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The Effect of Safety and Efficiency Levels on Land Transportation Public Transport Services

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Abstract: This research is motivated by one of the choices of public transportation modes in East Jakarta is Damri Bus. The existence of Damri public bus transportation is expected to meet the mobility needs of people in East Jakarta and reduce congestion by integrating several urban transportation lines into one Damri bus line. The purpose of this study was to determine how the level of safety and efficiency affects public transportation services in East Jakarta (Damri). The method used in the research is quantitative research. The results of the study using SPSS 26. Shows that the level of safety has a significant and influential effect on land public transportation services (Damri) in East Jakarta. Efficiency has a significant and significant effect on public land transportation (Damri) in East Jakarta. The level of safety and efficiency has a significant effect on public land transportation services (Damri) in East Jakarta. This approach is relevant to evaluate Damri's contribution to improving the quality of public transportation as well as the safety of passengers and other road users.

Keywords: Safety Level, Efficiency, Service, Public Transportation, Damri

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

Transportation plays a fundamental role in the economy, as transportation needs and requirements are closely related to the economic and social growth of a society (Perdana et al., 2024). At the same time, however, transportation is constantly evolving, creating competition

that requires urgent attention from policymakers and decision-makers, and making it a priority area for taking action (Lesse et al., 2024). Sustainability policies in the transportation sector address negative externalities that impact the environment (e.g. pollution and noise), the economy (e.g. congestion) and society (equity, accessibility, health, safety are most important). (Pribadi et al., 2024) In the Comprehensive Transport Policy White Paper "European transport policy in 2010: time to decide" to change the balance between transport modes, eliminate congestion, put users at the center of urban transport policy, and address the impact of globalization on traditional transport and its social impact in addressing it, key transport issues are identified, (Ruminda et al., 2022).

Discussing the problem of choosing a mode of transportation is closely related to user segmentation, and user segmentation can be divided into two (2) parts, namely users who use public transportation in safe cities by choice (selected users) and passengers who are forced to use existing public transportation Transportation (captive users), (Nugroho et al., 2024). The company believes that this is a user choice, as it provides passengers with transportation that they consider realistic and allows them to connect the departure point with the destination they want to reach, depending on their needs (Sianturi et al., 2023). Passengers prefer to use public transport Passengers think that choosing public transport is better than online transport. This is different from the captive user type where passengers rely on public transport due to various factors such as age, income, disability, financial and family circumstances, or other needs such as carrying large items (Abi Firmansyah et al., 2024). Therefore, the market for expanding public transport options lies with the choice user group, (Lindiana, 2016).

One of the public transportation in East Jakarta is Damri Bus. With this public transportation, it is expected to meet all the needs of community movement in the East Jakarta area and is also expected to reduce congestion by integrating several urban transportation lines into one Damri bus line, (Sinaga et al., 2020). DAMRI (Djawatan Angkoetan Motor Repoeblik Indonesia) are (Arsy, 2021) State-owned enterprises in the land transportation service sector. However, there are still many people who question the safety of using public transportation. Security is a state of safety and security. Security is a state of safety and security. Safety not only prevents pain and injury, but can also ensure personal safety in activities, reduce stress, and improve overall health. According to (Arsy, 2021) Security Indicators are: 1. data confidentiality 2. data management 3. security assurance.

Efficiency is an interrelated comparison of activities and results. Efficiency can be used as a performance parameter for institutions and organizations to improve the quality of their business, (Martono, 2019). In efficiency there are several factors that affect its meaning, when the required input is smaller and can produce the same output, or when the same input can produce a greater output, and when using a larger input produces a greater output.

Some factors affecting efficiency are as follows: (1) Background and purpose of work, understanding the context and purpose of the work performed. (2) Making a work plan that contains a plan and target timeframe. (3) Resource utilization, divide large tasks into smaller tasks. (4) Competence, recognize your own abilities and don't be shy about learning from others. (5) The spirit of work and the spirit of never giving up and helping each other to develop, (Wiguna et al., 2023).

Angkutan umum mengacu pada angkutan penumpang yang dilakukan melalui sistem sewa atau pembayaran (Ryandini & Kholidin, 2024). When passengers choose public transport, there are two groups of people who move and travel, namely the choice group has a choice in terms of transportation and has access to a private car in choosing a mode of transportation (Safitri, 2023). While the second group is the captive group, namely, groups that depend on public transportation for passengers in their mobility, where the captive group is part of the city community, especially those with middle to lower income, (Riana et al., 2020). The transportation system must be supported by transportation planning which is a dynamic process

and responds to urban planning such as land use changes, urban socio-economic conditions, and transportation changes, (Pribadi et al., 2024).

