

Analisis persepsi pekerja terhadap resiko kecelakaan kerja menggunakan paradigma psikometri pada bagian produksi PT.X Industri Pengolahan Karet Kalimantan Barat tahun 2014 = Workers perception of risk analysis of accident on using the production paradigm pscyhometric PT. X Industrial Rubber Processing West Kalimantan in 2014

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Perilaku Keselamatan kerja dipengaruhi oleh persepsi terhadap resiko. Pekerja PT. X dalam kegiatan produksinya ditemukan pekerja yang tidak memakai Alat Pelindung Diri, kondisi lingkungan kerja yang tidak aman dan pengangkutan yang manual. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui factor factor yang mempengaruhi persepsi pekerja terhadap resiko kecelakaan kerja.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan Kuantitatif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 50 pekerja di bagian produksi, pengambilan sampel dengan teknik table Krejcie & Morgan. Jenis kuesioner tertutup dengan pilihan jawaban SS, S, KS, TS dan STS diukur menggunakan skala Likert. Kuesioner telah diuji validitas dengan Teknik analisis koefisien korelasi product moment pearson dan uji reliabilitas dengan alpha cronbach > 0,60. Analisa data menggunakan analisis korelasi dan regresi berganda.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil analisis regresi berganda menunjukkan variable 9 paradigma psikometri mempunyai pengaruh signifikan terhadap persepsi resiko kecelakaan kerja (p value < 0.05). Variabel pengalaman, pendidikan, usia, jenis kelamin, lama kerja dan sub unit kerja tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan persepsi resiko kecelakaan kerja.

Kesimpulan : variabel paradigma psikometri menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap persepsi resiko kecelakaan kerja.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Behavioral Safety work is influenced by perceptions of risk. Workers of PT. X in its production activities found that workers are not wearing personal protective equipment, working conditions unsafe and transporting the manual. This study aims to determine the factors that influence perceptions of factors working against the risk of accidents.

Methods: This study is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Subjects numbered 50 workers in the production, sampling techniques Krejcie & Morgan table. Type the questionnaire enclosed with answer choices SS, S, KS, TS and STS were measured using a Likert scale. The questionnaire was tested for validity by analysis

technique Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and Cronbach alpha reliability test with > 0.60 . Analysis of data using correlation and multiple regression analysis.

Results: The results of multiple regression analysis showed variable 9 psychometric paradigm has significant influence on the perception of the risk of workplace accidents (p value > 0.05). Variables experience, education, age, gender, length of employment and labor subunits showed no significant association with the risk perception of workplace accidents (p value > 0.05),.

Conclusion: Variable psychometric paradigm showed a significant influence on the perception of risk of workplace accidents.;Background: Behavioral Safety work is influenced by perceptions of risk. Workers of PT.

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