

Surabaya Generation Z Traffic Awareness: Strengthening Citizen Morals in Driving

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ABSTRACT

One of the problems that is always faced in big cities is traffic problems. Therefore, the national transportation system must develop its potential and role in realizing security, safety, order and smooth traffic. Legal awareness is needed both from law enforcement officers and the public, especially in this case traffic drivers. The problem in this paper is the issue of Generation Z's traffic awareness in motorbikes. The research method uses descriptive quantitative, the population is students studying in Surabaya using random sampling techniques. Data collection uses a questionnaire via the Google Form application and data analysis uses descriptive statistics. The results of the research show that the awareness indicators of generation z motorists in traffic look very good.

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Introduction

Discipline is a behavior that a person has to obey an agreed rule. Discipline is able to influence a person's actions in society. Discipline can help someone do something smoothly according to that person's expectations. Discipline is closely related to rules, norms, procedures, work, punishment (Sinuraya et al., 2020). The purpose of self-discipline is to correct our bad habits, control our will so that we remain in accordance with existing rules and norms. A person's level of discipline can influence a person's behavior. Example in driving. A driver who applies a disciplined attitude when driving in traffic, whether two-wheeled or four-wheeled, can avoid accidents. Because of this disciplined attitude, a person is able to avoid something bad. According to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Public Transportation which defines traffic as the movement of vehicles and people in road traffic spaces (Suryaningsih, 2020). Meanwhile, Road Traffic Space is infrastructure intended for the movement of vehicles, people and/or goods in the form of roads and supporting facilities. When driving a vehicle, a driver must be disciplined in following traffic rules. Motorists must follow road signs to avoid accidents.

During adolescence, children like new things. One of them is driving using 2 wheels or 4 wheels, for example a car or motorbike. And many teenagers who don't have a driver's license already ride motorbikes or cars only with their parents' permission. In fact, this is very dangerous because of teenagers' lack of understanding about driving a motorbike or car properly and in accordance with existing regulations in Indonesia and can cause accidents and even take the driver's life (Doly, 2019). One of the accident factors is human error. Which is supported by a lack of understanding of traffic signs. Many of them don't know what traffic rules are according to the law. This is one of the factors causing accidents. In fact, it is not uncommon for drivers to drive vehicles recklessly. So that they look cool and there are also times when they are driving when they are unconscious, sleepy or even while playing on their cellphone. These causes are also one of the factors in the occurrence of accidents that can claim the lives of drivers and even other people. The level of legal compliance of junior high school students in Surabaya with traffic ethics according to Law Number 22 of 2009 is in the moderately compliant category (65.57%). This means that junior high school students are categorized as sufficiently complying with legal regulations in accordance with Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic Ethics (Estikhamah & Utomo, 2020)

Population development always increases rapidly every year, besides that there are many large companies so that the volume of motorized vehicles is increasing, causing the number of traffic violations to increase. If we refer to data on traffic accident numbers in Indonesia from 2013 to 2017, there have been 494,313 (four hundred ninety-four thousand three hundred and thirteen) cases of traffic accidents caused by *human error* (IRMS data from the National Police Traffic Corps submitted as information Additional Relevant Parties received by the Constitutional Court on May 9 2018).

Seeing the many cases related to mistakes made by motorbike users when carrying out activities which result in impaired concentration while driving on the road which is not directly proportional to the law enforcement process or inequality in law enforcement, is one of the problems in existing laws in traffic activities, so that negligence will occur and has the potential to increase the number of traffic accidents. This article tries to review and analyze the level of traffic awareness in the development of society. In this case the law influences the social structure. This can be seen in relation to the level of legal awareness in traffic which is influenced by the law and law enforcement officers.

The problems currently faced are the large number of young people who are reckless on the roads, minimal knowledge of driving on the roads and the level of compliance which is

considered to be lacking. The aim of law enforcement is to regulate society so that it is peaceful and just by striking a balance between protected interests, so that each member of society obtains as much as possible of what is their right. In this case the law that has been violated must be enforced. It is through law enforcement that the law becomes a reality. Law is essentially a set of instruments in the hands of a power institution that functions to control the behavior of citizens in their daily lives. How tight or loose the control is, does not reduce the concept of social theorists that law is basically an instrument of control. As an instrument of control, law is characterized by its formal and political nature, regardless of whether citizens like and are willing to obey it or not.