Public transport service is a type of public transportation with a rental or payment system, or commonly called passenger transportation. In addition, passenger transportation is a type of urban transportation such as trains, minibuses, and buses, (Ryandini & Kholidin, 2024). Meanwhile, according to Government Regulation No. 41 of 1993 concerning Road Transportation, transportation is stated as urban movement, (Septiani, 2021). Currently, public transport refers to electric vehicles that are available to the public for a fee. Passenger transportation by public transport is carried out by passenger cars and buses operating on fixed routes, not routes, (Nugroho et al., 2024).

Transportation infrastructure has two main roles, namely: as a tool to direct development in urban areas and as infrastructure for the movement of people and/or goods arising from activities in these urban areas, (Khoiria, 2024). Transportation infrastructure has two main roles. One is as a tool to guide the development of urban areas, and the other is as an infrastructure for the movement of people and goods resulting from activities in urban areas. Given these two roles, the first is often used by local development planners. For example, if you are developing a new area, no one will be interested unless the area has good transportation infrastructure, (Kalaoane et al., 2024). Under these conditions, transportation infrastructure is important for the accessibility of the region and also has an impact on the high interest of the community in conducting economic activities. This explains the second role of transportation infrastructure: supporting the movement of people and goods, (Adilah Shamsul Harumain et al., 2024).

Conventional public transport services still have several problems, such as the absence of fixed schedules, route patterns that force transfers, excessive passengers during peak hours, security guarantees in public transportation, poor internal and external conditions, and careless driving. Other problems include frequent stops that are not in the right place, as well as too long stops or ngetem to wait for passengers, (Handayani et al., 2021). The emergence of damri public transportation is one solution to the problem of congestion and conventional public transportation. In addition, the government has also begun to improve public transportation facilities and infrastructure in order to create public transportation services, which are safe, good, clean and comfortable. Sourced from the data obtained, it is conveyed that the Jakarta City Transportation Council (DTKJ) has also obtained 175 data on public complaints related to public transportation services in Jakarta. Punhalnya, DKTJ revealed that Damri was at the highest rank in terms of the most complaints submitted by the public followed by other public transportation such as KRL and MRT, (Sinaga et al., 2020).

Logistics and transportation indicators 1) Provides important insights into the efficiency of the transportation sector across different modes. 2) Essential for evaluating the movement of goods and people, these indicators assess the health of infrastructure and industry performance, (Pribadi et al., 2024).

From the results of the explanation above, the authors convey that the formulation of this research is 1) how does the level of security affect public transportation land transportation (Damri) East Jakarta? 2) how does efficiency affect public transportation land transportation (Damri) East Jakarta? 3) how does the level of security and efficiency affect public transportation land transportation (Damri) East Jakarta? This approach is relevant to evaluate Damri's contribution to improving the quality of public transportation as well as the safety of passengers and other road users.

Research Conceptual Framework

Based on the findings of the problem formulation, highly relevant previous research and research discussion, the conceptual framework of this article is arranged as shown in Figure 1.

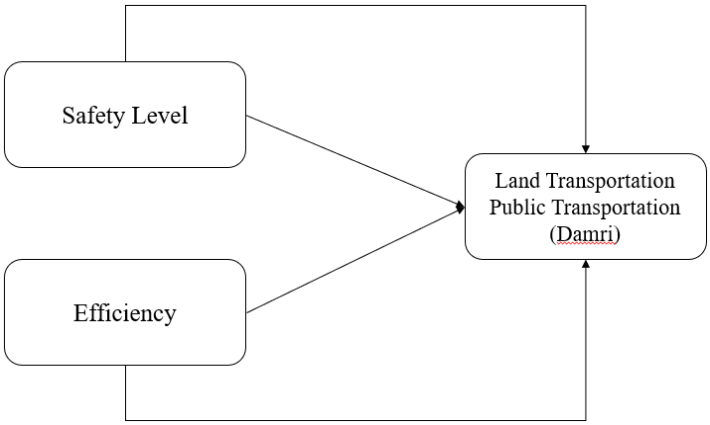


Figure 1. Conceptual

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research. Quantitative research is a systematic scientific study of the causal relationship between parts and phenomena and their relationships. The purpose of quantitative research is to develop and use mathematical models, theories, and hypotheses related to phenomena. Quantitative descriptive research is research that describes variables as they are, supported by data in the form of numbers derived from actual circumstances, (Sugiyono, 2021)

The research population is the entire research population under study. In this study, the population is all land public transportation users in the East Jakarta area (Damri) The number of residents is unknown, but they can be classified into the category of infinite population. *(infinite population)*, (Sugiyono, 2020)

The sample used in this research is a non-probability sample using accidental sampling technique. The accidental sampling technique is a random sampling technique where anyone who happens to meet the researcher can be used as a sample if it is suitable as a data source. Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that does not provide equal opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample. Sampling technique. This study uses SPSS 26 data processing.

