



## INTISARI

Perilaku *speeding* merupakan salah satu penyebab *human error* yang paling banyak menyebabkan kecelakaan kendaraan di jalan tol. Perilaku *speeding* dapat disebabkan oleh banyak faktor, yang dapat berasal dari internal dan eksternal pengemudi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku *speeding* di jalan tol di Indonesia berdasarkan demografi dan *risky driving behavior* responden dan aspek *sanction* yang berlaku. Hasil analisis tersebut perilaku tersebut kemudian dimodelkan ke dalam model prediksi perilaku *speeding*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan instrumen berupa kuesioner yang diadaptasi dari penelitian-penelitian yang telah ada sebelumnya dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan penelitian di Indonesia. Kuesioner disebar secara *online* dan didapatkan 252 responden, dimana hanya 216 responden yang memenuhi kriteria yang dianalisis lebih lanjut. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah *Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis* dan *Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis* untuk menentukan faktor yang signifikan terhadap perilaku *speeding* responden.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor demografi dan *risky driving behavior* secara signifikan dapat mempengaruhi perilaku *speeding* di jalan tol. Perbedaan jumlah mayoritas penumpang saat melakukan *speeding* juga secara signifikan mempengaruhi frekuensi perilaku *speeding*. Penggunaan faktor demografi dan *risky driving behavior* dapat menggambarkan 9,4% varians perilaku *speeding* tiap sampel. Diketahui bahwa faktor *sanction* tidak signifikan berpengaruh terhadap perilaku *speeding* pengemudi di jalan tol di Indonesia.

Kata kunci : Perilaku *speeding*, mengemudi, jalan tol, *risky driving behavior*, *sanction*, *Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis*, *Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis*.



## ABSTRACT

*Speeding behavior is one of the triggers for human errors during driving and mostly causes vehicle accidents on the highway road. Speeding behavior can be caused by many factors, which can come from internal and external drivers. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence speeding behavior on the highway road in Indonesia based on demographics, risky driving behavior of respondents and sanctions. The results of the behavior analysis were then modeled into a speeding prediction model.*

*This study used an instrument in the form of a questionnaire that was adapted from existing research and adjusted to the needs of research in Indonesia. The questionnaire was distributed online and participated by 252 respondents, which only 216 respondents met the criterias for further analysis. The method used in this study was Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis and Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis to determine significant factors in respondents' speeding behavior.*

*The results of this study indicate that demographic factors and risky driving behavior factors can significantly influence the speeding behavior on the toll road. The difference in the majority of passengers when speeding also significantly affects the frequency of speeding behavior. The use of demographic factors and risky driving behavior can describe 9.4% of the variance of speeding behavior in each sample. It is known that the sanction factor does not significantly influence the speeding behavior of drivers on highways in Indonesia.*

*Keywords: Speeding behavior, driving, highway road, risky driving behavior, sanctions, Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis, Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis.*