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KUESIONER PENELITIAN

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KECELAKAAN LALU LINTAS PADA REMAJA DI KOTA DUMAI

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Kepada responden yang terhormat, Pada kesempatan ini saya sangat mengharapkan kesediaan Saudara/Saudari untuk mengisi daftar pernyataan yang diajukan berdasarkan pendapat pribadi dari apa yang Saudara/Saudari rasakan dan alami sendiri. Anda tidak perlu khawatir akan benar atau salahnya jawaban yang diberikan. Perlu kami tambahkan bahwa identitas Saudara/Saudari akan dijamin kerahasiaannya dan hasil penelitian ini akan dimanfaatkan semata-mata untuk tujuan akademis. Atas kebaikan hati dan partisipasi yang telah Saudara/Saudari berikan, saya sampaikan terimakasih.

I. Data Responden

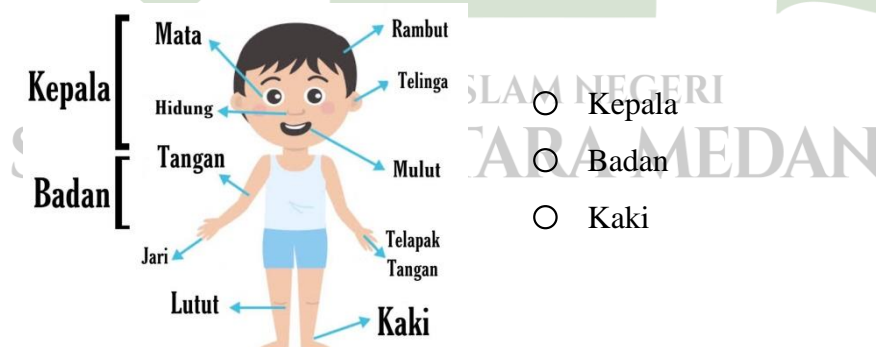
1. Nama responden :
2. Usia : Tahun
3. Alamat :
4. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-Laki Perempuan
5. Tingkat Pendidikan :
 - a SD
 - b SMP – SMA
 - c Perguruan Tinggi
6. Kepemilikan memiliki SIM :
 - a. Ya , saya memiliki SIM
 - b. Tidak, saya tidak memiliki SIM

II. Bagian 2

1. Apakah anda pernah melakukan pelanggaran lalu lintas ?
 - Pernah
 - Tidak pernah
2. Pelanggaran lalu lintas apa yang pernah anda lakukan ?
 - Menerobos lampu merah
 - Tidak menggunakan helm saat berkendara
 - Mengemudi dalam kecepatan tinggi
 - Lainnya

3. Apakah anda pernah mengalami kecelakaan sepeda motor saat bersekolah?
 - Pernah
 - Tidak pernah
4. Berapa kali anda pernah mengalami kecelakaan sepeda motor selama bersekolah ?
 - 1 kali
 - Lebih dari 1 kali
5. Apakah kejadian kecelakaan sepeda motor yang anda alami saat aktivitas bersekolah (cth: pulang, pergi, mengerjakan tugas ,dll)
 - Ya
 - Tidak
6. Pada saat jenjang pendidikan apa anda mengalami kecelakaan sepeda motor ?
 - SMP
 - SMA
7. Jenis kecelakaan apa yang anda alami ?
 - Tunggal
 - Motor
 - Mobil
 - Lainnya

8. Bagian tubuh mana yang pernah mengalami luka akibat kecelakaan ?



9. Dampak kecelakaan yang pernah anda alami ?
 - Luka/ memar
 - Fraktur/ patah tulang
 - Lainnya (sebutkan :)

10. Apakah anda menggunakan komponen pendukung sepeda motor (seperti : Lampu Sen, Rem, Lampu Utama, dll)

- Ada
 Tidak Ada

11. Apakah anda melengkapi kelengkapan alat keselamatan berkendara (APD, seperti : Jaket, Helm, Sarung Tangan, Celana Panjang, dan Sepatu)

