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Driving Decision Making Training to Reduce Risky Driving Behavior in Adolescents

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Abstract

Traffic violations in Indonesia, especially by motorcycle drivers, are increasing and resulting thousands of deaths in adolescents. One of the important factors of these violations are decision-making ability and it is unimprovable. This research aimed to see the effectiveness of driving decision making training to reduce risky driving behavior in adolescents. The training was held in two sessions, a week apart. The research design was quasi-experimental one-group pre-test post-test. The respondents were 40 boys and girls aged 15-16 years old who recently violate the traffic regulations. The result showed an increase of driving decision making score, but statistic computation using Paired Sample T-Test showed the F value of 0.738. This means that the increased score before and after attending the driving decision making training is not significant. This might happen because the training had only reached the cognitive level while driving decision making is actually in the behavior level.

Keywords: driving decision making training, risky driving behavior, adolescents

Pro-environmental Behavior Intention Model Among Students

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Abstract

Pro-environmental behavior intention is an important factor that shape pro-environmental behavior. The purpose of this study was to know whether there is influence of attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and personal norms, towards pro-environmental behavior intention. The relationships among the variables constructed through pro-environmental behavior intention model within the rational and moral framework. This study is quantitative research with survey (N = 275). Subjects were students in the city of Yogyakarta, Malang and Surabaya. Reviewing data with the intention scale, the scale of attitude, subjective norm scale, perceived of behavioral control scale, and scale of personal norms. Result indicate that the pro-environmental behavior intention model fit with the data in the field. Data analysis was performed using structural equation model, with the value of chi-square = 33.433 (p = 0.05); GFI = 0.990 (> 0.900); CFI = 0.977 (> 0.900); RMSEA = 0.028 (< 0.050). Results showed there is influence of attitudes, subjective norms, perceived of behavioral control, and personal norms towards pro-environmental behavior intention. Factors of rational and moral frameworks simultaneously can explain pro-environmental behavior intention among students.

Keywords: pro-environmental behavior intention, attitudes, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, personal norms