

ABSTRAK

Kecelakaan kerja dapat dikurangi dan dicegah dengan meningkatkan perilaku aman dengan menggunakan pendekatan *Behavior-Based Safety*. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis perilaku aman pada tenaga kerja dengan pendekatan *Behavior-Based Safety* pada tahapan *define* dan *observe* dalam *The DO IT Process* dengan model ABC (*Activator, Behavior, Consequence*).

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh tenaga kerja pada unit *workshop* PT. X. Variabel penelitian adalah *activator* (pengetahuan tentang faktor bahaya dan perilaku aman, *awareness*/kesadaran, persepsi tentang bahaya dan risiko kecelakaan kerja, motivasi untuk berperilaku aman, kebutuhan selamat, dan peraturan K3), *behavior*, dan *consequence* (*positive reinforcement* dan *punishment*). Data didapatkan dengan cara observasi dan kuisioner secara langsung, kemudian data dianalisis dan disajikan secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pekerja yang memiliki *activator* yang baik akan lebih berpeluang untuk berperilaku aman dengan cukup baik, sedangkan pekerja yang mendapatkan *consequence* berupa *punishment* lebih berperilaku kurang aman dibandingkan dengan yang pernah mendapatkan *positive reinforcement*.

Disarankan kepada pihak manajemen untuk meningkatkan perilaku aman, perlu adanya program berbasis *behavior-based safety* serta program STOP (*Safety Training Observation Program*) serta pemberian training mengenai bahaya dan risiko kecelakaan.

Kata kunci : perilaku aman, behavior-based safety

ABSTRACT

Work accidents can be reduced and prevented by improving safe behavior by using Behavior-Based Safety approach. This research was conducted to analyze safe behavior in labor with Behavior-Based Safety approach at define and observe stage in The DO IT Process with ABC model (Activator, Behavior, Consequence).

This research is a type of observational research. The research population is all the workforce at workshop unit of PT. X. Research variables are activators (knowledge of hazard factors and safe behavior, awareness, perceptions of hazards and occupational hazards, motivation for safe behavior, safety needs, and safety regulations), behavior, and consequence (positive reinforcement and punishment) . The data were obtained by observation and questionnaire directly, then the data were analyzed and presented descriptively.

The results showed that most workers who have good activator will have more chance to behave safely quite well, whereas workers who get the consequence of punishment are behaving less safely than those who have received positive reinforcement.

It is suggested to the management to improve safe behavior, need based behavior-based safety program and STOP (Safety Training Observation Program) program as well as training on danger and risk of accident.

Keywords: safe behavior, behavior-based safety