

## ABSTRACT

PT. Dok Surabaya is a shipyard company located in west of Surabaya city, where workers in Outfitting Unit often experience near miss according to interview with members of HSE Department. The aim of this study is to know the strength of relationship between worker characteristics, safety knowledge level, safety attitude, unsafe action, and unsafe condition with near miss.

The research method used is descriptive observational with design of research is cross sectional. Data obtained through the results of observations, questionnaires, and interviews in PT. Dok Surabaya. The research was conducted to all workers in Outfitting which amounted to 30 workers.

The results showed that the majority of worker age is 46-55years with less significant correlation (0.028). The working period at most is  $\geq 6$  years with less significant correlation (0,050). The dominance level of worker education is equal with Senior High School moderate correlation (0.356). The majority of workers have never attended HSE training with less significant correlation (0.023). The level of knowledge of occupational safety and health of the worker is high with weak correlation (0,149). Employee safety attitudes were relatively high with weak correlation (0.236). Unsafe action sandblaster is relatively low with strong correlation (0.577). Unsafe condition of sandblasting is moderate which include moderate correlation (0,333).

The conclusion of this research is the correlation of unsafe action with near miss in PT. DPS is strongly categorized. The higher the unsafe action, the higher the near miss. Company is advised to conduct safety briefing before doing work.

Keywords: near miss, unsafe action, unsafe condition

## ABSTRAK

PT. Dok dan Perkapalan Surabaya adalah perusahaan galangan kapal yang berada disebelah barat kota Surabaya, dimana pekerja di Unit *Outfitting* sering mengalami *near miss* menurut hasil wawancara dengan anggota bagian Departemen K3L. *Near miss* berpotensi menyebabkan luka, kesakitan, dan kematian (OHSA, 2007). Salah satu dampak dari *near miss* yang tidak dikendalikan dapat menimbulkan kerugian terhadap pekerja. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kekuatan hubungan antara variabel karakteristik pekerja, tingkat pengetahuan K3, sikap K3, *unsafe action*, dan *unsafe condition* dengan *near miss*.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif *observasional* dengan rancang bangun penelitian berupa *cross sectional*. Data diperoleh melalui hasil observasi, kuesioner, dan wawancara di Unit *Outfitting* PT. Dok dan Perkapalan Surabaya. Penelitian dilakukan kepada seluruh pekerja di Unit *Outfitting* yang berjumlah 30 pekerja.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas usia pekerja adalah 46-55tahun dengan korelasi kurang berarti (0,028). Masa kerja paling banyak adalah  $\geq 6$  tahun dengan korelasi kurang berarti (0,050). Dominansi tingkat pendidikan adalah SMK/STM/ sederajat dengan korelasi moderat (0,356). Mayoritas pekerja belum pernah mengikuti pelatihan K3 dengan korelasi kategori kurang berarti (0,023). Tingkat pengetahuan K3 pekerja terkait APD tergolong tinggi dengan kategori korelasi lemah (0,149). Sikap K3 pekerja terkait APD rata-rata tergolong tinggi dengan kategori korelasi lemah (0,236). *Unsafe action sandblaster* tergolong rendah dengan korelasi kuat (0,577). *Unsafe condition* pekerjaan *sandblasting* tergolong sedang yang termasuk korelasi kategori moderat (0,333).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah korelasi *unsafe action* dengan *near miss* di PT. DPS terkategori kuat. Semakin tinggi *unsafe action*, maka semakin tinggi *near miss*. Perusahaan disarankan melakukan *safety briefing* sebelum melakukan pekerjaan.

Kata Kunci : *near miss, unsafe action, unsafe condition*