Meanwhile, traffic law enforcement is one of the activities of the traffic function which has a role in ensuring that laws and regulations are obeyed by every road user. The stricter the enforcement of traffic laws, the fewer traffic violations (Estikhamah & Utomo, 2020). On the other hand, if traffic law enforcement is weaker, traffic violations will increase. In this case, the more people who traffic orderly, the more accidents will decrease. However, on the other hand, if there are fewer people who are orderly in traffic, the number of accidents will increase.

In practice, it is still difficult to enforce traffic laws. On the other hand, application-based motorcycle taxi drivers earn a living with application-based motorcycle taxi drivers, but this action has the potential to violate traffic and cause traffic accidents that can harm themselves and others. In general, legal awareness is associated with legal compliance or legal effectiveness. In other words, legal awareness concerns the issue of whether certain legal provisions actually function or not in society.

The public knowledge factor, in this case application-based motorcycle taxi drivers, regarding Article 283 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation is still very low. Because it can be seen from the daily lives of motor vehicle drivers that many motor vehicle drivers still violate traffic regulations, such as playing with cellphones while driving, activating *GPS* and other activities that have the potential to cause traffic accidents. Even the traffic police, as law enforcement officers, still seem passive regarding traffic violations committed.

Based on the results of data analysis, violations that are often committed by the public include compliance with traffic signs, speed when driving, and violations when riding a pillion. This basic compliance is often carried out by the community, especially generation Z in big cities in Indonesia, one of which is the city of Surabaya. Some of the actions taken by the traffic police are issuing tickets to violators. Based on Law Number 22 of 2009, it is stated that the amount of the fine when ticketing is between 250,000 to 1,000,000 according to the type of violation committed. The large fines imposed are used as a deterrent effect on people from driving. The purpose of implementing these fines is as an effort to build public awareness in traffic.

In mid-2022, the National Police Chief as the highest leader of the police institution said that currently direct fines are not permitted by the traffic police unit because it could potentially lead to irregularities, so the process carried out by the traffic police unit is to provide education to the public about the importance of obeying traffic regulations. In accordance with current technological developments, the enforcement of fines is carried out transparently with the existence of electronic ticketing (ETLE). The development of the ticketing process is considered effective because the process uses CCTV footage that has been installed on the highway (Adi Pratama & Dwi Novianto, 2021).

The implementation of E-tickets carried out by the National Police has had a positive impact in efforts to build public awareness in traffic. The positive impact provided is that ticket

payments are included in the cost of paying motor vehicle tax. This is a new alternative that compliance carried out by motor vehicle drivers must start from self-awareness.

Because if one of the parties does not have legal awareness then the administration of the law will not run optimally. This is in accordance with the opinion of Soerjono Soekanto who said "that legal awareness is compliance with the law regarding issues which broadly include issues of knowledge, recognition and respect for the law". The relationship between obedience and awareness of the law cannot be separated because the two have a very close relationship. A person will voluntarily obey the law if he is aware of the importance of the law because it is impossible for a person to obey the law if he does not understand and realize the importance of the law. Based on law enforcement theory, the implementation of law enforcement also requires public awareness.

Method

This type of quantitative research uses a descriptive model. The population used was students in Surabaya with a sample size of 105 respondents. The variable in this research is the level of student legal compliance with Law Number 22 of 2009. The data collection technique in this research is a questionnaire. A questionnaire or questionnaire is a data collection technique by asking respondents a number of written questions regarding student compliance with traffic ethics. The type of questionnaire used in this research is a semi-closed questionnaire, because there are 3 (three) questions regarding student compliance with traffic ethics in the questionnaire. Answer choices are often, never, sometimes and never. Data Analysis This data analysis technique is descriptive statistics carried out to obtain results and conclusions from the data analyzed, while the data analysis technique in this research is carried out using percentages.

Results and Discussion

Awareness is a reflection of 2 (two) aspects of people's lives in traffic. These two aspects are an understanding of applicable legal regulations and driver behavior in traffic. Efforts by the police as law enforcers to provide knowledge and understanding to the public regarding traffic have been intensively carried out both verbally, in reports on electronic media, and through moral messages in banners and placards installed. This effort aims to increase public understanding of how to act in traffic. However, in practice on the highway, quite a few people while driving still commit traffic violations. This shows that the public's understanding and actions in driving seem to be the opposite of what the police expect.

