

The Influence of the Level of Education, Employment and Legal Culture on the Orderly Compliance of the Traffic Laws of the People of Sungai Penuh City



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ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to analyze: (1) the effect of education level on the orderly compliance of traffic laws of the people of Sungai Full City; (2) the effect of the work on the orderly traffic law compliance of the people of Sungai Full City; (3) the influence of legal culture on the orderly traffic law compliance of the people of Sungai Full City; (4) the influence of the level of education, employment, and legal culture on the orderly compliance of the traffic laws of the people of Sungai Full City. This research is quantitative research with multiple regression analysis. The data collection technique used is a questionnaire (questionnaire) that is distributed directly to respondents. With samples of Sungai Full District (Sungai Penuh, Pasar Sungai Penuh, and Amar Sakti), Pesisir Bukit District (Koto Renah, Koto Keras, and Koto Tengah), and Tanah Kampung District (Tanjung Bunga, Koto Tengah, and Koto Panap) with a total of 276 respondents. Sampling technique is a purposive sampling area. Data analysis is carried out with regression techniques which are first carried out analysis prerequisites. From the results of the study, it was found that the level of education (X1), employment (X2), and legal culture (X3) simultaneously or together affect the legal compliance (Y) of the community in complying with traffic order in Sungai Full City. With the contribution of the three independent variables to legal compliance of 76.6%. Each independent variable partially affects legal compliance, with the contribution of each variable, namely, education level (X1) affects legal compliance (Y) by 19.2%, then the job variable (X2) affects legal compliance (Y) by 21% and the legal culture variable (X3) affects legal compliance (Y) by 36.4%. Then the remaining 23.4% of legal compliance (Y) was influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

KEYWORDS: Education Level, Employment, Legal Culture, Legal Compliance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Hadi & Malagano, (2021) Based on Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation, road transportation is organized with the aim of realizing traffic and road transportation safely, safely, smoothly, orderly, orderly and comfortable and efficient, able to integrate other transportation models, reach all corners of the land area, to support equity, growth and stability as a driver, driver and support of national development at a cost that is affordable by power Buy society. This means that the most important thing in transportation is safety and security for everyone who uses it. With the ease of transportation, it is hoped that the community will be helped and facilitated in all kinds of activities while still complying with the rules that have been mutually agreed upon (PURBA, 2019; Ukhuwah, 2018).

Then the problem of compliance with traffic orderly laws is not only experienced by Sungai Full City. Orderly traffic compliance has become a problem in various cities and provinces in Indonesia. On research conducted by Putra, (2018) who examined with regard to efforts to increase legal awareness of car drivers in the use of safety belts, it is known that traffic compliance of the people of the Padang Police Area is still low, this is an implication of low public legal awareness. This is evidenced by the high number of traffic violations, especially violations about safety belts / seat belts that are dealt with ticket tickets (FIKRI, 2021; Hery Susanti, 2018; Opeska, 2021).

Then further research conducted by Gultom et al., (2019) who conducted research in Samarinda City, from the research it can be seen that in 2018 there were 277 cases of accidents with 55 people dying caused by many motorists who ignored traffic orderly rules. Later in the study it was also described that people who have never had an accident are caused because they know about the values of behaving orderly and safe traffic. Furthermore, in Banda Aceh City, research was carried out by Dewi &

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Hermansyah, (2020) Eriska Desianti Dewi and Adi Hermansyah (2020) regarding motor vehicle modifications, these violations can endanger other vehicle users and these violations indicate that the public does not understand about Law No. 22 of 2009 so that it has an impact on low community compliance (Hendra, 2012; Putra, 2018).

Then in Yogyakarta City there was also the same problem related to traffic compliance, but it was carried out by Papuans. In research conducted by Rivaldhy, et al (2022), it can be seen that legal compliance of the Papuan people in Yogyakarta is relatively low with violations that are often committed are not using helmets and riding more than two people. Later in the study it was also known that the low compliance was caused by low legal awareness, minimal legal knowledge, and caused by legal culture. In this study specializes in research on Papuans in Yogyakarta, which is based on observations made by researchers who then obtained information that in Yogyakarta Papuans are classified as often committing traffic violations, such as riding more than three people and so on (Dewi & Hermansyah, 2020; Gultom et al., 2019; Ismail, 2018).

