# FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN *DRIVING BEHAVIOUR* PADA PENERAPAN *TELEMATIC EARLY WARNING SYSTEM* DI PT X TAHUN 2026

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## Abstrak

Kecelakaan lalu lintas masih menjadi salah satu penyebab utama cedera dan kematian pada sektor transportasi, dengan *driving behaviour* sebagai salah satu faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap terjadinya kecelakaan. Telematic early warning system telah diterapkan di PT X, namun perilaku mengemudi berisiko masih ditemukan pada pengemudi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan *driving behaviour* pada penerapan *Telematic Early Warning System* di PT X tahun 2026. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang dilaksanakan pada Mei – Juni 2026. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 261 pengemudi yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-square* serta regresi logistik biner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 46,4% pengemudi memiliki *driving behaviour* berisiko. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa usia, pengetahuan mengenai *telematic early warning system*, dan durasi kerja berhubungan signifikan dengan *driving behaviour*. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan mengenai *telematic early warning system* merupakan faktor yang berhubungan paling kuat dengan *driving behaviour* (POR = 5,006; 95% CI: 1,086–23,084; *p-value* = 0,039). Pengemudi yang memahami fungsi dan manfaat *telematic early warning system* lebih mampu mengenali *driving behaviour* berisiko serta melakukan tindakan korektif sehingga dapat mendukung terciptanya perilaku mengemudi yang lebih aman.

**Kata Kunci**: *Driving Behaviour, Telematic Early Warning System,* Pengemudi

# FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DRIVING BEHAVIOUR IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A TELEMATIC EARLY WARNING SYSTEM AT PT X IN 2026

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***Abstract***

*Road traffic accidents remain one of the leading causes of injuries and fatalities in the transportation sector, with driving behaviour being one of the contributing factor. PT X has implemented the telematic early warning system to improve driving behaviour; however, risky driving behaviour is still observed among its drivers. This study aimed to analyze the factors associated with driving behaviour in the implementation of the telematic early warning system at PT X in 2026. An analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design was conducted from May – June 2026. A total of 261 drivers were selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using the Chi-square test and multiple logistic regression. The results showed that 46.4% of the drivers exhibited risky driving behaviour. Bivariate analysis indicated that age, knowledge of the telematic early warning system, and working duration were significantly associated with driving behaviour. Multivariate analysis revealed that knowledge of the telematic early warning system was the most strongly associated factor with driving behaviour (POR = 5.006; 95% CI: 1.086–23.084; p-value = 0.039). Drivers who have a better understanding of the functions and benefits of the telematic early warning system are more likely to recognize risky driving behaviours and take appropriate corrective actions while driving.*

***Keywords****: Driving Behaviour, Telematic Early Warning System, Drivers*