A sample is a portion of the population and its characteristics (Sugiyono, 2020). Untuk To determine the size of this sample, the authors used the Lemeshow formula. The Lemeshow formula is used because the population is unknown or unlimited (infinitepopulation).
The Lemeshow formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P\,(1-P)}{d^2}$$

Description:

n = number of samples

z = z score on confidence 95% = 1,96

p = maximum estimation = 0,5

d = sampling error = 10%

Through the above formula, the number of samples to be used can be calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 P\,(1-P)}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1{,}96^2 .0{,}5\ (1-0{,}5)}{0{,}1^2}$$

n = 96,04 = 100

By using the Lemeshow formula above, the sample value (n) obtained is 96.04 which is then rounded to 100 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reliability and Validity Test Results

Table 1. SPSS Test Results Validity of Security Level Variables

Correlations

		X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	Total_X1
X1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.553**	.592**	.757**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
X1.2	Pearson Correlation	.553**	1	.888**	.941**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100
X1.3	Pearson Correlation	.592**	.888**	1	.951**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100
Total_X1	Pearson Correlation	.757**	.941**	.951**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Based on the results of research conducted on the Efficiency variable with items X1.1, X1.2, X1.3, it is known that from these results it is known that the r table value is 0.165. This means that these three indicators have test results $_{Rhitung}$ greater than $_{Rtabel}$, so these three data are declared valid.

Table 2. SPSS Test Results Validity of Efficiency Variables

Correlations

		X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X2.4	X2.5	Total_X2
X2.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.906**	.711**	.839**	.773**	.923**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.2	Pearson Correlation	.906**	1	.760**	.895**	.889**	.968**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.3	Pearson Correlation	.711**	.760**	1	.730**	.729**	.864**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.4	Pearson Correlation	.839**	.895**	.730**	1	.785**	.926**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
X2.5	Pearson Correlation	.773**	.889**	.729**	.785**	1	.905**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total_X2	Pearson Correlation	.923**	.968**	.864**	.926**	.905**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Based on the results of research conducted on the Efficiency variable with items X2.1, X2.2, X2.3, X2.4, X2.5, it is known that from these results it is known that the value of r table is 0.165. This means that these five indicators have a test result of $_{Rhitung}$ greater than $_{Rtabel}$, so these five data are declared valid.

Table 3. SPSS Test Results Validity of Land Transportation Public Transportation Variables (Damri)

Correlations

		Y1.1	Y1.2	Total_Y
Y1.1	Pearson Correlation	1	.793**	.935**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	100	100	100
Y1.2	Pearson Correlation	.793**	1	.958**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	100	100	100
Total_Y	Pearson Correlation	.935**	.958**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Based on the results of research conducted on the Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri) variable with items Y1.1, Y1.2, it is known that from these results it is known that the value of r table is 0.165. This means that these two indicators have a test result of $_{Rhitung}$ greater than $_{Rtabel}$, so these two data are declared valid.

Table 3. SPSS Reability Test Results of Security Level Variables

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.862	3

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Bersumber pada uji reabilitas yang sudah dilakukan variabel Tingkat Keamanan dengan nilai cronbach alpha 0.862 dari data diatas disampaikan bahwa semua variable ini memiliki nilai Cronbach alpha (α) > 0,6 maka variable ini dinyatakan reliable.

Table 4. SPSS Test Results of Efficiency Variable Reability

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.951	5

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Based on the reliability test that has been carried out, the Efficiency variable with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.951 from the data above, it is conveyed that all of these variables have a Cronbach alpha (α) value> 0.6, so this variable is declared reliable.

Table 5. SPSS Reability Test Results of Land Transportation Public Transportation Variables (Damri)

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.874	2

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Sourced from the reliability test that has been carried out on the Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri) variable with a Cronbach alpha value of 0.874 from the data above, it is conveyed that all of these variables have a Cronbach alpha (α) value> 0.6, so this variable is declared reliable.

Classical Assumption Test

Table 6. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normal Test Summary

Total N		100
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.481
	Positive	.481
	Negative	-.403
Test Statistic		.481
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)		.481[a]

a. Lilliefors Corrected

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

The normality test results presented in the table above convey the relevant value of 0.481 (greater than 0.05) so that the data is submitted normally distributed.

