

crossing. (2) Significant changes on look left-right-left while crossing. (3) Big improvement on Walk on the zebra line while crossing. (4) Slight improvement on slow down before cross and no rushing while crossing.

**Conclusion** (1) The project illustrates that an educational intervention can improve children's pedestrian behaviour on safety crossing in some way. (2) The third party observation gives a more factual evaluation to the intervention. However the study also raised a number of methodological challenges such as big resources required for getting more student involvement and making sure that students are in blind of this observation.

0134 **CHILD PEDESTRIAN SAFETY: BEHAVIOUR CHANGING EVALUATION THROUGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PROJECT**

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**Problem** In China, over 35 000 children ages 14 and under is injured and over 7000 die from road traffic accidents in China.

**Objectives** (1) To evaluate the effect of an educational intervention on behaviour change by independent observation. (2) To determine whether the observation method adopted could improve the pedestrian behaviour.

**Method** (1) Intervention through curriculum education for safe road cross (7 behaviours). (2) Mapping the off-school road for observation site selection. (3) Observation through a third party observation before the education and after 7 days of education by trained observers.

**Results** (1) No significant behaviour changes for stop at the corner before crossing and walking on the sidewalk after