From several studies in various cities presented, it can be concluded that traffic compliance in Indonesia is still low due to several factors. Therefore, it is very important to examine legal compliance related to traffic order, the importance of the role of firm rules and most importantly community compliance accompanied by good legal knowledge and awareness (Sadono, 2015; Setiono, 2018).

The increase in the number of vehicles in Indonesia goes hand in hand with the increase in the number of accidents that occur. As the data that researchers have collected from Bps.go.id media and also online media Autofun.co.id it is known that in 2019 the number of vehicles in Indonesia was 133,617,012 units, then in 2020 it rose to 136,137,451 units. Then in 2021 there was a greater increase than the previous year, which was 143,797,227 units, then throughout 2022 until May 2022 it has increased to 146,165,956 units of vehicles in Indonesia. In addition to the number of motorized vehicles that continue to increase, the number of accidents that occur in Indonesia also continues to increase. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari media online DataIndonesia.id pada tahun 2019 terjadi 116.411 accident. Then in 2020 there were 100,028 accidents, in 2020 there was a decrease in the number of accidents due to limited community activities due to the Covid-19 pandemic so that people spent more time indoors. However, in 2021 there was an increase of 103,645 accidents, and throughout 2022 until May 2022 there have been 55,777 cases of accidents in Indonesia.

This certainly needs to be a concern for all levels of society, because it concerns mutual safety. Accidents in motor vehicles can be caused by several factors, either from humans themselves, from transportation facilities or from natural factors, and most accidents occur due to human factors or human error. Human factors in question such as negligence in driving, not obeying signs and markings, not using helmets / seat belts, causing vulnerability to accidents that can endanger themselves and others (Firmansyah et al., 2021; Hendra, 2012; Sudjana, 2017). Then related to violations and accidents that occurred in Sungai Full City, based on research conducted by Asmelya Eka Putri data from the Sungai Full and Kerinci City Police in 2016 showed that the age group that committed the most traffic violations was the age group of 16-30 years.

Some research on legal compliance is research conducted by Nomleni, Kuswara and Daniel in 2020 that the level of education has a positive influence on traffic behavior in Kupang City, which means respondents with a high level of education tend to have good traffic behavior. Then as well as the results of research conducted by Arianto and Arifin in 2016 which showed a significant influence between the level of public education and traffic compliance in the jurisdiction of the Jepara Regional Police, significant here is interpreted as a meaningful impact which means the level of education has an impact on traffic compliance (Duyo, 2022; Hadi & Malagano, 2021; Kuswanto et al., 2022).

Then related to the work of the people of Sungai Full City, based on data from BPS Sungai Full City that the researchers have studied is divided into three types of work, namely Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Services. Based on these data, it is also known that some people in Sungai Full City work as service providers. The data collected is based on the category of work done by the working community, excluding the unemployed and the labor force community. The labor force community is defined as a society with the age of 15 years and over but does not work in that field, this is because the labor force community is still in school and so on (Dermawan, 2020; Nurmawan, 2020; Sunaryo et al., 2020).

So, this research is important to do because there are still high violations committed by the people of Sungai Full City, as well as the lack of similar studies that discuss the variables of education and employment levels in relation to traffic compliance, and not many have conducted research regarding the legal culture of the people of Sungai Full City in traffic. Then in other studies, the three variables were not examined together, so it is necessary to examine them related to these three variables and their relationship with the legal compliance of the people of Sungai Full City.

