

ABSTRACT

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) behavior is influenced by predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors. Occupational diseases caused by various factors at work can be avoided, if the worker and the company management have a good will to prevent it. OSH behavior is necessary for the prevention of occupational diseases.

The purpose of this research was to describe the association between predisposing, enabling and reinforcing factors with behavior of workers (packers) on the prevention of occupational diseases in PT Semen Gresik.

This was an observational descriptive study with cross sectional approach and carried out among 35 respondents. The variables studied were age, length of employment, level of knowledge, attitude, frequency of OSH training, availability of OSH facilities, co-workers' support and behavior. The strength of relationship between variables were analyzed by using Contingency Coefficient (C).

The results showed that there were weak association between length of employment, attitude, availability of OSH facilities, and behavior ($C = 0.177$, $C = 0.029$ and $C = 0.102$, respectively). There were moderate association between age, knowledge, frequency of OSH training, co-workers' support and behavior ($C = 0.337$, $C = 0.262$, $C = 0.276$ and $C = 0.467$, respectively). It is recommended that the company providing OSH training section frequently for all workers, in order to improve their knowledge in preventing occupational diseases.

Keywords: Occupational safety and health behavior, Occupational diseases, Prevention

ABSTRAK

Perilaku K3 dipengaruhi oleh faktor predisposisi, faktor pemungkin dan faktor penguat. Penyakit akibat kerja yang disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor dalam pekerjaan bisa dihindarkan, apabila pekerja dan pimpinan perusahaan ada kemauan baik untuk mencegahnya. Perilaku K3 diperlukan untuk pencegahan penyakit akibat kerja.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan hubungan antara faktor predisposisi, faktor pemungkin, dan faktor penguat mengenai perilaku pekerja (unit *Packer*) terhadap pencegahan penyakit akibat kerja di PT Semen Gresik.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan dilakukan pada 35 responden. Variabel yang diteliti adalah umur, masa kerja, tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, frekuensi pelatihan K3, ketersediaan fasilitas K3, dukungan teman kerja dan perilaku K3. Kuat hubungan antar variabel dianalisis dengan menggunakan uji Koefisien Kontingensi (C).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang lemah antara masa kerja, sikap, ketersediaan fasilitas K3 dengan perilaku K3 ($C = 0.177$, $C = 0.029$, dan $C = 0.102$, berturut-turut). Dan terdapat hubungan yang sedang antara umur, pengetahuan, frekuensi pelatihan K3 dan dukungan teman kerja dengan perilaku K3 ($C = 0.337$, $C = 0.263$, $C = 0.276$, dan $C = 0.467$, berturut-turut). Disarankan bagi pihak perusahaan untuk mengadakan pelatihan K3 secara berkelanjutan kepada semua pekerja, dalam rangka meningkatkan pengetahuan pekerja mengenai pencegahan penyakit kerja.

Kata kunci : Perilaku K3, PAK, Pencegahan