- Ada
 Tidak Ada

12. Apakah anda mendapatkan izin orang tua dalam mengemudi Sepeda Motor,?

- Ada
 Tidak Ada

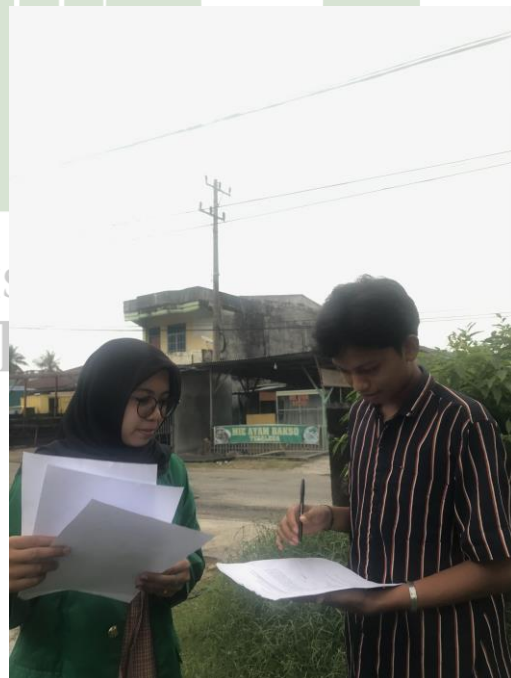


III. Tabel Resiko Saat Mengendarai Sepeda Motor

No	Jenis Pelanggaran	Pernah	Tidak Pernah
1.	Menerobos lampu merah		
2.	Berjalan di atas trotoar		
3.	Melawan arah		
4.	Tidak menyalakan lampu sen ketika berbelok		
5.	Tidak menyalakan lampu utama di siang hari		
6.	Mengemudi dengan lebih dari satu penumpang		
7.	Tidak pernah memeriksa kendaraan secara rutin		
8.	Berkendara dengan melampaui batas kecepatan		
9.	Menggunakan rem secara mendadak		
10.	Makan, minum, dan merokok ketika mengendarai sepeda motor		
11.	Menggunakan handphone ketika mengendarai sepeda motor		
12.	Mendengarkan music ketika mengendarai sepeda motor		
13.	Mengemudi saat mengantuk		
14.	Mengemudi dalam keadaan mabuk		
15.	Tidak menggunakan helm saat mengemudi		
16.	Tidak menggunakan alat pelindung diri		
17.	Mengemudi dengan ugal ugalan		

DOKUMENTASI

Responden





Keadaan Lokasi





AS ISLAM NEGERI
UTARA MEDAN

HASIL ANALISIS DATA

Frequencies

Statistics

		Pernah_Mengalam i_Kecelakaan	Jenis_Kecelakaan	Bagian_Tubuh_Ci dera
N	Valid	250	250	250
	Missing	153	153	153

Pernah Mengalami Kecelakaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pernah	182	45.2	72.8	72.8
	Tidak Pernah	68	16.9	27.2	100.0
	Total	250	62.0	100.0	
Missing	System	153	38.0		
Total		403	100.0		

Jenis_Kecelakaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tunggal	79	19.6	31.6	31.6
	Motor	147	36.5	58.8	90.4
	Mobil	24	6.0	9.6	100.0
	Total	250	62.0	100.0	
Missing	System	153	38.0		
Total		403	100.0		

SUMATERA UTARA MEDAN

Bagian_Tubuh_Cidera

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kepala	10	2.5	4.0	4.0
	Badan	205	50.9	82.0	86.0
	Kaki	35	8.7	14.0	100.0
	Total	250	62.0	100.0	
Missing	System	153	38.0		
Total		403	100.0		

Usia

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Remaja Awal (12-15 Th)	102	40.8	40.8	40.8
	Remaja Pertengahan (15-18 Th)	62	24.8	24.8	65.6
	Remaja Akhir (18-21)	86	34.4	34.4	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Jenis Kelamin

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pria	239	95.6	95.6	95.6
	Wanita	11	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Pendidikan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SMP	34	13.6	13.6	13.6
	SMA	105	42.0	42.0	55.6
	PT	111	44.4	44.4	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI

Kepemilikan SIM

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Punya	101	40.4	40.4	40.4
	Tidak Punya	149	59.6	59.6	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Komponen_Pendukung

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pernah	166	66.4	66.4	66.4
	Tidak Pernah	84	33.6	33.6	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Kelengkapan_APD

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ada	88	35.2	35.2	35.2
	Tidak	162	64.8	64.8	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Izin_Orangtua

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ada	186	74.4	74.4	74.4
	Tidak	64	25.6	25.6	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tidak Beresiko	77	30.8	30.8	30.8
	Beresiko	173	69.2	69.2	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Pernah_Mengalami_Kecelakaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pernah	182	72.8	72.8	72.8
	Tidak Pernah	68	27.2	27.2	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Jenis Kecelakaan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tunggal	79	31.6	31.6	31.6
	Motor	147	58.8	58.8	90.4
	Mobil	24	9.6	9.6	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