The research conducted is expected to provide solutions to legal compliance problems in Sungai Full City, as a contribution of knowledge that researchers can provide as an academic in the field of Pancasila and Civic Education. Based on the explanation and data that the researcher has described, the researcher is interested in conducting a study to find out

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whether the Level of Education, Work and Legal Culture can affect the Legal Compliance of the community in obeying traffic order in Sungai Full City which the researcher poured in the form of a Thesis entitled "The Influence of Education, Work and Legal Culture Level on Legal Compliance of Orderly Traffic of the River Full City Community.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The approach used in this study is quantitative with regression analysis. Quantitative research is research that uses measuring instruments whose data is analyzed with statistics. The analysis is whether the results of the study can be used as generalizations or not by using multiple regression analysis. The type of research chosen is suitable for the research to be carried out which requires generalization of research results considering the area and large population of research used. The population in this study is Sungai Full City Community consisting of 8 sub-districts, 4 sub-districts, and 65 villages with a total of 97,770 people. Based on this opinion, the sampling technique that researchers use is Probability Sampling, which is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for members of the population to become sampled.

In this study, the sources that researchers used were primary data and secondary data. Direct data from the field obtained directly from data sources is often called primary data. While secondary data is data that researchers get from other than direct data sources, obtained through other people who are not respondents of the study. In this study, the primary data source is the results of the Legal Compliance questionnaire and legal culture, while the secondary data source is documentation data in the form of data obtained by researchers from the Kerinci Police Station.

1) Questionnaire

The questionnaire that the researchers used in this study was a closed questionnaire using the Likert scale. A closed questionnaire is a questionnaire whose answers are determined by the researcher so that respondents only choose from the available answer options.

Table 1. Likert scale questionnaire

Answer Options	Positif	Negatif
Always	4	1
Often	3	2
Sometimes	2	3
Never	1	4

Sugiyono, (2008) Questionnaire is a technique of collecting research data carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. After knowing its validity and reliability, as well as instruments that have been considered good and correct and have been validated will be disseminated to respondents. The way it is spread researchers come to the community directly. Furthermore, the researcher provides a questionnaire to respondents to be filled out directly, the researcher will also provide instructions to respondents regarding the procedures for filling out the questionnaire. The selection of respondents was based on residential addresses, namely Sungai Full City (Pesisir Bukit District, Sungai Full District, and Tanah Kampung District) with the respondent's age ≥ 17 years, with the number determined using a proportion formula.

The data analysis technique used in this study is regression analysis, more precisely multiple regression. The hypothesis test is used t test to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable partially, and the F test is carried out to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable simultaneously or together.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Requirements Testing

a. Normality Test

This test is used to find out whether the data is normally distributed or not. The normality test in this study used the kolmogrov-smirnov method with the help of SPSS 25 software with the following results:

Table 2. Kolmogrov Smirnov Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
N	276

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Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.29854582
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.081
	Positive	.060
	Negative	-.081
Test Statistic		.081
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000 ^c
Exact Sig. (2-tailed)		.051
Point Probability		.000
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Exact Sig value is 0.051 > 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$) which means that based on the basis of decision making the data is normally distributed. Based on the results of normality testing through kolmogrov-smirnov, it was concluded that the four data were normally distributed. Then to be more convincing if the data used is normally distributed, a normality test analysis will be seen using P-Plot by paying attention to the plotting points as follows:

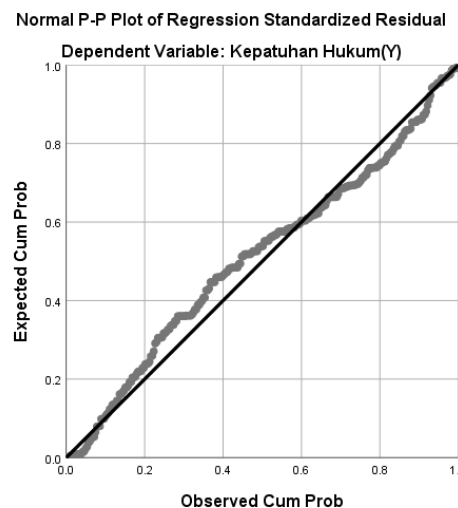


Figure 1. P-Plot Normality Test

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Based on the output above, it can be seen that the plotting points always approach and follow the diagonal line. Therefore, as the basis or guideline for decision making in the normality test of probability plot techniques, it can be concluded that residual values are normally distributed. Thus, the normality assumption for residual values in multiple linear regression analysis in this study can be fulfilled.

