PRONENESS OF ACCIDENTS AMONG LORRY DRIVERS IN MALAYSIA, 1997

KECENDERUNGAN KEMALANGAN DI KALANGAN PEMANDU LORI DI MALAYSIA, 1997

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ABSTRACT

Currently, road traffic accident has been one of the major public health problem in Malaysia. A prevalence study has been conducted with the objective to find out factors influence proneness of accident among lorry drivers in Malaysia. A total of 268 respondents had been selected using systematic random sampling method. Tests using Chi Square and compare means were used to find out the relation between proneness to accident and the factors being studied. Logistic regression was also used to eliminate influence of major factors in proneness to accident. Results showed 79.9% of the lorry drivers were prone to accident and 39.9% of the respondents has had history of road traffic accident. Drivers who had extravert personality trait, no housing problem and problem with other workers were found to have a significant relation with proneness to accident (p<0.05%). Accident history was also found to have a significant relation to neuroticism and lie / conformity (p<0.05). Extraverts and neuroticism were positively correlated with proneness to accident (r=0.24, p<0.05; 4=0.21, p<0.05). From logistic regression analysis, no housing problem and problem with subordinate were the main factors influencing proneness to accident with odds ratio of 0.77.

ABSTRAK

Pada masa kini kemalangan jalan raya merupakan salah satu masalah kesihatan awam yang utama di Malaysia. Satu kajian keratan rentas telah dijalankan ke atas pemandu-pemandu lori di Malaysia. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor kecenderungan kemalangan jalan raya di kalangan pemandu lori. Seramai 268 responden telah terpilih secara persampelan rawak sistematik. Ujian Khi kuasadua dan ujian perbandingan min telah digunakan untuk mencari hubungan antara kemalangan jalan raya dengan faktor-faktor yang dikaji. Regresi logistik telah digunakan untuk mengira pengaruh bersama faktor-faktor utama. Basil kajian mendapati 79.9% pemandu cenderung kepada kemalangan jalan raya dan 39% pemandu pernah terlibat dalam kemalangan jalan raya. Pemandu yang cenderung kepada kemalangan mempunyai hubungan yang bererti dengan trait personaliti ekstravert, masalah perumahan dan masalah pergaulan dengan rakan sekerja (P<0.05). Sejarah kemalangan jalanraya didapati mempunyai hubugnan bererti dengan trait personaliti neuroticism dan lie / conformity (p<0.05). Didapati korelasi yang positif bagi ekstravert dan neuroticism (r=0.24, p<0.05; r=0.21, p<0.05) dengan kecenderungan kemalangan. Dari ujian regresi logistik, hanya pemandu yang tiada masalah perumahan dan masalah pergaulan rakan sekerja sahaja didapati menyumbang kepada kecenderungan kemalangan dan risiko ods kecenderungan sebanyak 0.77 telah diperolehi.