Bagian Tubuh Cidera

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Kepala	10	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Badan	205	82.0	82.0	86.0
	Kaki	35	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
SUMATERA UTARA MEDAN

ANALISIS BIVARIAT

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Gender *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%
Pendidikan *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%
Kepemilikan_SIM *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%
Komponen_Pendukung *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%
Kelengkapan_APD *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%
Izin_Orangtua *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%
Pernah_Mengalami_Kecelakaan *						
Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	100.0%	0	0.0%	250	100.0%

Usia * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Usia	Remaja Awal (12-15 Th)	Count	33	69	102
		% within Usia	32.4%	67.6%	100.0%
	Remaja Pertengahan (15-18 Th)	Count	17	45	62
		% within Usia	27.4%	72.6%	100.0%
	Remaja Akhir (18-21)	Count	27	59	86
		% within Usia	31.4%	68.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	77	173	250	
	% within Usia	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.462 ^a	2	.794
Likelihood Ratio	.468	2	.791
Linear-by-Linear Association	.029	1	.865
N of Valid Cases	250		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.10.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig. ^c
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.011	.064	.169	.866 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.012	.064	.186	.853 ^c
N of Valid Cases		250			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Jenis Kelamin * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Gender	Pria	Count	72	167	239
		% within Gender	30.1%	69.9%	100.0%
	Wanita	Count	5	6	11
		% within Gender	45.5%	54.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	77	173	250	
	% within Gender	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.159 ^a	1	.282		
Continuity Correction ^b	.552	1	.458		
Likelihood Ratio	1.088	1	.297		
Fisher's Exact Test				.321	.224
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.155	1	.283		
N of Valid Cases	250				

a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.39.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Tests of Homogeneity of the Odds Ratio

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Breslow-Day	.000	0	.
Tarone's	.000	0	.

Tests of Conditional Independence

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Cochran's	1.159	1	.282
Mantel-Haenszel	.549	1	.459

Under the conditional independence assumption, Cochran's statistic is asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution, only if the number of strata is fixed, while the Mantel-Haenszel statistic is always asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution. Note that the continuity correction is removed from the Mantel-Haenszel statistic when the sum of the differences between the observed and the expected is 0.

Mantel-Haenszel Common Odds Ratio Estimate

Estimate			.517
ln(Estimate)			-.659
Std. Error of ln(Estimate)			.622
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			.289
Asymp. 95% Confidence Interval	Common Odds Ratio	Lower Bound	.153
		Upper Bound	1.750
	ln(Common Odds Ratio)	Lower Bound	-1.878
		Upper Bound	.560

The Mantel-Haenszel common odds ratio estimate is asymptotically normally distributed under the common odds ratio of 1.000 assumption. So is the natural log of the estimate.

Pendidikan * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Pendidikan	SMP	Count	11	23	34
		% within Pendidikan	32.4%	67.6%	100.0%
	SMA	Count	36	69	105
		% within Pendidikan	34.3%	65.7%	100.0%
PT	Count	30	81	111	
	% within Pendidikan	27.0%	73.0%	100.0%	
Total	Count	77	173	250	
	% within Pendidikan	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.378 ^a	2	.502
Likelihood Ratio	1.385	2	.500
Linear-by-Linear Association	.857	1	.355
N of Valid Cases	250		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.47.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.059	.063	.925	.356 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.064	.063	1.013	.312 ^c
N of Valid Cases		250			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
c. Based on normal approximation.

Pengalaman * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Pengalaman	Pernah	Count	23	159	182
		% within Pengalaman	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%
	Tidak Pernah	Count	54	14	68
		% within Pengalaman	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	77	173	250
		% within Pengalaman	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	103.563 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	100.453	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	101.482	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	103.148	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	250				

- a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.94.
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.644	.053	-13.243	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	-.644	.053	-13.243	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		250			

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
c. Based on normal approximation.

Kepemilikan_SIM * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Kepemilikan_SIM	Punya	Count	32	69	101
		% within Kepemilikan_SIM	31.7%	68.3%	100.0%
	Tidak Punya	Count	45	104	149
		% within Kepemilikan_SIM	30.2%	69.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	77	173	250
		% within Kepemilikan_SIM	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.062 ^a	1	.803		
Continuity Correction ^b	.012	1	.913		
Likelihood Ratio	.062	1	.803		
Fisher's Exact Test				.889	.455
Linear-by-Linear Association	.062	1	.804		
N of Valid Cases	250				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 31.11.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.016	.063	.248	.804 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.016	.063	.248	.804 ^c
N of Valid Cases	250			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Kelengkapan_APD * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Kelengkapan_APD	Ada	Count	62	26	88
		% within Kelengkapan_APD	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
	Tidak	Count	15	147	162
		% within Kelengkapan_APD	9.3%	90.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	77	173	250
		% within Kelengkapan_APD	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	100.193 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	97.342	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	101.967	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	99.792	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	250				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 27.10.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Tests of Homogeneity of the Odds Ratio

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Breslow-Day	.000	0	.
Tarone's	.000	0	.

