The objective of this study was to develop model of effort to overcome the street food safety problems for elementary students in Bogor. This study was consisted by two phases. First one was done at 10 elementary schools in Bogor to observed condition and kind of street food for elementary students which risk unsafely and to determined intervention which would be done in second phase. First phased was designed as cross sectional study. Location was decided by purposive sampling. Second phase research was conducted at SDN “D” which was chosen in first phase. Nutrition counseling was conducted as intervention. Measuring food vendors’ PSP (knowledge, attitude, and practice) of nutrition and food safety was done in pre and post intervention. Data analysis was done by using Microsoft Excel 2007 and program SPSS. Variables’ relation was analyzed using Pearson correlation test and paired t-test. Food vendors at SDN “D” were mostly men (88.9%) in the range of age 18-40 years. They were mostly elementary degree (44.7%) and poor (55.6%). They had been working as food vendor for 1-5 years and > 1 year (44.4%). Knowledge, attitude, and practice of mostly food vendors in post intervention were better than in pre intervention. Pearson correlation test showed that knowledge of food safety and attitude of it had significantly correlated (p<0.05), but there were no significant correlation between knowledge of nutrition and attitude of it (p>0.05); knowledge of nutrition and food safety with food safety practice (p>0.05); and attitude of nutrition and food safety with food safety practice (p>0.05).

Keyword: The model, safety problems, street food for elementary students