b. Linearity Test

The Linearity Test aims to determine whether two variables (independent variable and dependent variable) have a significant linear relationship or not. The linearity test in this study was carried out with the help of SPSS 25 with the following results:

Table 3. Education Level Linearity Test

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Kepatuhan Hukum(Y)	Between *Groups	(Combined)	12055.342	3	4018.447	113.290	.000
		Linearity	11700.284	1	11700.284	329.861	.000

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Tingkat Pendidikan(X1)		Deviation from Linearity	355.059	2	177.529	5.005	.007
	Within Groups		9647.948	272	35.470		
	Total		21703.290	275			

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of sig Deviation from linearity < 0.05 is $0.007 < 0.05$ which means there is no linear relationship between the variables Education Level (X1) and legal compliance (Y). However, the sig linearity value < 0.05 , which is $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that linearity is very strong, meaning that the LINIER model is still able to explain variants well. Then the data on education level and legal compliance can be assumed to be linear (Liu et al., 2009).

Tabel 4. Uji Linearitas Pekerjaan

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Kepatuhan Hukum(Y) Jenis Pekerjaan(X2)	*Groups	(Combined)	11949.693	3	3983.231	111.081	.000
		Linearity	11450.869	1	11450.869	319.332	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	498.824	2	249.412	6.955	.001
	Within Groups		9753.597	272	35.859		
	Total		21703.290	275			

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of sig Deviation from linearity < 0.05 is $0.001 < 0.05$ which means there is no linear relationship between the job variable (X2) and legal compliance (Y). However, the sig linearity value < 0.05 , which is $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that linearity is very strong, meaning that the LINIER model is still able to explain variants well. Then the data on education level and legal compliance can be assumed to be linear (Liu et al., 2009).

Table 5. Legal Culture Linearity Test

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Kepatuhan Hukum(Y) Budaya Hukum(X3)	*Groups	(Combined)	15843.641	23	688.854	29.625	.000
		Linearity	15037.226	1	15037.226	646.691	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	806.415	22	36.655	1.576	.052
	Within Groups		5859.649	252	23.253		
	Total		21703.290	275			

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of sig Deviation from linearity > 0.05 , which is $0.052 > 0.05$, which means that there is a linear relationship between legal culture variables (X3) and legal compliance (Y). Then the data of legal culture and legal compliance can be assumed to be linear.

c. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there is a strong correlation (relationship) between independent variables, namely the variables of education level (X1), employment (X2) and legal culture (X3). A good regression model if there is no multicollinearity problem. The multicollinearity test in this study was carried out with the help of SPSS 25 with the following results:

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Table 6. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	4.705	.987		4.765	.000		
	Tingkat Pendidikan(X1)	2.726	.457	.262	5.969	.000	.448	2.233
	Jenis Pekerjaan(X2)	2.207	.312	.289	7.079	.000	.517	1.934
	Budaya Hukum(X3)	.629	.075	.437	8.344	.000	.313	3.190

a. Dependent Variable: Kepatuhan Hukum(Y)

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

From the table of output coefficients above, it can be seen that the tolerance value of the three independent variables: Level of Education, Employment, and Legal Culture respectively amounted to 0.448; 0,517; and 0.313 > 0.10 and the VIF value of the three independent variables was 2.233 respectively; 1,934; and 3,190 < 10. In accordance with the basis for making multicollinearity test decisions, if the tolerance value > 0.10 and the VIF value < 10, it is concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem in the regression model.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to see if there is a variance inequality from the residuals of one observation to another. A regression model that satisfies the requirements is where there is a similarity in variance from the residual one observation to another fixed observation or called homoscedasticity. The heteroscedasticity test in this study was carried out with the help of SPSS 25 with the following results:

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.053	.075		.706	.481
	LnX1	.003	.026	.010	.108	.914
	LnX2	-.009	.014	-.051	-.633	.527
	LnX3	.020	.031	.065	.633	.527

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES2

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

From the output table above, it can be seen that the sig value of the education level variable (X1) is 0.914 > 0.05, in the Occupation variable (X2) is 0.527 > 0.05 and in the Legal Culture variable (X3) is 0.527 > 0.05. Based on the basis of decision making in the heteroscedasticity test, because the sig value of the three independent variables is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. Therefore, regression models are feasible to use to predict legal compliance (Y).

