantly different from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for two of the sections primarily due to insufficient power to detect an effect (too few people answered these questions as they did not have swimming pools or firearms). Although the differences for these sections were not significant, they were in the direction of improvement.
- Findings by group
    - The overall home safety precaution scores for the intervention group improved significantly more than the control group from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time by group effect: “Intervention Effect”).
        - Safety precaution scores significantly improved more for the intervention group compared to the control group from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for five of the nine sections on the checklist.
        - Safety precaution scores were not significantly different between the two groups from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for four of the sections, again primarily due to insufficient power. Although the differences for these sections were not significant, they were in the direction of more improvement for the intervention group compared to the control group.
    - Overall use of recommended home safety devices improved for both groups over time (within-subjects time effect), but improved more for the intervention

group than the control group from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time by group effect).

- Findings by parental race-ethnicity (Note: Due to small sample sizes for Asian and Other Race, this analysis only examines differences among white non-Hispanics, black non-Hispanics, and Hispanics.)
    - Regardless of race-ethnicity, all parents significantly improved their overall home safety precaution and safety device scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time effects).
    - The parents did not significantly differ by race-ethnicity in overall home safety precaution improvement scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (no time by race-ethnicity effect).
    - Improved use of recommended home safety devices also did not differ between black non-Hispanic and Hispanic families from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (no time by race-ethnicity effect).
    - Use of safety devices was higher overall for Hispanic parents than for black non-Hispanic parents (between-subjects race-ethnicity effect); white non-Hispanics were not significantly different from the other two groups.
- Findings by site
    - Families from all three sites (North Jersey, Central Jersey, and South Jersey) significantly improved their overall home safety precaution and safety device scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time effects).
    - The North Jersey site improved more than the other two sites in overall home safety precaution improvement scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time by site effect).
    - Improved use of recommended home safety devices did not differ among the three sites from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (time by site effect).

Chapter 2 contains findings from the evaluation of the training received by the home visitor staff. Key findings are outlined below.

- The training of the home visitor staff was rated very favorably, both overall and for the individual topics.
- In the open-ended section, most staff felt that the presentation was done very well, and the poisoning and button battery topics were cited as the most helpful in addition to “All topics”.
- Nearly half the respondents indicated a need for more information about motor vehicle and car seat safety so additional training on this topic might be useful to future Healthy Families Home Visitors. The training appears to have been well received.

In summary, both the home safety checklist program and the staff training were highly successful. The intervention (providing safety devices to the families) resulted in more improvement in both home safety scores and use of recommended safety devices. The education segment was also effective in all three New Jersey sites and for the three racial-ethnic groups examined (white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic parents), which further supports the effectiveness and consistency of the staff training. This effectiveness and consistency was reinforced through the very positive ratings given by the staff on their evaluation of the training.

Chapter 1: Home Visit Checklist Evaluation

Introduction

This chapter presents findings using data obtained from the "Home Safe Home" program, which was a pilot program instituted by Safe Kids New Jersey in the spring of 2014. The program included two home visits five weeks apart by trained staff to each of 94 at-risk families with toddlers from three regions of New Jersey. These staff members were part of the Healthy Families New Jersey home visiting program.

Healthy Families New Jersey (HF-TIP NJ) is a research-based, nationally accredited home visiting program offered through the New Jersey chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America. The program is designed to "help new parents get their children off to a healthy start". The families are identified as at-risk through a systematic assessment process, but participation by the parents is voluntary. The Healthy Families program provides services, education, and links to community resources to new parents to ensure positive childhood outcomes and family functioning, to promote healthy parent-child bonding and developmentally appropriate interaction, and to teach parents how to provide a safe home environment for their child. The program also includes early screening and detection for developmental delays. There are currently 24 Healthy Families chapters in all 21 counties throughout the state of New Jersey. The home visitor staff members are highly trained paraprofessionals, nurses, and other degreed professionals. More information about the program is available at the following website: http://preventchildabusenj.org/homevisiting/healthy-families/.

Methods

A total of 94 families participated in the study and received two home visits from Health Families staff. At the first home visit, for 48 families, home visitor staff provided education and free home safety devices intended to reduce unintentional childhood injuries in the home (Intervention Group). The remaining 40 families received only the education at home visit one (Control Group), and did not receive the safety devices until visit two. Experimental group was not indicated on the checklist for six other families, so their data is not included in this analysis. Five families did not receive the 2nd home visit, so they are also excluded from the analysis.

The families resided in 3 areas of New Jersey:

- 36 from North Jersey (19 in intervention group, 17 in control group);
- 21 from Central Jersey (9 in intervention group, 6 in control group, 6 unknown);
- 37 from South Jersey (20 in intervention group, 17 in control group).

Study Design		
Experimental Group	**Home Visit 1**	**Home Visit 2** (5 weeks later)
Intervention (n=48)	Checklist Education Safety devices distributed	Checklist
Control (n=40)	Checklist Education	Checklist Safety devices distributed

The study design is shown above. At each of the two home visits, the family was administered a checklist by the home visitor staff. The full checklist can be found at the end of this chapter in Appendix 1.A. This checklist contains 59 items that assess whether each family is taking certain safety precautions around the home. The checklist is divided into nine sections:

1. Prevent Falls (11 items)
2. Prevent Poisoning (10 items)
3. Prevent Choking and Suffocation (4 items)
4. Safe Sleep Practices (5 items)
5. Prevent Fire and Burns (11 items)
6. Prevent Drowning – Indoors (5 items)
7. Prevent Drowning – Outdoors (6 items)
8. Firearms Safety (2 items)
9. Prevent Motor Vehicle Injuries (5 items)

The family was first asked whether they are taking each of the 59 precautions. Responses were coded on a 0 to 2 scale: 0=not taking the precaution, 1=sometimes taking the precaution, 2=always taking the precaution. For the 16 precautions for which a safety device was needed to effectuate the precaution (e.g., safety gate at top and bottom of stairs), the family was then asked whether they are using any safety devices for each item. Again, responses were coded on a 0 to 2 scale: 0=not using a device, 1=uses an alternate device, 2=uses a recommended device. Alternate devices were generally homemade remedies (e.g., duct tape covering an exposed electrical outlet). For the intervention group, the family then received a free, recommended home safety device for that precaution item. In addition to the 59 home safety precaution

items, the home visitor staff recorded the target child's age, the ages of other children in the home, and the race-ethnicity of the parent.

Item non-response varied greatly across the checklist items primarily due to the non-applicability of some items. For example, no one in the sample had a swimming pool in their yard and only a handful reported owning firearms, so the item non-response for these items is very high, approaching 100%. For those items referencing commonly found things in homes (e.g., light switches and electric cords), non-response was close to zero and rarely exceeded 5%. Item non-response was somewhat higher for less commonly found things (e.g., questions referring to stairs and landings in homes that were one-level; items about houseplants and space heaters). Non-response was also higher for the hot water heater item which most likely reflects lack of access to the area that housed the hot water heater.

Findings

Repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the data in SPSS. This statistical technique measures change in response over time by group and thus provides a test of the effect of the intervention. All results reported are significant at the $p<.05$ level unless otherwise indicated.

Mean (average) checklist scores from the first home visit (HV1) were compared to mean scores from the second home visit (HV2) for both the intervention (education + safety devices) and control groups (education only). These analyses were conducted for all three sites combined and separately, and by race-ethnicity of the parent. Parallel analyses were also conducted for mean use of recommended home safety devices.

Overall Use of Home Safety Precautions

Table 1.1 indicates the degree to which home safety precautions are being taken by the families. The data points are the mean responses for both intervention and control groups together and separately for all 59 items at two time points (Home Visit 1 and Home Visit 2). These mean responses range between 0 and 2, where 0=no, 1=sometimes, and 2=always. Two questions (q10, q59) were reverse-coded so that high scores equal more safety for all items. Table 1.2 shows the same for each of the nine sections of the checklist.

For both groups combined for all 59 items, the mean score was 1.47 for HV1 and 1.69 for HV2, indicating a statistically significant within-subjects effect for time ($p<.001$): safety precaution scores improved over time.

