

Hubungan perilaku dan faktor-faktor lain pada pekerja migas terhadap kecelakaan kerja di PT X, Kalimantan Timur = Relationship between behavior and other factors to work accident on oil and gas workforce at PT X, East Kalimantan

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Kecelakaan kerja adalah kejadian yang tidak terduga dan tidak diharapkan akibat dari kerja yang berkaitan dengan hubungan kerja dengan perusahaan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui prevalensi kecelakaan kerja dan mengetahui hubungan aspek perilaku pekerja serta faktor-faktor lainnya yang dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya kecelakaan kerja pada pekerja industri minyak dan gas bumi (migas) di Kalimantan sehingga dapat dilakukan upaya pencegahan untuk menurunkan angka kecelakaan kerja.

Metode: Studi potong lintang dilakukan pada bulan November 2009 terhadap 364 responden di bagian operation yang bekerja selama bulan Januari-September 2009. Data dikumpulkan dengan wawancara dan kuesioner pada pekenja maupun supervisor. Hubungan antara umur, pendidikan, masa kerja, status perkawinan, status kepegawaian, lama kerja, kerja safety, status kesehatan, perilaku, pengetahuan sqkzy, pelatihan keselamatan kerja, supervisi, tanda peringatan, bising, panas dan keadaan lingkungan kenja Iainnya dianalisis statistik secara univariat, bivariat dan regresi Iogistik.

Hasil: Prevalensi keolakaan kerja 5.7% yang terdiri dari kecelakaan kexja ringan sebesar 3.3% dan near miss 2.4%. Dari analisis mullivariat didapat hubungan bemmkna antara kejadian kecelakaan kezja dan variabel kenja shw (OR=1 1.9; CI 95% 2.2-49.9), at risk behavior (OR=8.4; CI 95% 1.9-36.6), pengctahuan safézy kurang (OR=9.3; CI 95% 2.0-44.1), myop (OR=45.0; CI 95% 2.9-701.3), masa kerja antara 5-10 tahun (OR=0.I; CI 95% 1.9-36.6), dan kebisingan (OR=3.4; CI 95% 1.9-36.6).

Kesimpulan: Prevalcnsi kecelakaan kenja 5.7% dan kerja .shw merupakan faktor yang berhubungan dengan kecelakaan kerja.

<hr><i>Background: Work accident is an unexpected or unwanted event from work which is related to work in company. The purpose of this research is to know the prevalence of work accident and to determine relationship between behavior aspect of workforce and other factors which could influence the occurence of work accident to oil and gas workforce in Kalimantan, so that preventive efforts to reduce the number of work accident can be performed.

Method: A cross-sectional study was perfonned in November 2009 to 364 workforces of Operations Department who had worked during January-September 2009. The data was compiled through interviews and questionnaires to the workforce and supervisors. Relationship between age, education, tenure, marital status, employment status, length of work, work-shift, health status, behavior, safety knowledge, safety trainings, supervision, warning signs, noise, heat and other work environment condition were analyzed statistically by univariate, bivariate and logistic regression.

Result: Work accident prevalence of 5.7%, consists of minor work accident of 3.3% and near-miss of 2.4%. From multivariate analysis, it was identified that there is a significant relationship between work accident and work-shift (OR=1 1.9; CI 95% 2.2- 49.9), at risk behavior (OR=8.4; CI 95% 1.9-36.6), lack of knowledge on safety (OR=9.3; CI 95% 2.0-44.1), myop (OR=45.0; CI 95% 2.9-7013), tenure between 5-10

years (OR=0.1; CI 95% 1.9-36.6), and perception of noise (OR=3.4; CI 95% 1.9-36.6).

Conclusion: Prevalence of work accident is 5.7% and work-shift is the most associated factor with work accident.