

Appendix Table 11. Included Studies: Children Age 9 to 19 Years, Continued\*

Study, Year (Reference)	Intervention Format	Follow-Up Time Frame	Outcomes	Results	USPSTF Quality
Stevens et al., 2002 (34)	To prevent or delay onset of health risk behaviors and enhance safety behaviors Office systems approach Parent and child Individual, print, telephone 34 contacts over 36 mo	12, 24, 36 mo	Behavioral outcomes: Child did not always use seat belt in last month, as assessed through questionnaire Health outcomes: NR Harms measure: NR	ORs (CG to IG): 12 mo: 0.87 (95% CI, 0.73–1.04) <i>P</i> = 0.12 24 mo: 0.96 (CI, 0.79–1.15) <i>P</i> = 0.65 36 mo: 0.89 (CI, 0.73–1.09) <i>P</i> = 0.27	Fair: Reported baseline characteristics and adjusted for several important possible confounding variables; however, self-reported outcomes, 27% attrition, and analyzed completers only
Macknin et al., 1987 (43)	A single, brief physician intervention to increase seat belt use Parent, child, or adolescent Individual, print One contact; time NR Counseled on seat location: NR	12-mo postvisit	Behavioral outcomes: Observed seat belt use: 12-mo follow-up self-report questionnaire of seat belt use Health outcomes: NR Harms measure: NR	Not using seat belt before visit: IG: 63% (calculated value) CG: 61% (calculated value) Not wearing before visit who were wearing after visit: IG: 38% CG: 5% <i>P</i> < 0.001 Reporting seat belt use at 1 y: IC: 62% CG: 67% <i>P</i> = NS	Fair: Reported baseline characteristics and observed outcomes; behavior change analyzed only among those not using seat belts before visit, and very short-term observed follow-up; longer-term follow-up was self-reported, and higher attrition (35%)

\* CG = control group; IG = intervention group; NR = not reported; NS = not significant; OR = odds ratio.