

## ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional analytic study was conducted among taxi motorcyclists in Magway Township to assess the awareness and practice of road traffic safety. A total of 167 taxi motorcyclists were involved in this study. Semi-structured questionnaires were used. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, knowledge about road traffic safety, attitude toward road traffic safety and severity of motorcycle accident and road traffic safety practices were interviewed. The majority of respondents were age 27-36 years (40.1%). All were male. Most of them were married (79.6%). Nearly 90% of respondents had monthly family income of one hundred to three hundred thousand kyats. Most of respondents were middle school level (38.9%). Majority of taxi motorcyclists had motorcycle driving experience less than 7 years (55.1%) and had driving license (74.9%). Most of taxi motorcyclists got information about road traffic safety from local authorities (41%) and from mass media (34%). More than one third of taxi motorcyclists (37.7%) had good helmet practice. More than half of the respondents (52.1%) had no rush driving practice. More than two third of respondents (69.5%) had no drink driving practice. Most of the respondents had no mobile phone using practice (74.3%) and no practice of listening to music with ear phone (83.2%) on driving motorcycle. Nearly one third of taxi motorcyclist (32.9%) had no practice of carrying overweight or more than one pillion. More than half of respondents (53.3%) had good and functional tools on their motorcycle. Fifty six percent of the respondents had poor knowledge about road traffic safety, 53.9% had negative attitude toward road traffic safety, 52.7% had negative attitude toward severity of motorcycle accident and about half of respondents (50.9%) had poor practice. There was statistically significant association between age with both knowledge and practice. Furthermore, knowledge about road traffic safety had statistically significant association with attitude. Source of information was associated with knowledge and practice of road traffic safety. Presence of driving license had significant association with good practice of helmet wearing and not carrying overweight or more than one pillion as well having good and functioning tools in respondent's motorcycle. Generally, awareness doesn't strongly influence on practice pattern. Right sources of information such as local authorities and mass media influence mainly on awareness of people. Thus it is not possible to reach truly behaviour change and peer environment mislead people's real practice. Correct information from right source should be given to them.