ABSTRACT

Behavior-Based Safety (BBS) is a systematic application of psychological research on human behavior in workplace safety issue. The BBS program involves four stages: Define, Observe, Intervene, and Test, known as “the DO IT process”. Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) can be applied to predict workers’ intention to practice safe behavior based on the observation of the level of cognitive, attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control.

This research used descriptive approach to identify the stage of BBS program applied in PT.X. The output of BBS implementation program was collected using questionnaire and analyzed based on cognitive factor, self-efficacy, attitude, behavioral control, and intention to perform safe behavior. The difference of the output between workshop and office workers was analyzed using independent samples t-test.

The study figured, from 85 samples, 88% had the high-risk workplace perception, 93% had good motivation while 97% had strong self-efficacy to perform safety behavior. As much as 91% samples had positive attitude toward safe behavior, 91% had good perceived behavioral control and 91% had positive intention to perform safe behavior. There were differences in the perception of risk (p = 0,01), motivation (p = 0,038) and intentions to behave safely (p = 0,043) between workers in the workshop and office.

The recommendation given to PT.X was to develop specific article regarding the BBS approach by including specific definition of unsafe behaviors or at-risk behavior and unsafe condition. Observations were carried out in a sustainable manner even when the stage Intervene has been implemented to ensure that unsafe behavior recorded on stage Observe and Define will not be repeated.

Keyword: Behavior-Based Safety, Theory of Planned Behavior, unsafe behavior.