Home safety scores also significantly improved from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for seven of the nine sections on the checklist (within-subjects time effects) (see Table 1.2):

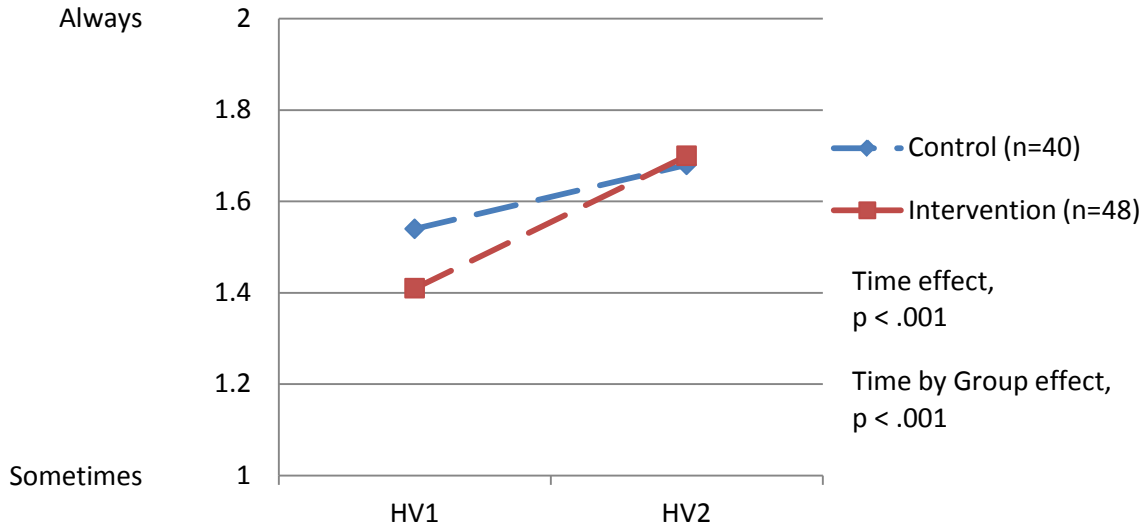
- Prevent Falls
- Prevent Poisoning
- Prevent Choking and Suffocation
- Safe Sleep Practices
- Prevent Fire and Burns
- Prevent Drowning – Indoors
- Prevent Motor Vehicle Injuries

However, home safety scores were not significantly different from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for two of the sections (Prevent Drowning – Outdoors, Firearms Safety) primarily due to insufficient power to detect an effect (too few people answered these questions as they did not have swimming pools or firearms). Although the differences for these two sections were not significant, they were in the direction of improvement.

Use of Home Safety Precautions and Devices by Group (Intervention, Control)

For overall use of safety precautions, Table 1.2 shows that the intervention group showed a significantly greater improvement over time than the control group for all items combined from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2, indicating that the intervention was effective ($p<.001$) (within-subjects time by group effect) (also shown in Table 1.4 and Figure 1.1). The between-subjects effect for group was non-significant.

Figure 1.1: Use of Home Safety Precautions by Group (Intervention, Control)



Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy.

Separate analyses of safety precaution use were also conducted for each of the nine sections of the checklist by group (data shown in Table 1.2). Safety scores significantly improved more for the intervention group compared to the control group from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for five of the nine sections on the checklist (within-subjects time by group effects):

- Prevent Falls
- Prevent Poisoning (marginally significant at p=.055)
- Prevent Choking and Suffocation
- Prevent Fire and Burns
- Prevent Drowning – Indoors

Safety scores were not significantly different between the two groups from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 for the other four sections, again primarily due to insufficient power to detect an effect for two of these sections (too few people). Although the differences for these sections were not significant, they were in the direction of more improvement for the intervention group compared to the control group.

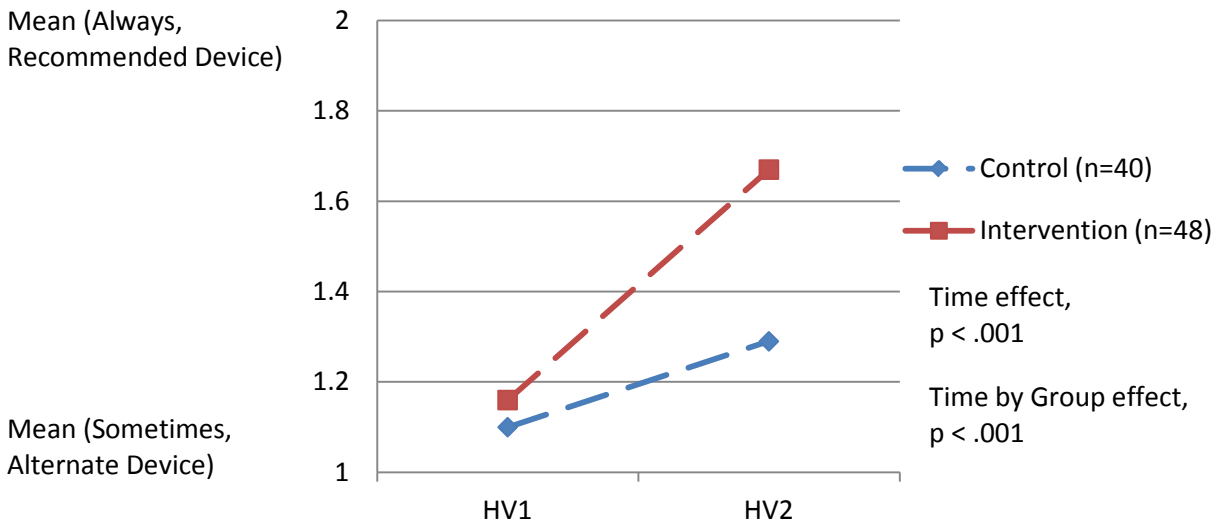
The summary chart below indicates which sections showed a statistically significant effect for time (both groups combined) and the direction of the change (Columns 1 and 2). Statistically significant effects of the intervention (time by group effect) are shown in Column 3 (titled "Intervention Effect"), and Column 4 indicates which group improved more over time.

Use of Home Safety Precautions by Group for Checklist Sections				
Checklist Section	**Time Effect**	**Direction**	**Intervention Effect**	**Which Group Improved More**
Prevent Falls	✓	Improved	✓	Intervention
Prevent Poisoning	✓	Improved	✓[a]	Intervention
Prevent Choking & Suffocation	✓	Improved	✓	Intervention
Safe Sleep Practices	✓	Improved		
Prevent Fire & Burns	✓	Improved	✓	Intervention
Prevent Drowning – Indoors	✓	Improved	✓	Intervention
Prevent Drowning – Outdoors				
Firearms Safety				
Prevent Motor Vehicle Injuries	✓	Improved		

[a]Marginally significant at p=.055

Table 1.3 indicates the degree to which safety devices are being used by the families. The data points are the mean responses for both intervention and control groups together and separately for each of the 16 items at two time points (Home Visit 1 and Home Visit 2). These mean responses also range between 0 and 2, but now 0=not using device, 1=uses alternate device, and 2=uses recommended device. Overall use of recommended home safety devices improved for both groups from Home Visit One to Home Visit Two (within-subjects time effect) (p<.001), but improved more for the intervention group than the control group (within-subjects time by group effect) (p<.001) (see Figure 1.2). The between-subjects effect for group was non-significant. The results for use of both safety precautions and devices by group are summarized in Table 1.4.