Hypothesis Testing

a. Simultaneous hypothesis test (F test)

The F test is used to determine the degree of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable together or simultaneously. With the following results:

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Table 8. Simultaneous Test

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16621.978	3	5540.659	296.589	.000 ^b
	Residual	5081.311	272	18.681		
	Total	21703.290	275			
a. Dependent Variable: Kepatuhan Hukum(Y)						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Budaya Hukum(X3), Jenis Pekerjaan(X2), Tingkat Pendidikan(X1)						

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

The 4th hypothesis tested in this study is:

H_0 : There is no influence between the variables Education Level (X1), Employment (X2) and Legal Culture (X3) together on the variable Legal Compliance (Y).

H_a : There is an influence between the variables Education Level (X1), Employment (X2) and Legal Culture (X3) together on the variable Legal Compliance (Y).

Based on the table, it is known that the $F_{calculate}$ value is 296.589 which is then compared with the F_{table} value obtained, which is 2.65, which means that the $F_{calculate}$ value $>$ F_{table} is $296.589 > 2.65$. Similarly, significance values were obtained of $0.000 < 0.05$. Based on the basis of simultaneous test decision making, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and accepts H_a , which means that there is an influence between the variables of education level (X1), employment (X2) and legal culture (X3) together on the variable of legal compliance (Y).

b. Partial Hypothesis Test (t Test)

The t test is used to determine the effect of independent variables namely education level (X1), employment (X2) and legal culture (X3) partially on legal compliance (Y) by assuming one of the independent variables is considered fixed or constant. With the following results:

Table 9. Partial Test

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.705	.987		4.765	.000
	Tingkat Pendidikan(X1)	2.726	.457	.262	5.969	.000
	Jenis Pekerjaan(X2)	2.207	.312	.289	7.079	.000
	Budaya Hukum(X3)	.629	.075	.437	8.344	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Kepatuhan Hukum(Y)						

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Hypothesis 1 tested in this study is:

H_0 : There is no influence between the Education Level variable (X1) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

H_a : There is an influence between the Education Level variable (X1) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

Based on the table above, it can be known that the t_{count} value is 5.969 and compared to the t_{table} value of 1.960, the result is that $t_{calculate} >$ t_{table} with a value of $5.969 > 1.960$. Then in the significance section, it was found that the sig value of the education level was $0.000 > 0.05$ which means that H_a was accepted and rejected H_0 . So it can be concluded that there is a very significant influence between the Education Level variable (X1) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

The coefficient of the education level variable is positive, which means that it has a unidirectional influence on legal compliance, in other words, if the level of education of the community is high, the legal compliance of the community will increase. A B grade of 2,726 indicates that the higher the level of education, the higher the level of education, the increase in legal compliance by 2,726 times compared to respondents who have a low level of education.

Hypothesis 2 tested in this study is:

H_0 : There is no influence between the Job variable (X2) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

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H_a : There is an influence between the Job variable (X_2) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

Based on table 4.14 above, it can be known that the t_{count} value is 7.079 and compared with the t_{table} value of 1.960, the result is that $t_{calculate} > t_{table}$ with a value of $7.079 > 1.960$. Then in the significance section, it is found that the sig value of the Work is $0.000 > 0.05$ which means that H_a is accepted and rejects H_0 . So it can be concluded that there is a very significant influence between the Job variable (X_2) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

The coefficient of the job variable is positive, which means that it has a unidirectional influence on legal compliance, in other words, the higher the level of the community's main occupational group, the community's legal compliance will increase. A B grade of 2,207 indicates that the higher the level of community employment, the higher the level of community employment, the increase in legal compliance by 2,207 times compared to respondents who have jobs in the low-level job group.

