

## ABSTRACT

The majority of school-age passengers in the area of RW 2 Mulyorejo when traveling with parents on motorbikes do not use Personal Protective Equipment (APD) such as helmets, jackets and shoes and passengers more than 1 person. This is the cause or trigger of the occurrence of violations or traffic accidents in children and endanger the safety of children and other road users. The purpose of this study is to study the relationship behavior of parents Safety Riding on compliance Child Passenger Safety. This study used cross sectional design. Sampling using simple random sampling method. The sample in this research is 147 respondents. The technique of collecting primary data was done through questionnaire. The result of bivariate statistic test showed that there was a significant correlation between parent age ( $p = 0,0001$ ), education ( $p = 0,0001$ ), occupation ( $p = 0,0001$ ), age of child passengers ( $p = 0,0001$ ), number of passengers ( $p = 0,0001$ ), knowledge ( $p = 0,0001$ ), attitude ( $p = 0,0001$ ), and Safety Riding action ( $p = 0,0001$ ) and there was no significant relation between person role old ( $p = 0,0001$ ) and child sex ( $p = 0,0001$ ) on Child Passenger Safety compliance. The conclusion that can be drawn is that there is a correlation between Safety Riding behavior toward Child Passenger Safety compliance is age of parent, education, occupation, age of passenger of child, amount of cargo passengers, knowledge, attitude, action about Safety Riding. Suggestions from this research are to raise awareness and more compliance with Child Passenger Safety, conduct promotion efforts on Safety Riding behavior and Child Passenger Safety compliance.

Keywords : Safety Riding behavior, parents, Child Passenger Safety compliance

## ABSTRAK

Mayoritas penumpang anak usia sekolah di wilayah RW 2 Mulyorejo jika bepergian bersama orang tua dengan kendaraan sepeda motor tidak menggunakan Alat Perlindungan Diri (APD) seperti helm, jaket dan sepatu serta berpenumpang lebih dari 1 orang. Hal ini menjadi penyebab atau pemicu terjadinya pelanggaran maupun kecelakaan lalu lintas pada anak serta membahayakan keselamatan anak dan pengguna jalan raya lainnya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mempelajari hubungan perilaku *Safety Riding* orang tua terhadap kepatuhan *Child Passenger Safety*. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *simple random sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 147 responden. Teknik pengumpulan data primer dilakukan dengan melalui kuesioner. Hasil uji statistik *bivariat* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara umur orang tua ( $p = 0,0001$ ), pendidikan ( $p = 0,0001$ ), pekerjaan ( $p = 0,0001$ ), usia penumpang anak ( $p = 0,0001$ ), jumlah muatan penumpang anak ( $p = 0,0001$ ), pengetahuan ( $p = 0,0001$ ), sikap ( $p = 0,0001$ ), dan tindakan *Safety Riding* ( $p = 0,0001$ ) dan terdapat hubungan yang tidak signifikan antara peran orang tua ( $p = 0,0001$ ) dan jenis kelamin anak ( $p = 0,0001$ ) terhadap kepatuhan *Child Passenger Safety*. Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah terdapat hubungan perilaku *Safety Riding* terhadap kepatuhan *Child Passenger Safety* adalah umur orang tua, pendidikan, pekerjaan, usia penumpang anak, jumlah muatan penumpang, pengetahuan, sikap, tindakan tentang *Safety Riding*. Saran dari penelitian ini adalah meningkatkan kesadaran dan lebih mematuhi *Child Passenger Safety*, melakukan upaya promosi tentang perilaku *Safety Riding* dan kepatuhan *Child Passenger Safety*

Kata kunci : Perilaku *Safety Riding*, orang tua, kepatuhan *Child Passenger Safety*