Figure 1.2: Use of Home Safety Devices by Group (Intervention, Control)



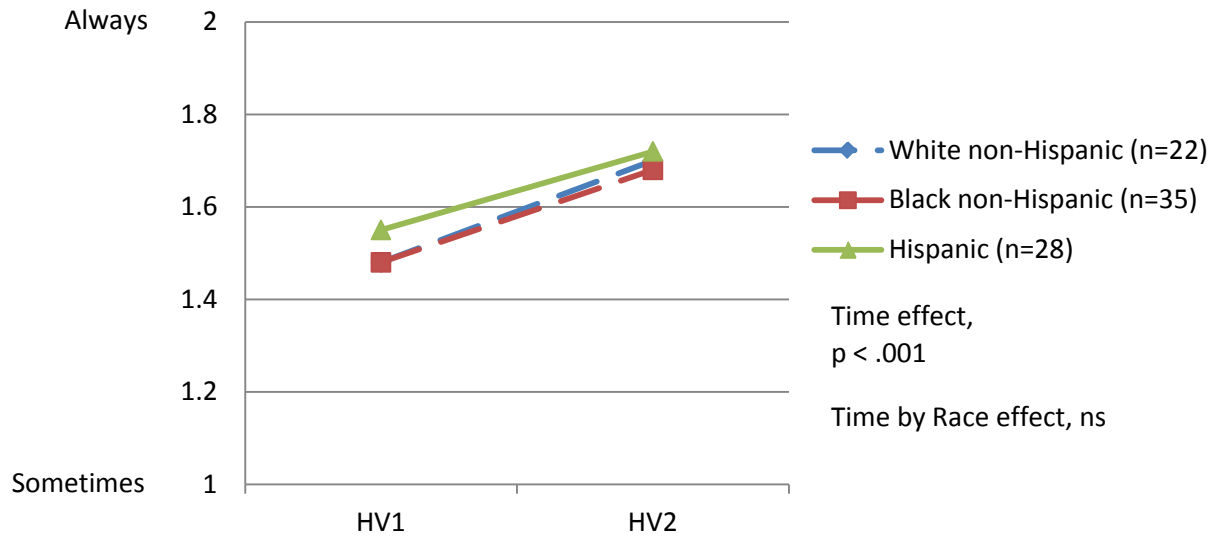
Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy.

Use of Home Safety Precautions and Devices by Parental Race-Ethnicity

Table 1.5 indicates the degree to which safety precautions are being taken and safety devices are being used by parental race-ethnicity. The data points are the overall mean responses for white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic parents together and separately at two time points (Home Visit 1 and Home Visit 2). For precautions, these mean responses range between 0 and 2, where 0=no, 1=sometimes, and 2=always. For devices, the mean responses also range between 0 and 2, but 0=not using device, 1=uses alternate device, and 2=uses recommended device. Due to small sample sizes for Asians and Other Race, these groups are excluded from this analysis.

White non-Hispanics, black non-Hispanic and Hispanic parents all significantly improved their overall home safety precaution scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time effect) (p<.001) (also shown in Figure 1.3). White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic parents did not significantly differ from one another in overall home safety precaution improvement scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (no within-subjects time by race effect), nor was there a significant between-subjects effect for race.

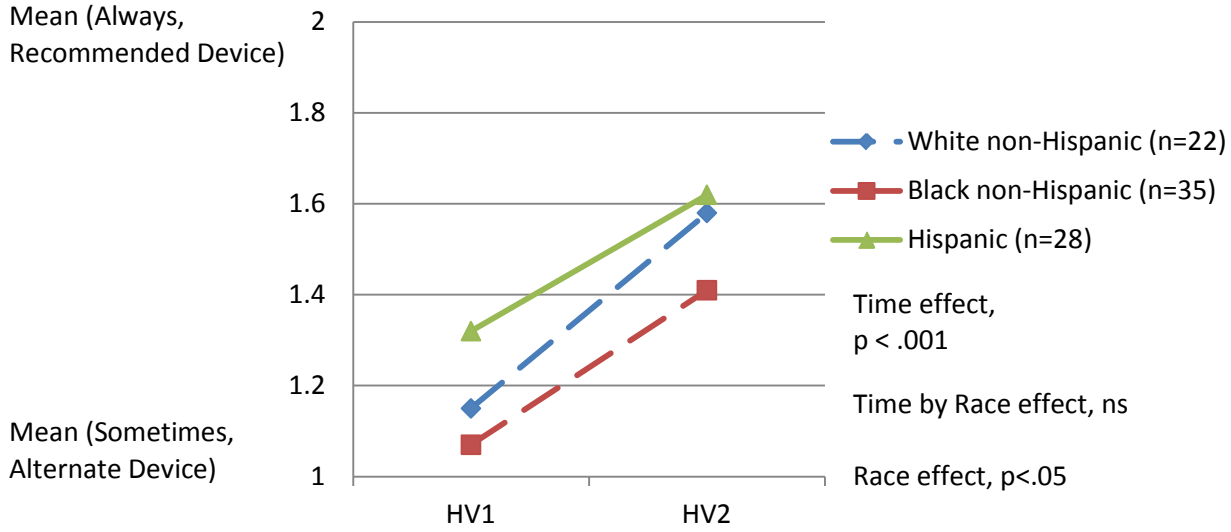
Figure 1.3: Use of Home Safety Precautions by Parental Race-Ethnicity



Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy.

White non-Hispanics, black non-Hispanic and Hispanic parents all significantly improved their overall use of recommended home safety devices from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time effect) (p<.001). Improved use of recommended home safety devices also did not differ among the three groups from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (no within-subjects time by race effect) (also shown in Figure 1.4). However, there was a significant between-subjects race effect (p<.05): post-hoc contrasts showed that Hispanics had higher use of safety devices overall than black non-Hispanics (p<.005); white non-Hispanics were not significantly different from the other groups.

Figure 1.4: Use of Home Safety Devices by Parental Race-Ethnicity



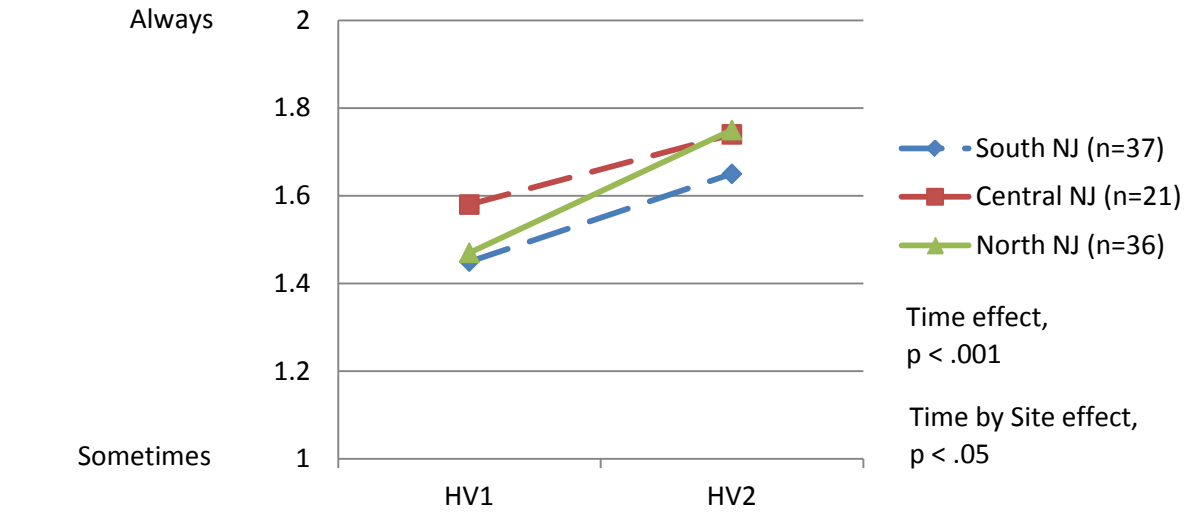
Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy.

Use of Safety Precautions and Devices by Geographic Location in New Jersey (Site)

Table 1.6 indicates the degree to which safety precautions are being taken and safety devices used by the geographic location (site) of the families. The data points are the overall mean responses for families in North Jersey, Central Jersey, and South Jersey together and separately at two time points (Home Visit 1 and Home Visit 2). Again, these mean responses range between 0 and 2, where 0=no, 1=sometimes, and 2=always for precautions, and 0=not using device, 1=uses alternate device, and 2=uses recommended device for devices.

