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Risky Driving Behavior in Early Adulthood

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Abstract

Accidents occur several times in early adulthood when they drive. The purpose is to determine risky driving behavior in early adulthood which is influenced by aggressive driving and attitudes towards driving safety. The measuring tools used are risky driving scale, driving anger inventory and attitude scale towards driving safety. The method this study are quantitative, with purposive sampling technique, the subjects obtained are 151 car drivers who have a driver's license for at least one year. There is an effect of aggressive driving and driving safety attitudes on risky driving behavior. The driving risk generated shows that the driver still does not understand the attitude of safe driving safety, so that it can reduce emotional attitudes that can have an impact on road accidents.

Keywords: Risky driving behavior, Attitude towards driving safety, Aggressive driving, early adulthood

Introduction

In 2018 there were 107 thousand accidents, both minor, moderate to severe injuries and accidents experienced by young age, between the age range of 16 to 38 years ^[1]. There are accidents involving children of this age such as accidents that often occur due to the negligence of drivers who use illegal drugs, drivers often feel sleepy so it is difficult to concentrate ^[2] and often use cellphones while driving and even ignore applicable signs ^[3].

In Indonesia, research conducted by Susanto, Suliantoro and Tindaon, shows that the behavior caused when the driver uses a cellphone is that the driver tends to slow down and often changes posture when sitting^[4].

Driving behavior has a subjective nature, which means that the driver has his own way of driving, such as looking ahead, paying attention to the speedometer, driving while observing other drivers with the rearview mirror and reading traffic signs and obeying the applicable signs, step on the gas and brake pedals ^[5]. This behavior increases the risk of accidents. Risk driving is a behavior that takes risks when individuals drive and engages in various unsafe actions, an above-average vehicle, driving while doing other things, so a safe attitude while driving is required reduce the risks that occur when driving ^[6].

When the driver uses his vehicle, the driver is not only at risk. Drivers can put so much energy on it. For example, driver comments on other drivers when they go slowly, or driver gets angry when there is a traffic jam. Another thing is that driver often overtake other drivers' lanes when they are in a hurry ^[7].

Aggressive driving is a driving pattern based on social interaction, engaging in competitive behavior while driving which can be considered aggressive and can be related to stress on the driving environment so that drivers drive aggressively ^[8].

While driving, some drivers who lose concentration when driving ^[9], lose control of their vehicle ^[9,10, 11, 12] this can lead to accidents and pose a risk when driving. Global Status Report on Road Safety in 2015, almost every year worldwide accidents occur more than 1.25 million people died from road accidents worldwide, which occurred in almost 90% of developing countries. Therefore, all countries are expected to launch a campaign on the importance of security lead and let drivers understand road safety ^[13].

Attitudes towards safe driving are one of the most popular strategies to promote road safety, aiming to change drivers' attitudes and perceptions of driving-related risks ^[14] and indicates that the measured attitude dimension successfully predicted 52% of changes in risky driving

behavior ^[15]. In Italy, young and old drivers have a fairly equal risk of driving. The reason is, the risk of driving has a strong link in the increasing number of traffic accidents in the country. And it can be said that this statement has also been proven to occur in many countries. ^[16].

Material and Methods

Problem

To study the effect of aggressive driving on risky driving behavior mediated by safety driving attitudes in early adulthood

Aim

The aims of this study were to understand the precipitate of aggressive driving on risky driving behavior mediated by safety driving attitudes in early adulthood and to portray the features of risky driving behavior in early adulthood.

Sample

There are 151 subjects in this research, using the online media Google form filling method. The subjects in this research had the characteristics of having a driving license for at least 1 year and driving a four-wheeled vehicle in

their daily activities. Procedure The survey was conducted using demographics, such as the age of the subject, type of vehicle frequently used, gender and other demographic details. risky driving scale, anger inventory driving scale and attitude towards safety scale.

Results and Discussion

The results of the regression test, results for attitudes towards driving safety and aggressive driving on risky driving behavior obtained a significance value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$; R^2 0.445), This means that the variable attitudes towards driving safety and aggressive driving contribute significantly to dangerous driving behaviors of 44.5%, which means that dangerous driving behaviors occur from late adolescence to early adolescence, at which time the subjects can still feel the driving pleasure. This research found an outcome. Drivers who have a good attitude when using their vehicles have little harm. Apparently, this has also been stated in a study made by Bintaristian. The results of the study stated that there was a significant relationship between self-control and driving risk. The research subjects are teenagers ^[17].

Table 1: Mean Risky driving.

Subject Identity		Mean Value of Risky Driving Behavior	Mean Category of Risky Driving Behavior
Gender	Male	40.41	High
	Female	39.46	Average
Vehicle Type	Manual	40.90	High
	Automatic	37.22	Average
Ride With	Drive Alone	41.77	High
	Ride With Other People	38.49	Average

Referring to the data that has been described, several things can be seen. When the subject drives alone, the subject has a driving behavior that is quite dangerous. The data shows the number 41.77 for this. This can happen because the subject may feel sleepy while driving. And as we all know, when the driver is sleepy, he can have an accident. Or it could be that when the driver drives his car alone, he gets bored. Then he diverts his boredom by using his cell phone to make calls, send messages, which opens up chance for traffic accidents. ^[10, 18, 19, 20, 21], eat or drink while driving ^[19], replacing car radio frequencies ^[10, 19].

There are other results in this study. This study reveals that when the subject does not drive his vehicle alone, meaning that there are other people accompanying him, the mean value becomes 38.47. This figure shows the value of the medium to high category. Several other studies have also stated that the presence of other people in the same vehicle as the driver has an impact on the risk of driving. ^[9, 21].

There are other things that should also be known. The difference in the type of vehicle transmission turns out to have an impact. when a vehicle with a manual transmission system is used, the risk of driving behavior owned by the subject is 40.9, this is because the manual transmission is more difficult to control than the automatic transmission which is easy to control in a dangerous situation, but the automatic transmission is also in the low to high category. Research conducted by Susanto et al, states that errors that occur in automatic transmissions are fewer than manual, generally errors that occur in both transmissions are speed limit violations and understanding traffic signs ^[18]. Technically, it can be said that the manual transmission is

more difficult to use. For example, in the use of the clutch and handbrake. If the driver, especially the novice driver, does not use it properly, it can endanger the driver himself. On the other hand, automatic transmission is easier to use. Therefore, it is considered better in improving driving safety, especially for novice drivers. The factor that supports this statement is that the driver's attention can be more focused on the driving process, without having to change the clutch as in a manual transmission.

As already explained that the researchers asked for the help of male subjects and female subjects. In this study, it can be seen that male drivers have a high driving risk with a figure of 40.41. However, the category numbers for female drivers are also not much different. There is a slight difference. And it can also be argued that gender has no effect on driving risk, even though the figures show that male drivers have a higher risk of driving than female drivers. The results of this study are similar to other studies that have been made by Deffenbacher et al that male drivers engage in risky behavior. However, the effect of these risks is considered quite small. Anger and aggression are not found while driving. The same thing was also found in the same study on female subjects ^[7].

Conclusion

Attitudes towards driving safety and aggressive driving have a 44.5% influence on risky driving behavior. According to the self-driving driver description data, the mean value of risky driving behavior for male drivers and users of self-driving vehicles is relatively high.

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