The 3 hypotheses tested in this study are:

H_0 : There is no influence between the Legal Culture variable (X_3) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

H_a : There is an influence between the Legal Culture variable (X_3) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

Based on table 4.14 above, it can be known that the t_{count} value is 8.344 and compared with the t_{table} value of 1.960, the result is that $t_{calculate} > t_{table}$ with a value of $8.344 > 1.960$. Then in the significance section, it is found that the sig value of the legal culture is $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that H_0 is rejected and accepts H_a . So it can be concluded that there is a very significant influence between the Legal Culture variable (X_3) and the Legal Compliance variable (Y).

The coefficient of the legal culture variable is positive, which means that it has a unidirectional influence on legal compliance, in other words, if the legal culture of the community is good, the legal compliance of the community will increase. A B value of legal culture of 0.629 indicates that the better the legal culture, the more legal compliance will increase by 0.629 times compared to respondents who have a less good legal culture.

Multiple Regression Test Results

In this study, data analysis was conducted to determine the effect of education level (X_1), employment (X_2) and legal culture (X_3) on legal compliance (Y) of the Sungai Full City community in complying with traffic order using multiple regression analysis techniques using the help of SPSS 25. From table 4.14 the following equation is obtained:

$$Y = 4,705 + 2,726 X_1 + 2,207 X_2 + 0,629 X_3 + e$$

From the multiple regression equation, a positive constant is obtained which shows a unidirectional influence, a constant value of 4.705 which means that if the level of education (X_1), employment (X_2) and legal culture (X_3) is assumed = 0, then legal compliance (Y) of the people of Sungai Full City is constantly 4.705. The regression coefficient of the variable level of education (X_1) is 2.726 and a positive value can be interpreted if the level of education increases by 1 unit, it will there was an increase in legal compliance (Y) of 2,726.

The regression coefficient of the job variable (X_2) of 2.207 and a positive value can be interpreted if the work variable increases by 1 unit, there will be an increase in legal compliance (Y) of 2.207. The regression coefficient of the legal culture variable (X_3) of 0.629 and a positive value can be interpreted if the legal culture increases by 1 unit, there will be an increase in legal compliance (Y) of 0.629.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The determination coefficient test is used to measure the extent to which the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination in this study can be seen in the R Square value in the following table:

Table 10. Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.875 ^a	.766	.763	4.322
a. Predictors: (Constant), Legal Culture(X_3), Type of Occupation(X_2), Education Level(X_1)				

Source: SPSS data output that has been processed by researchers

Based on the table above, it is known that the coefficient of determination is 0.766 or 76.6%. This means that the variables of education level (X_1), occupation (X_2) and legal culture (X_3) together affect legal compliance (Y) by 76.6% while the remaining 23.4% ($100\% - 76.6\%$) are influenced by other variables that were not studied in this study. Then to measure the contribution of

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each independent variable in influencing legal compliance, the value of Effective Contribution is used which is calculated using the following formula:

$$SE = \text{Beta} \times \text{koefisien korelasi} \times 100$$

From this formula, the following results are obtained:

Table 11. Effective Contribution of Independent Variables

SE	score (%)
Education Level (X1)	19,2
Occupation (X2)	21,0
Legal Culture (X3)	36,4
RSquare (Simultaneous)	76,6

Source: results of calculations with excel by researchers

Based on the results of the calculation of the effective contribution of independent variables in accordance with the table above, it is known that the education level variable (X1) affects legal compliance (Y) of the community in obeying traffic order by 19.2%, then the work variable (X2) affects legal compliance (Y) of the community in obeying traffic order by 21% and the legal culture variable (X3) affects legal compliance (Y) of the community in obeying traffic order by 36.4%. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that legal culture was the variable that most influenced the legal compliance of the community in Sungai Full City with the largest contribution of 36.4%.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis that has been carried out in this study, the next discussion will be presented from the results of the data analysis. This is to clarify the results of research obtained based on processed data and existing theories.