Families from all three sites (North Jersey, Central Jersey, and South Jersey) significantly improved their overall home safety precaution scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time effect) ($p<.001$). There was also a significant within-subjects time by site effect ($p<.05$): the overall safety precaution use scores for those in the Northern region of NJ improved more over time than those in the other two regions (also shown in Figure 1.5). The between-subjects effect for site was non-significant.

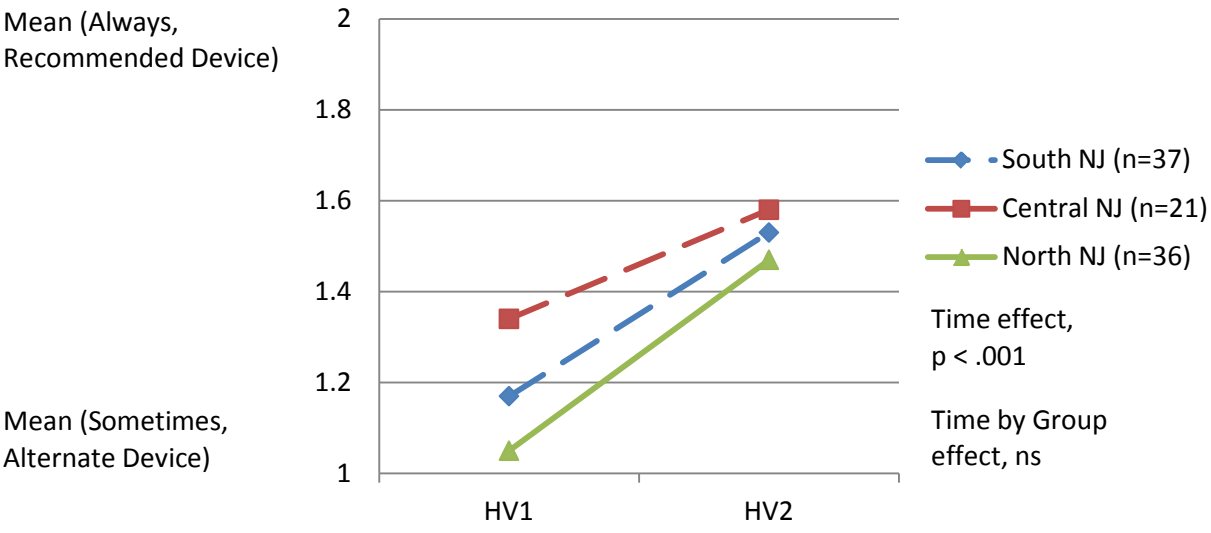
Figure 1.5: Use of Home Safety Precautions by Site



Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy.

All three sites also showed improved home safety device use scores from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (within-subjects time effect) (, p<.001). Improved use of home safety devices did not significantly differ among the three sites from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 (no within-subjects time by site effect) (also shown in Figure 1.6), nor was there a significant between-subjects effect for site.

Figure 1.6: Use of Home Safety Devices by Site



Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy.

Conclusions

In summary, the Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" intervention program was successful. The intervention (providing safety devices to the families) resulted in more improvement from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2 than for the control group in both home safety scores and use of recommended devices. The education segment was also effective in all three New Jersey sites and for white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic families, with scores improving for all groups from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2. In addition, none of these groups differed among themselves from Home Visit 1 to Home Visit 2, which further supports the effectiveness and consistency of the training for the home visitor staff.

Future evaluation efforts would benefit from a larger and more controlled study. There were also several items on the checklist that were rarely applicable for the participating families. For example, none of the families had a swimming pool and only a few reported having a firearm in the home. Some other items were not applicable for about half the families (e.g., houseplants and space heaters). Although safety precautions are undoubtedly important for these items, respondent interview burden due to length could be reduced by deleting these items if needed in the future.

Appendix 1.A: Data Tables

Table 1.1: Mean Checklist Scores - All Items, Total and by Group, Home Safety Precautions Taken

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always/yes; HV=Home Visit)

	All Families (N=94)			Intervention Group (N=48)			Control Group (N=40)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**		**HV 1**	**HV 2**		**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Overall Mean (all 59 items)	**1.47**	**1.69**	***	**1.41**	**1.70**	***	**1.54**	**1.68**
Q1, Electrical cords intact and away	1.19	1.73		1.10	1.79		1.30	1.66
Q2, Stairs and floors clear	1.74	1.89		1.71	1.93		1.78	1.86
Q3, Safety gates top and bottom of stairs	0.67	1.02		0.64	1.19		0.71	0.83
Q4, Railing - stairs, landings	1.65	1.71		1.69	1.77		1.60	1.62
Q5, Sharp edges, corners covered	0.67	0.95		0.58	0.91		0.78	1.00
Q6, Flat screen TVS and furniture secure	0.53	0.99		0.58	1.24		0.47	0.68
Q7, Furniture away from windows	1.26	1.57		1.19	1.52		1.36	1.63
Q8, Window guards above first floor	1.18	1.49		0.86	1.38		1.57	1.61
Q9, Straps on high-chairs etc fastened on baby	1.77	1.84		1.74	1.84		1.81	1.83
Q10, Infant walkers with wheels	1.45	1.52		1.19	1.33		1.79	1.78
Q11, Light switch accessible all rooms	1.59	1.68		1.52	1.63		1.68	1.75
Q12, Painted surfaces no flaking	1.89	1.88		1.91	1.88		1.85	1.88
Q13, Houseplants out of reach	1.70	1.77		1.72	1.80		1.67	1.74
Q14, Chemicals, cleaners, cosmetics, pet food in orig container	1.81	1.94		1.88	1.93		1.74	1.95
Q15, Chemicals, cleaners, cosmetics, pet food out of child sight	1.76	1.93		1.81	1.92		1.69	1.95
Q16, Vitamins, OTC and Rx meds in childproof drawer, cabinet	1.64	1.86		1.53	1.81		1.78	1.92
Q17, Handbags with medicine out of reach	1.74	1.91		1.74	1.95		1.74	1.87
Q18, Child-resistant medicine packages securely closed	1.95	1.99		1.98	1.98		1.92	2.00
Q19, Proper medicine dosage given to child per label	1.91	2.00		1.92	2.00		1.90	2.00
Q20, Poison control center number posted by phones	0.52	1.56		0.46	1.70		0.59	1.39
Q21, CO detectors all sleeping areas and levels	1.22	1.67		0.95	1.74		1.51	1.60
Q22, Items with small button batteries out of reach	1.33	1.78		1.14	1.76		1.54	1.81
Q23, Small objects like coins and candy out of reach	1.59	1.79		1.47	1.78		1.73	1.80
Q24, Plastic bags kept away from children	1.78	1.95		1.76	1.98		1.80	1.93

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

*** $p < .001$

Table 1.1 (continued): Mean Checklist Scores, Home Safety Precautions Taken

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always; HV=Home Visit)

