Investigation of the Effects of a Violence Prevention Program in Reducing Kindergarten-aged Children’s Self-reported Aggressive Behaviors

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Objectives
The purpose of this study was to explore the effectiveness of a violence prevention program on reducing self-reported acts of aggressive behaviors in kindergarten-aged children. Aggression and violence are health concerns that can have a negative impact on an individual’s sense of well-being.

Instrument
The RAS-K-2 was used as the instrument to collect data for this study. Total scores on the instrument reflect the frequency of aggressive and violent behaviors that occur while in the classroom setting. The Cronbach’s alpha was computed to be .84 for the total 10 instrument items.

Results
Kindergarten-aged children who completed the curriculum based violence prevention program would engage in less aggressive acts following the conclusion of the program than children who did not complete the violence prevention program.

Conclusions
• The experimental group had statistically significant lower post-test total aggression scores than the control group.
• The experimental group had statistically significant lower post-test perpetrator subscale scores than the control group.
• There was no statistically significant difference for total post-test victim scores of the RAS-K-2.