

Iklm keselamatan terhadap kesejahteraan psikologis penerbang sipil di Indonesia = Safety climate to psychological wellbeing of civilian pilot in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Kesejahteraan psikologis penerbang dapat mempengaruhi fungsi kognitif penerbang sehingga membahayakan keselamatan penerbangan. Tingkat kesejahteraan penerbang berhubungan dengan iklim keselamatan yang dimiliki penerbang tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara iklim keselamatan dengan kesejahteraan psikologis penerbang sipil di Indonesia.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik dengan menggunakan metode potong lintang. Sampel ditentukan dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Data dikumpulkan dengan pengisian kuesioner oleh subjek mengenai variabel iklim keselamatan dan kesejahteraan psikologis. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu regresi linear berganda.

Hasil: Iklim keselamatan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan psikologis [$\beta=0,921$; $p=0,000$].

Dimensi iklim keselamatan yang berpengaruh signifikan yaitu manajemen [$\beta=0,135$; $p=0,049$], sistem keselamatan [$\beta=0,143$; $p=0,040$], prosedur [$\beta=0,176$; $p=0,018$], pelatihan [$\beta=0,153$; $p=0,035$], komunikasi [$\beta=0,232$; $p=0,000$] dan personil operasi [$\beta=0,185$; $p=0,012$].

Kesimpulan: Manajemen, sistem keselamatan, prosedur, pelatihan, komunikasi, dan personil operasi terbukti berpengaruh terhadap kesejahteraan psikologis penerbang sipil Indonesia.

.....Background: Psychological wellbeing of the pilot can affect the flight cognition function of the pilot, thus endangering the safety of the flight. The level of wellbeing of the pilots is related to the safety climate of the pilot. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the safety climate and psychological wellbeing of civilian pilot in Indonesia.

Method: This was an analytic study using cross sectional method. The sample is determined by consecutive sampling technique. Data were collected by filling out questionnaires by subjects regarding the variables of the safety climate and psychological wellbeing. The data analysis used is multiple linear regression.

Results The safety climate has a significant effect on psychological wellbeing 0.921 p 0.000. The dimensions of the safety climate which have a significant effect are management 0.135 p 0.049, safety systems 0.143 p 0.040 , procedures 0.176 p 0.018, training 0.153 p 0.035, communication 0.232 p 0.000 and operations personnel 0.185 p 0.012.

Conclusion Management, safety systems, procedures, training, communication and operations personnel have significant effect on psychological wellbeing of civilian pilot in Indonesia.