	All Families (N=94)		Intervention Group (N=48)		Control Group (N=40)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Q25, Curtain and blind cords kept intact	1.16	1.68	0.88	1.73	1.49	1.63
Q26, Infant placed on back to sleep	1.72	1.84	1.78	1.83	1.64	1.85
Q27, Infant sleeps in approved crib, fitted sheet	1.68	1.71	1.53	1.58	1.88	1.88
Q28, Infant sleeps with another adult or child	1.39	1.44	1.32	1.39	1.50	1.52
Q29, Sleeping area free of soft bedding, pads etc	1.53	1.74	1.52	1.69	1.55	1.79
Q30, Crib located in parents room near bed	1.71	1.80	1.85	1.83	1.52	1.75
Q31, Safety plugs in all unused electrical outlets	0.89	1.58	0.79	1.74	1.00	1.38
Q32, Small electrical appliances out of reach	1.80	1.87	1.76	1.85	1.85	1.90
Q33, Matches and lighters in childproof place	1.78	1.90	1.77	1.93	1.79	1.87
Q34, Smoke alarms every level and sleeping area	1.55	1.81	1.52	1.87	1.58	1.74
Q35, Practices fire escape plan	0.40	0.98	0.50	1.17	0.28	0.74
Q36, Hot water heater no higher than 120 degrees	1.57	1.76	1.58	1.81	1.56	1.67
Q37, Back burners only used in cooking	1.08	1.42	1.00	1.42	1.19	1.42
Q38, Pot handles turned toward back when cooking	1.66	1.91	1.63	1.89	1.70	1.92
Q39, Appliance cords out of child reach	1.62	1.88	1.57	1.89	1.68	1.88
Q40, Space heaters 3 ft from flammables	1.78	1.87	1.85	1.95	1.73	1.81
Q41, Space heaters turned off - leaving or bed	1.76	1.87	1.82	1.91	1.71	1.83
Q42, Buckets, ice chests empty and turned over	1.83	1.93	1.81	1.89	1.85	1.97
Q43, Toilet lock on all toilets	0.31	0.91	0.22	1.27	0.41	0.49
Q44, Bathtubs drained at end of bath	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Q45, Child left alone in bathtub	1.94	1.95	1.94	1.96	1.95	1.95
Q46, Bathroom and laundry room doors shut	1.51	1.79	1.40	1.74	1.63	1.84
Q47, Wading pool emptied and turned over	1.20	1.43	0.67	1.20	2.00	2.00
Q48, Pool, fountain, pond, other water in yard	0.64	0.55	0.71	0.57	0.50	0.50
Q49, 4 ft fence around pool	1.00	1.00	0.67	0.67	2.00	2.00

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

Table 1.1 (continued): Mean Checklist Scores, Home Safety Precautions Taken

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always; HV=Home Visit)

	All Families (N=94)		Intervention Group (N=48)		Control Group (N=40)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Q50, Self-locking gate, inside latch on pool fence	1.14	1.14	0.80	0.80	2.00	2.00
Q51, House doors always locked	1.88	1.90	1.86	1.88	1.93	1.93
Q52, Alarms on all exterior doors	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.05	0.44	0.44
Q53, Firearms locked, stored in locked safe	1.25	1.63	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00
Q54, Firearms stored separate from ammo	1.43	1.57	1.33	1.50	2.00	2.00
Q55, Car seat all children under age 8 or 80 lbs	1.86	1.94	1.74	1.88	2.00	2.00
Q56, Infant under 2 in rear facing seat, rear seat	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.82	1.64	1.68
Q57, Toddler in forward facing seat, rear seat	1.94	1.96	1.89	1.91	2.00	2.00
Q58, Front seat passengers buckle up	1.95	1.96	1.95	1.97	1.95	1.95
Q59, Driver talks on cell phone when driving	1.27	1.33	1.28	1.35	1.25	1.31

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

Table 1.2: Mean Checklist Scores by Section, Total and by Group, Home Safety Precautions Taken

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always/yes; HV=Home Visit)

	All Families (N=94)			Intervention Group (N=48)			Control Group (N=40)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**		**HV 1**	**HV 2**		**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Overall Mean (all 59 items)	1.47	1.69	***	1.41	1.70	***	1.54	1.68
Section Means								
Prevent Falls (11 items)	1.24	1.50	***	1.16	1.50	***	1.35	1.49
Prevent Poisoning (10 items)	1.61	1.86	***	1.58	1.88	[a]	1.64	1.83
Prevent Choking & Suffocation (4 items)	1.47	1.80	***	1.32	1.81	***	1.65	1.79
Safe Sleep Practices (5 items)	1.59	1.69	***	1.58	1.65		1.61	1.76
Prevent Fire & Burns (11 items)	1.40	1.70	***	1.37	1.74	**	1.44	1.64
Prevent Drowning – Indoors (5 items)	1.49	1.71	***	1.46	1.76	***	1.53	1.65
Prevent Drowning – Outdoors (6 items)	1.20	1.27		1.00	1.10		1.58	1.58
Firearms Safety (2 items)	1.44	1.67		1.29	1.57		2.00	2.00
Prevent Motor Vehicle Injuries (5 items)	1.76	1.80	**	1.73	1.79		1.79	1.82

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

* p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

[a] Group effect for Prevent Poisoning marginally significant at p=.055

Table 1.3: Mean Checklist Scores, Total and by Group, Home Safety Devices Used

(0=not using device, 1=uses alternate device, 2=uses recommended device; HV=Home Visit)

	All Families (N=94)			Intervention Group (N=48)			Control Group (N=40)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**		**HV 1**	**HV 2**		**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Overall Mean (all 16 items)	**1.13**	**1.50**	***	**1.16**	**1.67**	***	**1.10**	**1.29**
Q1, Electrical cords intact and away	1.22	1.65		1.20	1.73		1.24	1.56
Q3, Safety gates top and bottom of stairs	0.65	0.92		0.69	1.11		0.62	0.71
Q6, Flat screen TVS and furniture secure	0.65	1.01		0.82	1.29		0.46	0.66
Q16, Vitamins, OTC and Rx meds in childproof drawer, cabinet	1.46	1.66		1.48	1.77		1.44	1.51
Q19, Proper medicine dosage given to child per label	1.76	1.84		1.90	1.95		1.59	1.70
Q20, Poison control center number posted by phones	0.64	1.52		0.72	1.70		0.54	1.29
Q21, CO detectors all sleeping areas and levels	1.28	1.62		1.14	1.73		1.44	1.50
Q22, Items with small button batteries out of reach	1.20	1.61		1.21	1.79		1.18	1.41
Q23, Small objects like coins and candy out of reach	1.39	1.61		1.43	1.74		1.35	1.45
Q25, Curtain and blind cords kept intact	1.05	1.49		1.00	1.71		1.12	1.26
Q31, Safety plugs in all unused electrical outlets	0.87	1.48		0.85	1.71		0.89	1.19
Q34, Smoke alarms every level and sleeping area	1.42	1.65		1.43	1.74		1.41	1.54
Q36, Hot water heater no higher than 120 degrees	1.22	1.38		1.49	1.74		0.90	0.95
Q39, Appliance cords out of child reach	1.48	1.67		1.46	1.70		1.50	1.63
Q43, Toilet lock on all toilets	0.43	0.95		0.52	1.38		0.32	0.41
Q46, Bathroom and laundry room doors shut	1.28	1.58		1.29	1.71		1.26	1.42

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

* p < .001

Table 1.4: ANOVA[a] Results & Mean Checklist Scores by Group, Safety Precautions & Devices

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always/yes; HV=Home Visit)

	All Families (N=88)		Intervention Group (N=48)		Control Group (N=40)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Precautions - Overall Mean	1.47	1.69	1.41	1.70	1.54	1.68
Time effect***						
Group effect						
Time by Group effect***						
(Intervention*** vs Control)						
Devices - Overall Mean	1.13	1.50	1.16	1.67	1.10	1.29
Time effect***						
Group effect**						
(Intervention)						
Time by Group effect***						
(Intervention*** vs Control)						

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

* p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

[a]ANOVA = Analysis of Variance

Table 1.5: ANOVA[a] Results & Mean Checklist Scores by Parental Race-Ethnicity,[b] Safety Precautions & Devices

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always/yes; HV=Home Visit)

	White Non-Hispanic (N=22)		Black Non-Hispanic (N=35)		Hispanic (N=28)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Precautions - Overall Mean	1.48	1.70	1.48	1.68	1.55	1.72
Time effect***						
Race effect						
Time by Race effect						
Devices - Overall Mean	1.15	1.58	1.07	1.41	1.32	1.62
Time effect***						
Race effect*						
(Hispanic** vs Black)						
Time by Race effect						

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

* p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

[a]ANOVA = Analysis of Variance

[b]Asian and Other Race excluded due to insufficient N.

Table 1.6: ANOVA[a] Results & Mean Checklist Scores by Site, Safety Precautions & Devices

(0=no, 1=sometimes, 2=always/yes; HV=Home Visit)

	North Jersey (N=36)		Central Jersey (N=21)		South Jersey (N=37)	
	HV 1	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**	**HV 1**	**HV 2**
Precautions - Overall Mean	1.47	1.75	1.58	1.74	1.45	1.65
Time effect***						
Site effect						
Time by Site effect*						
(Northern* vs others)						
Devices - Overall Mean	1.05	1.47	1.34	1.58	1.17	1.53
Time effect***						
Site effect						
Time by Site effect						

Source: 2013 Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Program; tabulations by Rutgers University Center for State Health Policy.