Normality test is a part of the data analysis requirements test. The purpose of the normality test is to determine whether the data is normally distributed or not The following is the normality test in this study, namely:

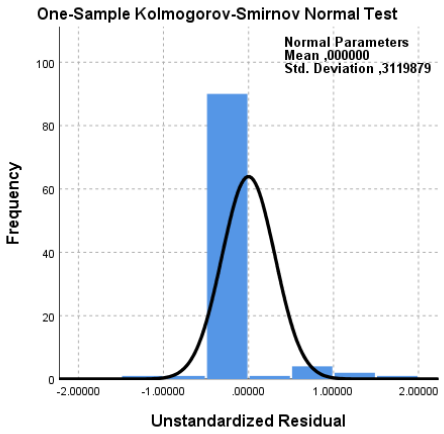


Figure 2. Histogram

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

Based on the histogram above, the data distribution is below the curve and the curve is like a bell. This means that the data distribution is normal.

Regression Test

Table 7. SPSS Regression Test Results of Safety and Efficiency Levels on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	98.604	2	49.302	496.277	.000[b]
	Residual	9.636	97	.099		
	Total	108.240	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Public Transportation

b. Predictors: (Constant), Efficiency, Safety level

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

The simultaneous test results (F test) above show that the independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable. This is evidenced by the probability value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05, meaning that this research model is acceptable.

Hypothesis Test (t test)

Table 8. Hypothesis Test Results (t test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3.265	.280		.109	.000
	Tingakat keamanan	.191	.027	.322	6.982	.000
	Efisiensi	.286	.019	.688	14.899	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Angkutan Umum

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

The results of the above calculations can be explained by the significance value of the efficiency variable of 0.000 smaller than 0.05, meaning that efficiency partially has a significant impact on land public transportation (Damri).

$Y = 3.265 + 0.191X_1$

The formulation in the table above can be explained as follows:

a. The constant value of 3.265 conveys that if the security level is 0, then the security level strategy is 3.265.
b. The security level coefficient value is 0.191 positive value. This can be interpreted that every time there is an increase in the level of security by 1 time, the Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri) increases by 0.191.

The results of the above calculations can be explained that the Efficiency Variable has a significance value of 0.000 smaller than 0.05, which means that efficiency partially has a significant effect on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri).

$Y = 3.265 + 0.286X_2$

The above formula can be explained as follows:

a. The constant value of 3.265 conveys that if Efficiency is 0, then the Efficiency strategy is 3.265.
b. The efficiency coefficient value is 0.286 positive value. This can be interpreted that every time there is an increase in efficiency by 1 time, the Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri) increases by 0.286.

Coefficient of Determination

Table 9. Results of the Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.954[a]	.911	.909	.315

a. Predictors: (Constant), Efisiensi, Tingakat keamanan

b. Dependent Variable: Angkutan Umum

Source: SPSS data processing 26 Author 2024

The F test results show that the independent variables affect the dependent variable simultaneously. The coefficient of determination is determined from the R-squared of 0.954 or 95.4%. This means that the independent variables represent the level of safety and efficiency. Provides almost all the information needed to predict the variation in the dependent variable

(public transportation) by 95.6%, while the remaining 4.6% (100% - 95.6%) is not included in the regression model.

Discussion

The Effect of Security Level on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri)

Based on the results of the simultaneous test (F test) above, the independent variables together have a significant influence on the dependent variable giving This is evidenced by the probability value of 0.000 less than 0.05, meaning that this research model can be accepted. The results of the above calculations can be explained by the significance value of the safety level variable of 0.000 less than 0.05, meaning that the level of safety partially has a significant influence on land public transportation (Damri).

This research is consistent with research (Wulandari & Widiyastuti, 2016). Based on the survey results, the provincial public transport system (Trans Metro Pekanbaru) has advantages in terms of cost, operating hours, passenger capacity, and vehicle size, while the private public transport system (city buses and Angkot) has advantages in terms of operating hours. Transport capacity (city buses) and number of vehicles and routes (Angkot). Passenger characteristics are mainly influenced by women, youth aged 15-24, individuals with high school education, university students, and those who are self-employed, all earning between 1.1 to 5 million per month. Most passengers tend to seek additional activity locations. While Trans Metro Pekanbaru offers a commendable level of comfort and safety, city buses and public transport are rated as medium, (Akustia et al., n.d.).