1. The Effect of Education Level on Legal Compliance

Based on the results of research and data analysis conducted using multiple regression techniques showed that the Education Level variable (X1) had a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) in table 4.14, whose conclusion H_0 was rejected and accepted H_a . This means that the level of education of the people of Sungai Full City significantly affects the legal compliance of the people of Sungai Full City in obeying traffic order. The coefficient of education level shows a positive value, which means that if the education level of the people of Sungai Full City is higher, it will have an impact on legal compliance in obeying higher traffic order.

This shows that the level of education of the people of Sungai Full City has an impact on community compliance in obeying traffic order, people who have a high level of education (Higher Education) will result in better compliance with traffic order (very high compliance), meaning that people will obey traffic order of their own will and desire. While people who have a low or medium level of education (SD/SMP/SMA/equivalent), will tend to have low or moderate compliance as well. This lack of legal compliance is intended, the public will obey the law if there are officers who supervise orderly traffic. So that the legal compliance caused is not legal compliance with a high type of compliance, namely legal compliance in which a person obeys the law because of the intrinsic value of the law without any coercion from other parties and without fear of sanctions.

The results of this study support the theory put forward by Harvey and Smith (Rohmi, 2017), which states that basically attitudes are the basis of judgments related to certain objects and build motives for behavior that are influenced by age, gender, intelligence, and education level. Then he further elaborated that there are several factors that affect the discipline attitude of legal compliance in traffic, namely external and internal factors. External factors include socio-cultural, socio-economic and educational while internal factors include individual attitudes, age, individual awareness and gender.

Highly educated people will respond more rationally to the information that comes and will think about the extent of the benefits they will get. In this case, Nurgiansah, et al (2019) explained that in terms of legal compliance, someone who has a high education will be more obedient to applicable laws because he will tend to think more rationally regarding an applicable rule, related to the extent to which the law has a profit and loss effect on mutual safety (Gurusi, 2017; Kesuma, 2021; Tjahjani, 2016).

This means that the level of education that is included in part of socioeconomic status can affect a person's attitude and behavior in living his life in society, more broadly interpreted in theory, the higher the level of education of an individual, it is

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assumed that the behavior of individuals in society will be better too. This also supports the results of research that has been conducted that the level of education can affect a person's legal compliance in Sungai Full City.

2. Effect of Work on Legal Compliance

Based on the results of research and data analysis conducted using multiple regression techniques showed that the Occupation variable (X2) had a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) in table 4.19, whose conclusion H_0 was rejected and accepted H_a . This means that the work of the people of Sungai Full City significantly affects the legal compliance of the people of Sungai Full City in obeying traffic order. The coefficient of education level shows a positive value, which means that if the work of the people of Sungai Full City is getting better (work with high groups), it will have an impact on legal compliance in obeying higher traffic order.

This shows that the work of the people of Sungai Full City has an impact on community compliance in obeying traffic order, people who have better jobs (Work Group 1/First) will result in better traffic order compliance (very high compliance), meaning that people will obey traffic order of their own will and desire. While people who have low or medium skill occupation groups (Group 2 / group 3), will tend to have low or moderate compliance as well. This lack of legal compliance is intended, the public will obey the law if there are officers who supervise orderly traffic. So that the legal compliance caused is not a high type of legal compliance, namely legal compliance where someone obeys the law because of the intrinsic value of the law without any coercion from other parties and without fear of sanctions.

Barthos, (2018); Parante et al., (2016); Solichin et al., (2017) Explained in his research that the type of community work also affects the legal compliance of the community in obeying traffic order. Then based on the facts that researchers found in the field who tend to obey traffic order are people who have main jobs in groups 1 and 2, namely people who work as teachers, office employees, delivery couriers, and so on. Meanwhile, people who work with group 3 jobs such as planters and farmers tend not to obey traffic order.