This is in accordance with what was stated by (Fadila & Sari, 2017) that in this study 84% of drivers had a very high level of understanding in traffic but 87% of drivers had very low traffic attitudes and behavior. In accordance with the results of the research conducted, it shows that the level of knowledge and understanding of drivers in traffic is very high, however, the attitudes and behavior of drivers do not reflect the knowledge and understanding they have. This shows that the context of driving on the highway is not only competence in knowledge related to traffic but awareness in the driver's attitude and behavior in traffic is very necessary to minimize the occurrence of violations.

In accordance with the results of research conducted on generation Z in the city of Surabaya in the context of traffic awareness, it shows that the number of drivers based on gender shows that Based on the results of research conducted on generation Z in accordance with Figure 1, it shows that drivers according to their gender show that 66,3 % are male and 33.7% are female. It can be concluded that the majority of motorized vehicle drivers in traffic are male. This is illustrated in figure 1 below:

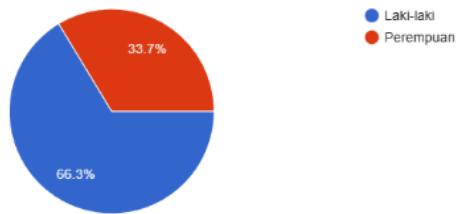


Diagram 1: Motorized Vehicle Riders according to gender

Based on the results of the research above, if it is related to the level of frequency with which generation Z in the Surabaya city area drives, it shows that 56.2% of generation Z often use motorized vehicles, 24.8% of generation Z have ever used motorized vehicles, 12.4% of Generation Z have never use motorized vehicles, and 6.6% of generation Z sometimes use motorized vehicles. In accordance with diagram 2 below:

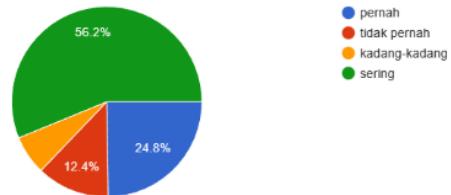


Diagram 2. Generation Z's frequency of using motorized vehicles

In accordance with the picture above, it shows that 87.6% of generation Z in the city of Surabaya can use motorized vehicles and have ever driven motorized vehicles. This shows that generation Z is a society that carries out traffic actions. This action is of course based on the regulations that apply to driving. The basic rules that people should have in traffic include the use of turn signals when turning, speed control when turning, use of headlights during the day, speed control when driving, standards for pillion riding, obedience to traffic signs, and the prohibition on using cellphones.

In accordance with these basic regulations, based on the results of research conducted on generation Z as research respondents, it shows that the use of turn signals when turning shows that 86.6% of generation Z have done so and 90.5% of generation Z when making a turn have reduced vehicle speed. In accordance with the results of this research, it shows that there is a high level of awareness in driving and maintaining the safety of other drivers. This is shown in figures 3 and 4 below:

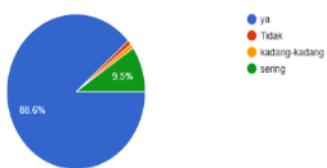


Figure 3. Use of turn signals when turning

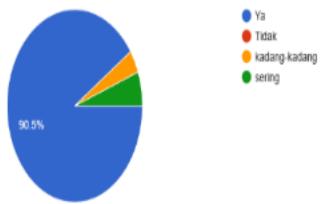


Figure 4. Speed reduction at intersections and road bends

When it comes to speed regulation when driving, 60% of Generation Z said they obey the speed set in the regulations, while 31.4% of Generation Z said they were sometimes careless about speed when using motorized vehicles. 8% of them ignore the rules governing driving speed. The results of this research show that generation Z still has a high level of understanding and attitude towards behavior in complying with driving regulations. This is illustrated in the image below:

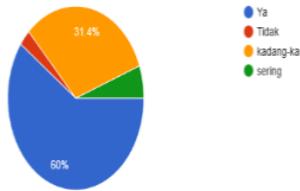


Figure 5. Permissible speed usage

In accordance with the picture shown above, it can be seen that there is a value of 31.4% of generation Z who have low awareness of obeying driving speed. This number can be considered large because awareness of controlling speed can trigger traffic violations on the highway. The basic rule that drivers must obey in traffic is the use of headlights during the day. Based on the results of research conducted, 79.1% of generation Z have complied with turning on the main lights during the day. Meanwhile, 20.9% of them still neglect to turn on the main lights during the day according to the picture below.