Other research conducted by (Darojahet al., 2020) In other words, Damri bus users do not feel that the service provided is too bad but also have not received optimal service. On the basis of the above, improving the performance of Damri bus transportation still needs to be done. Performance improvement is mainly prioritized on travel time performance, in this case increasing the speed of travel. Some things that can be done in an effort to increase the speed of this trip are improvements to bus departure arrangements (time table) with a stricter level of supervision. Operating buses must adhere to the set departure schedule. Furthermore, one of the significant factors affecting bus speed is the number of stops to pick up and drop off passengers. By reducing the number of stops along the route, bus speed can be improved. This can be achieved by designating specific locations for bus stops and developing the necessary supporting infrastructure, such as bus shelters.

Regulating the frequency and location of these stops is expected to not only increase travel speed but also encourage orderly behavior among bus users, encouraging them not to stop the bus at arbitrary locations, (Budiman et al., 2024). In addition, external elements that affect the speed of Damri buses include congestion on the roads they travel on. To address this, it is important to consider implementing special measures for Damri buses, such as creating dedicated lanes without obstructions specifically for their use, (Syahputra, 2019). To address this, one alternative policy could involve combining these services into a single offering with enhanced performance and adjusted tariffs. Alternatively, both types of services could be retained, setting a significant performance range between them, (Manurung, 2021). Each type of service caters to different public demands; one group seeks an optimal level of service without overemphasizing tariff costs, while another group prefers lower tariffs, even if the performance of other service variables is only moderately satisfactory. The results of the simultaneous test (F test) show that the independent variables collectively exert a significant influence on the dependent variable, (Wahab, 2019).

Effect of Efficiency on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri)

From the results of the simultaneous test (F test) conducted, it can be concluded that the independent variables together significantly affect the dependent variable. This is evident from

the very low probability value of 0.000, which is smaller than the 0.05 confidence level, indicating that this research model is acceptable. Based on the calculations that have been carried out, the Efficiency Variable has a significance value of 0.000 which is lower than 0.05. This shows that efficiency partially has a significant effect on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri). In the F test, it has been proven that the independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable. From the R Square value, we can see that the coefficient of determination is 0.954 or 95.4%. This includes the independent variables which include Safety and Efficiency. Providing almost all the data needed to estimate the fluctuation of the dependent variable (public transportation) by 95.6%, with the other 4.6% being influenced by other variables not included in the regression model, (Wiguna et al., 2023).

This research involves the same research by (Syarif et al., 2015) which states that alternative model 2 has a more efficient circulation time of 78 seconds, when compared to the existing terminal which requires a circulation time of 1243 seconds. This implies that efficiency plays an important role in this study and provides a favorable effect.

Effect of Safety and Efficiency Levels on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri)

According to research conducted based on simultaneous tests, the independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable. This is evident from the low probability of 0.000, which is smaller than the value of 0.05 so that this research model can be accepted. Based on the calculations carried out, it can be concluded that the level of security has a significance value of less than 0.05, indicating a significant influence on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri). From the results of this calculation, it can be concluded that the Efficiency Variable has a significance value of 0.000, which is lower than 0.05. This shows that efficiency partially has an important influence on Land Transportation Public Transportation (Damri). In the F test results, it is evident that the independent variables jointly affect the dependent variable. In terms of the coefficient of determination, the R Square value is 0.954 or 95.4%. This means that the independent variables consist of Security and Proficiency. Provide almost all the data needed to help estimate the change in the dependent factor in the independent variable (public transportation) by 95.6%, while the remaining 4.6% (100% - 95.6%) is influenced by other variables not covered in the regression model.

Efficient transportation refers to how much it costs (in currency or other units) to move something, such as people or goods, from one location to another, (Etukudoh et al., 2024). With increased use of public transport, there will be more space on the road and easier mobility for everyone, including cyclists and pedestrians, (Sianturi et al., 2023). Using public transportation not only provides environmental and health benefits but can also save time and money, (Larasati, 2017). Organizing transportation activities efficiently will ensure that goods are delivered from the company to the customer at the right time, quantity, quality, and recipient, (Damanik et al., n.d.). In addition, transportation costs are the largest cost component in the logistics cost structure, (Ly et al., 2024). Why people use public transportation is because it reduces fuel and energy use. Manggunaken public transportation ngurangi manggunaken private vehicle, (Kurniawan et al., n.d.). The more people who use public transportation, the greater the reduction in fuel use, (Sijabat et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

1) The level of security has a significant and significant effect on public transportation land transportation (Damri) East Jakarta
2) Efficiency has an effect and is significant on public transportation land transportation (Damri) East Jakarta

3) The level of security and efficiency has a significant effect on public transportation land transportation (Damri) East Jakarta. This approach is relevant for evaluating Damri's contribution to improving the quality of public transportation as well as the safety of passengers and other road users.

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