Other research conducted by (Dantes & Hadi, 2020) about Factors Distinguishing Types of Traffic Violations Using the Binary Logistic Regression Method produced a model with a classification accuracy of 67.9%. It was also conveyed that variables that have a significant effect on community non-compliance in obeying the law are the type of work, type of vehicle and day of violation. This is also confirmed by research conducted by Rismawan (Gultom, et al, 2019) which states that employment status also affects compliance in traffic, for example bus drivers. Traffic violations are often committed by bus drivers. Bus drivers tend to drive buses at high speeds beyond normal speed to chase passengers without keeping their passengers safe. Traffic violations can also be committed by people who do not work, namely people who are students. They also tend to drive their vehicles at high speed to not be late to get to their destination (school).

3. The Influence of Legal Culture on Legal Compliance

Based on the results of research and data analysis conducted with multiple regression techniques shows that the legal culture variable (X3) has a sig value of $0.000 < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) in table 4.14, whose conclusion H_0 is rejected and accepts H_a . This means that the legal culture of the people of Sungai Full City significantly influences the legal compliance of the people of Sungai Full City in obeying traffic order. The coefficient of legal culture shows a positive value, which means that if the legal culture of the participants of the Sungai Full City community is getting better, it will have an impact on internalization legal compliance in obeying higher traffic order.

This shows that the legal culture of the people of Sungai Full City has an impact on community compliance in obeying traffic order, people who have a good legal culture (type of participants) will result in compliance with good health protocols (type of internalization compliance). While people who have a poor or moderate participant legal culture, which means trusting leaders in everything and reluctant to be involved in decision making, will result in legal compliance in obeying traffic order that is not good, namely low legal compliance, namely compliance for fear of sanctions and obeying traffic order only when there are officers on guard.

The results of this study support the theory put forward by M ZAINUDIN et al., (2022); Simanjuntak & Edorita, (2016); Sinatra et al., (2022) Whether someone uses the law or not, and obeys the law or not depends on the legal culture. This is also in line with the results of research conducted by Darmika (2016) which states that differences in public perception of statutory provisions will result in the result that law enforcement also differs between certain community groups and other community groups. And legal culture is included in one of the factors that influence law enforcement.

4. The Simultaneous Influence of Education, Occupation, and Legal Culture on Legal Compliance

Based on testing and data analysis conducted, it shows that simultaneously the level of education, employment and legal culture has a sig of $0.000 < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) in table 4.18, whose conclusions accept H_a and reject H_0 which means significantly the

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variables Education Level (X1), Employment (X2) and Legal Culture (X3) have an effect together on the variable Legal Compliance (Y).

The ability of variables of education, occupation and legal culture in explaining legal compliance variables is 0.766 or 76.6% (can be seen in table 4.16). The value of the coefficient of determination that has not reached the value of 1 or 100% means that there are still other causes or other factors that affect legal compliance that were not studied in this study by 23.4%. This means that there are still factors that affect the legal compliance of the community in obeying traffic order in Sungai Full City (Hasan & Faisal, 2018; Ramasari, 2015; Tua et al., 2014).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussions that have been carried out, it can be concluded that the variable level of education (X1) has a significant effect on legal compliance (Y) of the people of Sungai Full City in complying with traffic order. Then the Occupation variable (X2) has a significant effect on legal compliance (Y) of the people of Sungai Full City in complying with traffic order. Then the legal culture variable (X3) has a significant effect on legal compliance (Y) of the people of Sungai Full City in obeying traffic order. Then simultaneously the variables of education level (X1), employment (X2) and legal culture (X3) affect the variables of legal compliance (Y) of the people of Sungai Full City in obeying traffic order, which means that H_0 is accepted and has a positive influence. This positive influence means that the higher the level of education, employment and the better the legal culture of community participants, the higher the legal compliance of the internalization of the Sungai Full City community in obeying traffic order. However, it does not rule out the possibility of other factors that also affect the legal compliance of the people of Sungai Full City apart from the level of education, employment, and legal culture that were not studied in this study.

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