Tests of Conditional Independence

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Cochran's	100.193	1	.000
Mantel-Haenszel	96.953	1	.000

Under the conditional independence assumption, Cochran's statistic is asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution, only if the number of strata is fixed, while the Mantel-Haenszel statistic is always asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution. Note that the continuity correction is removed from the Mantel-Haenszel statistic when the sum of the differences between the observed and the expected is 0.

Mantel-Haenszel Common Odds Ratio Estimate

Estimate			23.369
ln(Estimate)			3.151
Std. Error of ln(Estimate)			.358
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			.000
Asymp. 95% Confidence Interval	Common Odds Ratio	Lower Bound	11.589
		Upper Bound	47.125
	ln(Common Odds Ratio)	Lower Bound	2.450
		Upper Bound	3.853

The Mantel-Haenszel common odds ratio estimate is asymptotically normally distributed under the common odds ratio of 1.000 assumption. So is the natural log of the estimate.

Komponen_Pendukung * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Komponen_Pendukung	Pernah	Count	23	143	166
		% within Komponen_Pendukung	13.9%	86.1%	100.0%
	Tidak Pernah	Count	54	30	84
		% within Komponen_Pendukung	64.3%	35.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	77	173	250
		% within Komponen_Pendukung	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	66.554 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	64.209	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	65.677	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	66.288	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	250				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 25.87.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Tests of Homogeneity of the Odds Ratio

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Breslow-Day	.000	0	.
Tarone's	.000	0	.

Tests of Conditional Independence

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Cochran's	66.554	1	.000
Mantel-Haenszel	63.952	1	.000

Under the conditional independence assumption, Cochran's statistic is asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution, only if the number of strata is fixed, while the Mantel-Haenszel statistic is always asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution. Note that the continuity correction is removed from the Mantel-Haenszel statistic when the sum of the differences between the observed and the expected is 0.

Mantel-Haenszel Common Odds Ratio Estimate

Estimate			.089
ln(Estimate)			-2.415
Std. Error of ln(Estimate)			.320
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			.000
Asymp. 95% Confidence Interval	Common Odds Ratio	Lower Bound	.048
		Upper Bound	.167
	ln(Common Odds Ratio)	Lower Bound	-3.042
		Upper Bound	-1.788

The Mantel-Haenszel common odds ratio estimate is asymptotically normally distributed under the common odds ratio of 1.000 assumption. So is the natural log of the estimate.

Izin_Orangtua * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan

Crosstab

			Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan		Total
			Tidak Beresiko	Beresiko	
Izin_Orangtua	Ada	Count	39	147	186
		% within Izin_Orangtua	21.0%	79.0%	100.0%
	Tidak	Count	38	26	64
		% within Izin_Orangtua	59.4%	40.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	77	173	250
		% within Izin_Orangtua	30.8%	69.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.955 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	31.178	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	31.253	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	32.823	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	250				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.71.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Tests of Homogeneity of the Odds Ratio

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Breslow-Day	.000	0	.
Tarone's	.000	0	.

Tests of Conditional Independence

	Chi-Squared	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Cochran's	32.955	1	.000
Mantel-Haenszel	31.053	1	.000

Under the conditional independence assumption, Cochran's statistic is asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution, only if the number of strata is fixed, while the Mantel-Haenszel statistic is always asymptotically distributed as a 1 df chi-squared distribution. Note that the continuity correction is removed from the Mantel-Haenszel statistic when the sum of the differences between the observed and the expected is 0.

Mantel-Haenszel Common Odds Ratio Estimate

Estimate			.182
ln(Estimate)			-1.706
Std. Error of ln(Estimate)			.312
Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)			.000
Asymp. 95% Confidence Interval	Common Odds Ratio	Lower Bound	.099
		Upper Bound	.334
	ln(Common Odds Ratio)	Lower Bound	-2.317
		Upper Bound	-1.095

The Mantel-Haenszel common odds ratio estimate is asymptotically normally distributed under the common odds ratio of 1.000 assumption. So is the natural log of the estimate.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Usia * Resiko_Terjadinya_Kecelakaan	250	62.0%	153	38.0%	403	100.0%



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