

Hubungan faktor okupasi dan faktor lain terhadap kejadian depresi pada pekerja lembur di industri kecil sektor informal di pedesaan = Association of occupational and other factors with depression among overtime workers in rural industries informal sector abstrak nama parmitasari program studi magister kedokteran kerja judul hubungan faktor okupasi dan faktor lain terhadap keja / Parmitasari

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Abstrak

<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang Gangguan depresi sering kali muncul di usia muda, menurunkan fungsi, berulang, dan menurunkan produktivitas. Faktor risiko terjadinya depresi telah teridentifikasi pada pekerja industri formal. Pekerja di industri kerajinan tas Desa Kadu Genep selalu melakukan lembur sejak awal bekerja. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan faktor okupasi dan faktor lainnya terhadap kejadian depresi pada pekerja lembur di industri kecil sektor informal ini. Metode Desain penelitian adalah Cross Sectional komparatif. Faktor okupasi yang diteliti adalah jumlah jam kerja, masa kerja dan jenis tugas. Analisis komparatif dilakukan terhadap 42 responden tidak depresi dan 31 responden depresi. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Agustus- September 2016 di Desa Kadu Genep, Kabupaten Serang, Banten. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara terstruktur menggunakan kuesioner, wawancara dengan pemilik usaha, dan pengamatan proses kerja. Hasil Hasil uji multivariat didapatkan bahwa Jenis Tugas OR adjusted = 6,975; CI = 1,170 - 41,577 , Status Pernikahan OR adjusted = 15,465; CI = 2,085 - 114,706 , Usia OR adjusted = 0,076; CI = 0,005 - 1,273 , dan Stres Kerja OR adjusted = 62,453; CI = 8,826 - 441,906 memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian depresi pada pekerja lembur di industri ini,. Prevalensi depresi pada pekerja lembur di Desa Kadu Genep adalah 29,8 . Kesimpulan dan Saran Faktor yang memiliki hubungan dengan kejadian depresi pada pekerja lembur di industri kecil sektor informal di pedesaan adalah jenis tugas, stres kerja, usia dan status pernikahan. Prevalensi depresi pada pekerja lembur di Desa Kadu Genep 6 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan prevalensi gangguan mental emosional Provinsi Banten. Instansi pemerintah terkait perlu mengembangkan program kesehatan kerja bagi pekerja industri informal. Kata kunci : Depresi, pekerja lembur, faktor okupasi, industri informal pedesaan.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background Depression disorder often appear in young age, deteriorate function, recurrent, and decrease productivity. Several risk factors of depression have been identified among workers in the formal sector. Workers in Kadu Genep Village Bag Craft Center have undergone overtime since they start working. This study aim to know the association of occupational and other factors with depression among overtime workers in this rural industries informal sector. Method The study design is comparative cross sectional. Occupational factors studied are working hours, years of services, and types of duty. Comparative analysis is done to 42 respondents without depression, and 31 respondents with depression. The study conducted in August September 2016 at Desa Kadu Genep, Kabupaten Serang, Banten. Data were obtained by structured interview with questionnaire, interview with the employers, and observation. Results Multivariate analysis

found that types of duty OR adjusted 6,975 CI 1,170 41,577 , marital status OR adjusted 15,465 CI 2,085 114,706 , age OR adjusted 0,076 CI 0,005 1,273 , and work stress OR adjusted 62,453 CI 8,826 441,906 show associatiob with depression among overtime workers in this industry. Depression prevalence among overtime workers in Desa Kadu Genep is 29.8 .ConclusionFactors which have association with depression among overtime workers in rural industries informal sector are types of duty, work stress, age, and marital status. Depression prevalence among overtime workers in Kadu Genep village is 6 times higher than the prevalence of mental emotional disorder in Banten Province. Relevant government agencies need to develop suitable occupational health programs for informal workers.Key words depression, overtime workers, occupational factors, rural industries informal sector.