

ABSTRACT

PT X Surabaya is a company engaged in container loading and unloading services in East Java. Container loading and unloading work at PT X Surabaya is assisted by heavy equipment, one of which is Container Crane. In addition to facilitate container loading and unloading activities, but the heavy equipment can also pose a risk of work accidents. One of the factors that cause work accidents is unsafe behaviour. The purpose of this study is to analyze the correlation between personal factors and safety climate with safety behaviour in Container Crane operators at PT X Surabaya.

This research was an analytical observational research with cross sectional research design. This research was conducted at PT X Surabaya. The population of this research was all Container Crane operators in PT X Surabaya as many as 70 workers. Sampling techniques in this research using total sampling method, so that the samples taken in this research amounted to 70 operators. The independent variables in this research were personal factors (age, length of work, the latest education, history of occupational health and safety training and knowledge of occupational health and safety) and safety climate, while the dependent variable in this research was safety behaviour.

The result showed that most Container Crane operators were 36 – 45 years old, have worked for more than 10 years and were dominated by college graduated. The majority of Container Crane operators had attended occupational health and safety training and had a level of occupational health and safety knowledge in good category. Safety climate and safety behaviour at container crane operators at PT X Surabaya were also included in the good category. Correlation between personal factors were age ($r = 0.358$) and history of occupational health and occupational health and safety training ($r = 0.047$) with safety behaviour showed correlation levels in low categories, while work duration ($r = 0.636$), latest education ($r = 0.717$) and occupational health and safety knowledge ($r = 0.782$) showed correlation levels in strong categories with safety behaviour. Safety climate ($r = 0.573$) indicated correlation levels in moderate categories with safety behaviour.

Based on these results, it is expected that PT X Surabaya conducts occupational health and safety training program and installation of occupational health and safety posters related to the latest work accident incidents and recommendations for Container Crane operators in PT X Surabaya as an evaluation material. To reduce accident rate and loss due to work accidents, PT X Surabaya can implement Behaviour Based Safety program.

Keywords : personal factors, safety climate, safety behaviour

ABSTRAK

PT X Surabaya merupakan salah satu perusahaan yang bergerak di bidang layanan jasa bongkar muat petikemas di Jawa Timur. Pekerjaan bongkar muat petikemas di PT X Surabaya dibantu dengan menggunakan alat – alat berat, salah satunya yaitu *Container Crane*. Disamping untuk memudahkan kegiatan bongkar muat petikemas, namun alat berat tersebut juga dapat menimbulkan risiko kecelakaan kerja. Salah satu faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya kecelakaan kerja yaitu *unsafe behaviour* atau perilaku tidak aman tenaga kerja. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan antara faktor personal dan *safety climate* dengan *safety behaviour* pada operator *Container Crane* di PT X Surabaya.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilakukan di PT X Surabaya. Populasi yang menjadi objek penelitian ini adalah seluruh operator *Container Crane* di PT X Surabaya sebanyak 70 tenaga kerja. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode *total sampling*, sehingga sampel yang diambil dalam penelitian berjumlah 70 operator. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah faktor personal (usia, lama kerja, pendidikan terakhir, riwayat pelatihan K3 dan pengetahuan K3) dan *safety climate*, sedangkan variabel terikat dalam penelitian ini adalah *safety behaviour*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar operator *Container Crane* berusia 36 – 45 tahun, telah bekerja selama lebih dari 10 tahun dan didominasi oleh lulusan D3/S1/S2/S3. Operator *Container Crane* mayoritas telah mengikuti pelatihan K3 dan memiliki tingkat pengetahuan K3 dalam kategori baik. *Safety climate* dan *safety behaviour* pada operator *Container Crane* di PT X Surabaya juga termasuk dalam kategori baik. Kuat lemahnya hubungan antara faktor personal berupa usia ($r = 0,358$) dan riwayat pelatihan ($r = 0,047$) dengan *safety behaviour* menunjukkan tingkat hubungan dalam kategori rendah, sedangkan lama kerja ($r = 0,636$), pendidikan terakhir ($r = 0,717$) dan pengetahuan K3 ($r = 0,782$) menunjukkan tingkat hubungan dalam kategori kuat dengan *safety behaviour*. *Safety climate* ($r = 0,573$) menunjukkan tingkat hubungan dalam kategori sedang dengan *safety behaviour*.

Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, PT X Surabaya diharapkan melakukan program pelatihan K3 dasar dan pemasangan poster K3 terkait kejadian kecelakaan kerja yang terbaru beserta rekomendasinya untuk dikomunikasikan kepada operator *Container Crane* PT X Surabaya sebagai bahan evaluasi. Untuk mengurangi angka *accident rate* dan kerugian akibat kecelakaan kerja, PT X Surabaya dapat menerapkan program *Behaviour Based Safety*.

Kata kunci : faktor personal, iklim keselamatan, perilaku keselamatan