Note: Don't know and refused responses excluded, so cell sizes may not total full sample size; mean not shown if cell size < 5.

* p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

[a]ANOVA = Analysis of Variance

Appendix 1.B: Safe Kids New Jersey "Home Safe Home" Safety Precaution and Safety Device Checklist

Home Safety Checklist, Spring 2013

Client Name: _____

Please check the appropriate interval:

_____ Initial: Within three months of enrollment

_____ 4-6 months-old: Getting ready for crawling

_____ 9 to 12-months-old: Increased mobility

_____ 24-months-old

_____ Annually, after 24-months-old

_____ New Home

Target Child's Age: _____ Age(s) of Non-target Child(ren): _____ IG_____ CG _____

Date of 1st Visit (HV1): _____ Date of 2nd Visit (HV2, 5 weeks after HV1): _____

Home Visitor's Name/ID: _____

Ask the participant(s) to walk around the living area of their home with you to assess the safety of the home (bathroom, kitchen, bedroom, etc.). Suggest they get down to their children's level to see the rooms from their perspective.

Mark answer with X: ☒ . If non-applicable, put X in N/A column. These questions apply to children from <u>birth to age four</u>.

No dev=no device(s) installed at all Alt dev=alternative device(s) installed Rec dev=recommended device(s) installed

HV1				HV2				PREVENT FALLS
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	1. Are all electrical cords intact and away from the reach of children? ☐ Provided Outlet Cover/Electric Cord Shortener
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	2. Are all stairways and floor space for walking clear from obstruction and in a non-slippery condition?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	3. Are there safety gates at the top and bottom of stairs? ☐ Provided Safety Gate (upon request)
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	4. Is there a railing protecting all stairways and elevated landings?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	5. Are sharp edges and corners covered on all furniture, countertops, fireplaces, etc?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	6. Are all flat screen TVs, bookcases, and other top-heavy furniture or objects secured to the wall by furniture brackets or straps? ☐ Provided Furniture Wall Straps
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	7. Is all furniture away from windows to prevent children from climbing?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	8. Are there window guards or window stops installed on all windows above the first floor?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	9. Are all straps on high chairs, changing tables, infant seats, etc. properly fastened on the baby at all times?
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	10. Are there any infant walkers with wheels being used in the home?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	11. Is there a light switch or lamp easily accessible upon entering all rooms and halls?

HV1				HV2				PREVENT POISONING
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	12. Are all painted surfaces including walls and furniture free from flaking and peeling?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	13. Are all houseplants out of reach from children?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	14. Are all chemicals, cleaning supplies, cosmetics, and pet food stored in original containers?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	15. Are all chemicals, cleaning supplies, cosmetics, and pet food stored out of children's sight?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	16. Are all vitamins, over-the-counter and prescription medicines stored in a childproofed drawer or cabinet?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Cabinet Slide Locks
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	17. Are all handbags that contain medicine out of reach of children?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	18. Are child-resistant medicine packages securely closed after every use?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	19. Is proper medicine dosage always given to children according to the medicine label?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Medicine Dosage Spoon
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	20. Is the national toll-free poison control center number (1-800-222-1222) posted near *every* phone?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Poison Prevention Phone Number Magnet
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	21. Are there working carbon monoxide detectors in every sleeping area and on each level of the home?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Carbon Monoxide Detector

HV1				HV2				PREVENT CHOKING AND SUFFOCATION
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	22. Are all items that contain small button batteries such as TV remotes, car keys, calculators, etc., out of reach of children?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Small Parts Toy Tester (choke tube)
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	23. Are all small objects like coins, hard candy, peanuts out of children's reach?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Small Parts Toy Tester (choke tube)
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	24. Are plastic bags always kept away from children?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	25. Are all curtain and blind cords kept intact?
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No Dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	☐ Provided Blind Cord Wind Ups

HV1				HV2				SAFE SLEEP PRACTICES – ASSESS ONLY IF THERE IS AN INFANT UNDER AGE ONE (if not, skip to Prevent Fires and Burns)
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	26. The infant is always placed on its back to sleep for naps and at night.
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	27. The infant sleeps in a safety approved crib covered by a tightly fitted sheet.
Always	Some times	Never	N/A	Always	Some times	Never	N/A	28. The infant sleeps on the same sleep surface as another adult or child.
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	29. The sleeping area is free of soft bedding, including bumper pads, pillows, stuffed animals and blankets.
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	30. The crib, bassinet or cradle is located in the parent's room, near their bed.

HV1				HV2				PREVENT FIRE AND BURNS
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	31. Are there safety plugs in all unused electrical outlets? ☐ Provided Press and Pull Plug Protectors
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	32. Are all small electrical appliances such as irons, hair dryers and curling irons out of the reach of children?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	33. Are all matches and lighters stored in a childproofed place out of a child's sight?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	34. Are smoke alarms installed on every level and outside every sleeping area? ☐ Provided Smoke Alarm with 10 year battery
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	35. Does the family practice a fire escape plan with at least two unrestricted ways out of each room?
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	36. Is the hot water heater set no higher than 120 degrees? ***(enter N/A if no access to hot water heater such as in an apartment building)*** ☐ Provided Bath Thermometer
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	37. When cooking, are only back burners used?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	38. When cooking, are all pot handles turned towards the back of the stove?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	39. Are all appliance cords (i.e., coffee pot, deep fryer) out of child's reach? ☐ Provided Outlet Cover/Electric Cord Shortener
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	40. Are space heaters at least 3 feet from anything that can catch fire (curtains, papers, etc)?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	41. Are space heaters always turned off when leaving the room or going to bed?

HV1				HV2				PREVENT DROWNING - INDOORS
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	42. Are all buckets and ice chests emptied and turned over as soon as they are done being used?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	43. Is there a toilet lock in use on all toilets? ☐ Provided Swing Shut Toilet Lock
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	44. Are bathtubs drained at the end of every bath?
Always	Some times	Never	N/A	Always	Some times	Never	N/A	45. Are children in the bathtub ever left alone, even for a minute?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	46. Are bathroom doors and the laundry room door kept shut at all times? ☐ Provided Grip and Twist Doorknob Covers
No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	No dev	Alt dev	Rec dev	N/A	

HV1				HV2				PREVENT DROWNING - OUTDOORS
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	47. Do you have a wading pool? If so, is it emptied and turned over after every use? ***(Only code answer to second question)***
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	48. Is there a pool, fountain, pond, or other body of water in your yard? ***(If no, skip to Firearms Safety)***
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	49. ***(If there is a pool)*** Is there a fence at least 4 feet high surrounding all sides of the pool?
No	----	Yes	N/A	No	----	Yes	N/A	50. Does the pool fence have a self-locking gate with the latch on the inside?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	51. Are doors of the home locked at all times?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	52. Are there alarms on all doors?

HV1				HV2				FIREARMS SAFETY (if applicable)
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	53. Are all firearms locked and stored in a locked safe out of sight of children?
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	54. Are all firearms stored/locked separate from ammunition?

HV1				HV2				PREVENT MOTOR VEHICLE INJURIES
No	Some	All	N/A	No	Some	All	N/A	55. Does every child in the home under 8 years old or 80 pounds have an appropriate sized car seat?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	56. Are children under age 2 always properly placed in a rear facing car seat in the rear seat of the vehicle?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	57. When toddlers exceed the height or weight limit of their rear-facing car seat, are they then placed in a forward facing car seat in the rear seat of the vehicle?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	58. Do all front seat passengers buckle up on every ride?
Never	Some times	Always	N/A	Never	Some times	Always	N/A	59. Does the driver talk on the cell phone when driving?