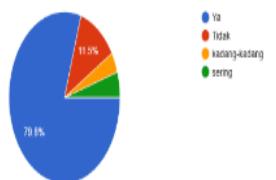


Figure 6. Use of motorbike lights during the day

Meanwhile, Generation Z's behavior in driving motorized vehicles can be identified as having a tendency to violate traffic with more than 2 people. This can be shown that 42.9% have done it and 15.2% have done it sometimes, 41% of whom have not done it with more than 2 people. If we analyze the results of these percentages, it can be concluded that generation Z's awareness of driving safety is still relatively low. This is shown in the image below:

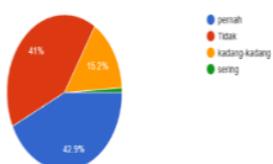


Figure 7. Behavior of riding with more than two people

The factor of compliance with traffic signs for generation Z when driving on the highway has various values in their behavior. 58.1% of generation Z obey posted traffic signs. Meanwhile, 41.9% had and sometimes committed violations of compliance with traffic signs. This is shown in the image below:

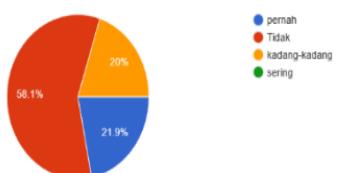


Figure 8. Level of compliance in traffic signs

In accordance with the picture above, it can be depicted that Generation Z's awareness of obeying traffic signs can be categorized as low because the number of violations related to traffic signs is quite large.

Compliance with the prohibition on using cellphones while driving, generation Z in the Surabaya area shows that 51.4% comply with the regulations, while 26.7% and 19% have violated the regulations on using cellphones while driving according to the picture below:

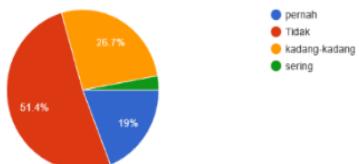


Figure 10. Use of cellphones while driving

Based on the results of the quantitative descriptive data analysis above, it shows that generation Z's understanding and knowledge of traffic regulations has a fairly high level of awareness. Generation Z has a high level of understanding because the traffic unit has a driving safety outreach and education program. Apart from face-to-face counseling, efforts are being

made by the National Police to disseminate information through information media owned by the police unit. Some of the information media used by the police in an effort to increase public awareness regarding traffic are Instagram and TikTok media. The strategy used by the police in an effort to convey this socialization is through contemporary parodies to make it appear that the police are not ghosts on the highway.

Meanwhile, Generation Z's behavior in driving is quite contradictory to their understanding. The behavior patterns carried out by Generation Z are in accordance with the results of the data analysis above. It can be seen that there are still many Generation Z people who commit basic violations in traffic.

Population development always increases rapidly every year, besides that there are many large companies so that the volume of motorized vehicles is increasing, causing the number of traffic violations to increase. If we refer to data on traffic accident numbers in Indonesia from 2013 to 2017, there have been 494,313 (four hundred ninety-four thousand three hundred and thirteen) cases of traffic accidents caused by *human error* (IRMS data from the National Police Traffic Corps submitted as information Additional Relevant Parties received by the Constitutional Court on May 9 2018).

Seeing the many cases related to mistakes made by motorbike users when carrying out activities which result in impaired concentration while driving on the road which is not directly proportional to the law enforcement process or inequality in law enforcement, is one of the problems in existing laws in traffic activities, so that negligence will occur and has the potential to increase the number of traffic accidents. This article tries to review and analyze the level of traffic awareness in the development of society. In this case the law influences the social structure. This can be seen in relation to the level of legal awareness in traffic which is influenced by the law and law enforcement officers (Efendi & Purnomo, 2012; Habibah & Sapriyah, 2022).

The aim of law enforcement is to regulate society so that it is peaceful and just by striking a balance between protected interests, so that each member of society obtains as much as possible of what is their right. In this case the law that has been violated must be enforced. It is through law enforcement that the law becomes a reality. The law is essentially a set of instruments that in the hands of a power institution will be used to control the behavior of citizens in their daily lives. How tight or loose the control is, does not reduce the concept of social theorists that law is basically an instrument of control. As an instrument of control, law is characterized by its formal and political nature, regardless of whether citizens like and are willing to obey it or not.

In carrying out law enforcement, there are several problems faced. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the problem of law enforcement actually lies in the factors that influence it. These factors are as follows:

1. The legal factors themselves (Winahyu & Sumaryati, 2013).
2. Law enforcement factors, namely the parties who form and determine the law.
3. Facilities or facilities factors that support law enforcement.
4. Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is applied, and
5. Cultural factors, namely as a result of work and feelings based on human work in social life.

Meanwhile, traffic law enforcement is one of the activities of the traffic function which has a role in ensuring that laws and regulations are obeyed by every road user. The more strict traffic law enforcement is, the less traffic violations will be. On the other hand, if traffic law enforcement is weaker, traffic violations will increase. In this case, the more people who traffic

orderly, the more accidents will decrease. However, on the other hand, if there are fewer people who are orderly in traffic, the number of accidents will increase.

Generation Z's traffic awareness in motorbikes in the Surabaya area can vary depending on each individual. Generation Z generally refers to those born between the mid-1990s to the early 2010s, meaning they are currently in their teens to early 30s.

Several factors that influence Generation Z's traffic awareness in the Surabaya area include:

- a. Dependence on technology: Generation Z grew up with sophisticated technology, such as smartphones and social media (Habibah & Setyowati, 2022; Winahyu & Sumaryati, 2013). They may be more accustomed to using cell phones while driving, which can interfere with their concentration and awareness in traffic. It is important to remind you that using a cell phone while driving is against the law and very dangerous.
- b. Awareness of traffic rules: Generation Z has generally received education about traffic rules through driving courses and formal education at school (Fatmawati & Habibah, 2023; Mariani, 2019). However, implementation and understanding of these traffic rules may vary from individual to individual. Some generation Z may strictly obey traffic rules, while others may be more inclined to break the rules.
- c. Peer influence: Peers can have a big influence on Generation Z's behavior in traffic (Habibah & Florence, 2023; Raharjo et al., 2021). If their social environment encourages dangerous behavior such as illegal racing or drunk driving, then Generation Z's traffic awareness may be affected.
- d. Awareness of safety and the environment: Generation Z generally has a high level of concern for social issues, including safety and the environment (Efendi & Purnomo, 2012; Lestari et al., 2022). This can also be reflected in the way they participate in traffic. Many generation Z support the use of environmentally friendly vehicles, such as bicycles or electric vehicles.

It is important for generation Z and all drivers in Surabaya to always increase traffic awareness by obeying the rules, not using cell phones while driving, following good driving training, and always prioritizing the safety of yourself and others on the road. In practice, it is still difficult to enforce traffic laws. On the other hand, application-based motorcycle taxi drivers earn a living with application-based motorcycle taxi drivers, but this action has the potential to violate traffic and cause traffic accidents that can harm themselves and others. In general, legal awareness is associated with legal compliance or legal effectiveness. In other words, legal awareness concerns the issue of whether certain legal provisions actually function or not in society.

The public knowledge factor, in this case application-based motorcycle taxi drivers, regarding Article 283 of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation is still very low. Because it can be seen from the daily lives of motor vehicle drivers that many motor vehicle drivers still violate traffic regulations, such as playing with cellphones while driving, activating *GPS* and other activities that have the potential to cause traffic accidents. Even the traffic police, as law enforcement officers, still seem passive regarding traffic violations committed.

Because if one of the parties does not have legal awareness then the administration of the law will not run optimally. This is in accordance with the opinion of Soerjono Soekanto who said "that legal awareness is compliance with the law regarding issues which broadly include issues of knowledge, recognition and respect for the law". The relationship between obedience and awareness of the law cannot be separated because the two have a very close relationship. A person will voluntarily obey the law if he is aware of the importance of the law

because it is impossible for a person to obey the law if he does not understand and realize the importance of the law. Based on law enforcement theory, the implementation of law enforcement also requires public awareness.

Conclusion

Based on the research results presented, it can be concluded that generation Z's traffic awareness in motoring in the Surabaya area in the context of understanding traffic regulations shows that generation Z in the Surabaya area has a fairly high level of awareness. This is due to the understanding process carried out by the traffic police unit through outreach in lectures and learning on the theme of road safety. Meanwhile, Generation Z's attitude and behavior in driving still shows that the level of traffic awareness is still in the low category and tends to ignore safety when driving on the highway. These indicators are shown in the aspects of speed standards, pillion standards, compliance with signs, and use of cellphones while driving. According to this indicator, the number of Generation Z who have committed these basic violations is quite high and almost commensurate with Generation Z who have not committed any violations.

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