60. Please check below if any additional devices were provided to the family (upon request only):

- ☐ Pack and Plays Portable Crib
- ☐ Safety Gate
- ☐ Car Seat
- ☐ Lever Handle Door Lock Cover

Also ask the family member these questions:

61. Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin? ***(One or more categories may be selected)***
    a. ____No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin
    b. ____Yes
    c. ____Refused/Don't know

62. What is your race? ***(One or more categories may be selected)***
    a. ____White
    b. ____Black or African American
    c. ____American Indian or Alaska Native
    d. ____Asian
    e. ____Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
    f. ____ Other: _____

Chapter 2: Home Visitor Staff Training Evaluation

Introduction

The "Home Safe Home" training for Healthy Families Home Visitor staff was conducted in March 2013 in New Jersey. The training was conducted by the director of Safe Kids New Jersey, who administered a two-hour presentation describing the "Home Safe Home" program and provided a complete training manual to each staff member. The comprehensive session provided background and instruction on the topics to be covered at the home visits. The home safety checklist to be administered by the staff to the parent(s) at the home visit was reviewed and a description of the devices intended to reduce injuries in children around the home was shared. Following the session, a brief evaluation form was distributed to staff members to rate the overall components of the training and the quality of the topics. This chapter presents findings from these evaluation forms.

Regional training sessions were held in each of three New Jersey regions: Central (North Brunswick), Northern (Newark), and Southern (Cape May). A total of 24 Healthy Families Home Visitor staff attended the training sessions and received the complete training manual. Staff evaluation surveys were collected from 23 Healthy Families Home Visitor training staff members. Seven Healthy Families Home Visitor staff members attended the training session in the Central region, 10 attended training in the Northern region, and 6 attended training in the Southern region.

Methods

The training evaluation form was divided into three sections: (1) overall ratings of the training session; (2) ratings of individual checklist topics presented; and (3) open-ended questions (see Appendix B for the questionnaire).

Overall Ratings

Four overall components of the presentation were rated on a response scale of one (poor) to five (excellent). The components were: (1) Importance of the topics covered; (2) Organization of the session (i.e., format, agenda); (3) Usefulness of information provided; and (4) Accommodations.

Ratings of Individual Checklist Topics

Home visitor staff members were asked to evaluate the quality of training for each of the general topics included on the home visit checklist as well as the introduction and overview of the program. The same one (poor) to five (excellent) response scale was used to rate the topics. The topics were: (1) Introduction and overview; (2) Prevent falls; (3) Prevent poisoning; (4) Prevent choking and suffocation; (5) Safe sleep practices; (6) Prevent fire and burns; (7) Prevent drowning; (8) Gun safety; and (9) Prevent motor vehicle injuries.

Open-Ended Questions

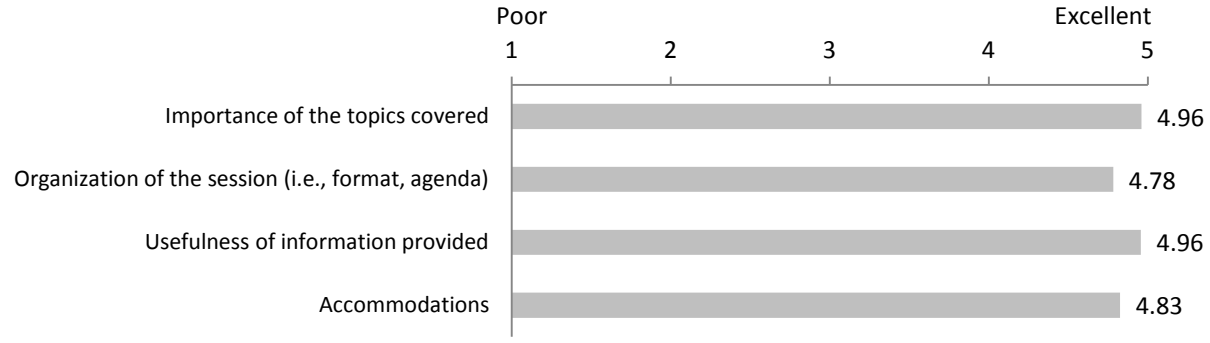
The open-ended question section included the following topics: (1) What topics did you find most helpful during today's presentation? (2) For what topics has your knowledge increased the most from today's presentation? (3) For what topics do you feel you need more knowledge and training? (4) Which part of today's presentation was of the least value to you? and (5) Do you have any suggestions for improving this training in the future?

Findings

Overall Ratings

The home visitor staff members were first asked to rate the overall quality of the training. The average (mean) rating given to the overall importance of the topics was 4.96 (see Figure 2.1). Staff also rated the organization of the training session (average=4.78), the usefulness of the information provided (average=4.96), and the accommodations (average=4.83) very favorably.

Figure 2.1: Mean Staff Ratings for Overall Components of the Training (N=23)

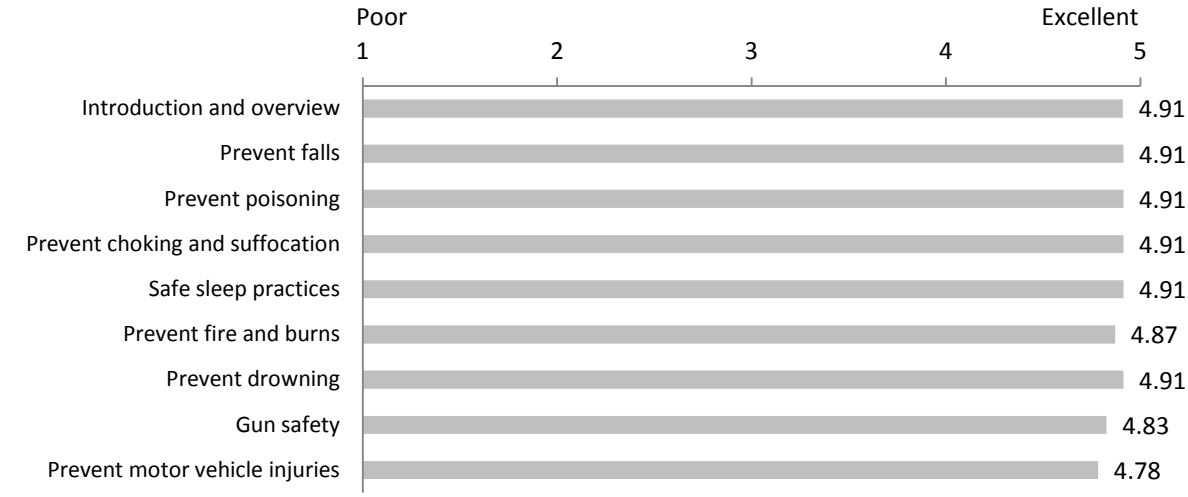


Source: 2013 Home Safe Home Staff Training Evaluation, Safe Kids New Jersey

Ratings of Individual Checklist Topics

The training included an introduction, overview, and eight general home visit checklist topics (see Figure 2.2). All topics were rated extremely favorably by staff members with a very slight drop-off in ratings for the gun safety and prevent motor vehicle injuries topic portions of the presentation. A possible reason for the drop-off is that these were the last two topics at the end of the day and may reflect staff and/or instructor fatigue. Other possible explanations for the slight decrease are that these topics were not viewed as applicable to the study population or that respondents needed additional training in this area: as seen in the Home Visit checklist responses (see Chapter 1), gun safety was not applicable to the majority of clients; however, it will be shown later in this chapter that car seat safety was the most commonly-cited item for which respondents reported needing more knowledge and training.

Figure 2.2: Mean Staff Ratings for the Quality of Individual Topics (N=23)



Source: 2013 Home Safe Home Staff Training Evaluation, Safe Kids New Jersey

Open-Ended Questions

Frequencies of responses to the open-ended questions were ranked in order from most to least frequent. Figures 2.3 through 2.7 present these ranked frequencies. See Appendix A for the actual responses to the open-ended items.

Most Helpful Topics

Overall, the most frequent open-ended response to what topic was most helpful was "all topics" (see Figure 2.3). The second topic most mentioned as helpful was button batteries.

Figure 2.3: What topics did you find most helpful during today's presentation?

Response	Number of Mentions
All topics	7
Button batteries	5
Poisoning	4
Prevent choking & suffocation	3
Alternative ways to provide safety devices	2
Prevent falls	2
Resources & handouts	2
Meds looking like candy	1
Where injuries are most likely to occur	1
Drowning	1
Firearms	1
Injuries from TV and furniture tipovers	1
Car seat regulations	1
Carbon monoxide alarm in bedrooms	1

Knowledge Increase

The topics cited most frequently as increasing participants' knowledge were poisoning and injuries from TV and furniture tipovers, followed by button batteries (see Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: For what topics has your knowledge increased the most from today's presentation?

Response	Number of Mentions
Poisoning	7
Injuries from TV and furniture tipovers	7
Button batteries	4
All topics	4
Prevent choking & suffocation	2
Prevent falls	2
Alternatives to use as safety devices	1
Safe sleep	1
Drowning	1
Fire	1
Car seat rear-facing	1

More Knowledge and Training Needed

Car seat safety was mentioned most frequently as the topic for which respondents felt they needed additional knowledge and training (see Figure 2.5). Choking, swimming, infant cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and safety equipment and alternative devices were cited less frequently.

Figure 2.5: For what topics do you feel you need more knowledge and training?

Response	Number of Mentions
Car seat safety	8
None	5
Prevent motor vehicle injuries	3
Feeling more comfortable sharing with families	2
Safety equipment and alternate devices	2
More statistics regarding choking / infant fatality	1
Prevent Drowning	1
Infant CPR	1

Least Value

Of the few participants that responded to this question, the most frequent response was that all topics were valuable and important (see Figure 2.6). There were only three negative responses: one respondent reported that gun safety was of the least value, another reported that reviewing in detail each individual item on the checklist was of the least value, and a third respondent indicated safe sleeping as least valuable.

Figure 2.6: Which part of today's presentation was of the least value to you?

Response	Number of Mentions
All valuable/important	3
None	2
Going through every question on checklist	1
Gun safety	1
Safe sleeping	1
Beneficial to hear new things and refresh what you already knew	1

Suggestions for Improvement

There were few suggestions for improvement offered. Of those who responded, the greatest number reported that the training was “great” (see Figure 2.7). The only two specific suggestions for improvement included additional preparation on technical devices and extra flyers.

Figure 2.7: Do you have any suggestions for improving this training in the future?	
Response	**Number of Mentions**
Training was great	6
None	5
Great facilitator	3
Organization was good	2
A little more organization on technical devices & preparation	1
Maybe extra flyers	1

Conclusions

The training of the home visitor staff was rated very favorably, both overall and for the individual topics. In the open-ended section, most staff felt that the presentation was done very well, and the poisoning and button battery topics were cited as the most helpful in addition to "All topics". Nearly half the respondents indicated a need for more information about motor vehicle and car seat safety so additional training on this topic might be useful to future Healthy Families Home Visitors. The training appears to have been well received.

Appendix 2.A: “Home Safe Home” Training Evaluation Verbatim Responses to the Open-Ended Questions

What topics did you find <u>most helpful</u> during today's presentation?

- All the topics
- Information about the button batteries
- Information about meds looking like candy
- I found the Button Battery Presentation the most helpful many of my families are unaware of the choking hazard and items that contain it. The YouTube video is very helpful to show.
- All the topics were helpful
- All of the information
- Ideas of alternative ways to provide safety devices
- All of the topics were helpful. The topics that I learned something new was Prevent Choking & Suffocation and Prevent Falls.
- Choking and suffocation
- All topics were very important
- The battery was truly helpful to me because I was unaware of the damages it can cause
- Where injuries are most likely to occur for children
- Poisoning, Drowning, Fire Arms
- Button Battery Safety
- Everyday home supplies that can be used for safety
- Poisons in the home
- TV injuries
- Poisoning
- Choking
- Battery button location & safety
- Car seat rules
- Carbone Monoxide Alarm in bedrooms
- All topics
- Great resources and handouts
- Poisoning, falls
- The flyers on safety
- I thought everything was helpful

For what topics has your <u>knowledge increased</u> the most from today's presentation?

- Poisoning topic
- Button batteries
- Furniture tipovers

- The falling of TV on toddlers. Toddlers are using drawers as stepping stool and grabbing chairs which can lead to the overlapping of the TV.
- Learning new alternatives to use as safety
- All of the topic
- Button batteries, poison control
- Same as above
- Choking and suffocation. Especially the part about the dangers of button batteries.
- Poisoning and safe sleep
- The television
- How poison can be perceived through the eye of a child
- Drowning
- Poison Safety
- Television Sets
- Poisons in the home
- TV injuries, battery injuries
- Television hazard
- Fire
- TV safety (home safety)
- Safety devices available
- Car seat rear facing to 2y.o.
- Somewhat - I feel as though I am educated in safety
- Poisoning
- Fall Prevention
- Everything

For what topics do you feel you need <u>more knowledge and training</u>?

- Overall, I feel comfortable sharing w/ families the info received in this and previous training
- More statistics regarding choking/infant fatality
- None
- None for now
- Car seat
- I feel good about presenting all of the topics discussed
- Facilitator was extremely thorough on all topics
- The training was good enough
- Swimming
- I think the trainer covered all areas of safety and answered all questions & concerns

- Car Safety
- Prevent motor vehicle injuries
- Infant CPR
- Motor vehicle
- Car seat
- Car seat safety
- Car seat installation
- Car seats
- Safety equipment and alternate devices
- Car seat
- Car seat safety

Which part of today's presentation was of the <u>least</u> value to you?

- I personally benefit from all the topics
- Going through every question on the checklist I don't think was necessary
- I think the whole presentation was of value
- None applicable. It is beneficial to hear new things and refresh what you already know.
- All were very important
- They were all valuable
- Safe Sleeping
- Gun safety
- Nothing one of the best trainings I had in a while

Do you have any suggestions for <u>improving</u> this training in the future?

- None at this time
- Nothing yet
- Not at all. Great facilitator! Very effective presentation.
- The training was great. She did an excellent job. It was never boring.
- She was wonderful
- Trainer was great. Very coherent presentation. Trainer very knowledgeable.
- A little more organization on technical devices and preparation
- It was great
- The videos were great and the organization of the topics were good
- Very thorough & organized with good materials & the safety items & how used
- None
- I enjoyed the training as is
- No, everything was great
- Maybe extra flyers

Appendix 2.B: “Home Safe Home” Training Evaluation Form

Evaluation Form

"Home Safe Home" Training for Safe Kids NJ Home Visitors

March 2013, Presented by Safe Kids New Jersey, Hosted by Central Jersey Family Health Consortium

Please rate the following components of the presentation:
(circle one per row)

	POOR				EXCELLENT
Importance of the topics covered	1	2	3	4	5
Organization of the session (i.e., format, agenda)	1	2	3	4	5
Usefulness of information provided	1	2	3	4	5
Accommodations	1	2	3	4	5

Please rate the quality of each topic:
(circle one per row)

	POOR				EXCELLENT
Introduction and overview	1	2	3	4	5
Prevent falls	1	2	3	4	5
Prevent poisoning	1	2	3	4	5
Prevent choking and suffocation	1	2	3	4	5
Safe sleep practices	1	2	3	4	5
Prevent fire and burns	1	2	3	4	5
Prevent drowning	1	2	3	4	5
Gun safety	1	2	3	4	5
Prevent motor vehicle injuries	1	2	3	4	5

Continued on back

What topics did you find most helpful during today's presentation?

_____

_____

_____

For what topics has your knowledge increased the most from today's presentation?

_____

_____

_____

For what topics do you feel you need more knowledge and training?

_____

_____

_____

Which part of today's presentation was of the least value to you?

_____

_____

_____

Do you have any suggestions for improving this training in the future?

_____

_____

_____

RUTGERS

Center for State Health Policy

Center for State Health Policy
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
112 Paterson Street, 5th Floor
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

p. 848-932-3105 f. 732-932-0069
cshp_info@ifh.rutgers.edu
www.cshp.rutgers.edu