

ABSTRACT

PT. X is one of the state companies engaged in construction and one of the projects is the construction of high-rise buildings in the Surabaya area. Based on the results of interviews with the HSE Officer stated that construction workers on the project often experience near miss, especially formwork work. Uncontrolled near miss can cause work accidents. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between variables of age, education level, years of service, work fatigue, work stress, supervisor supervision, unsafe action, and unsafe conditions with near miss.

The research method used was observational analytic with a cross-sectional study design. Data obtained through the of questionnaires, observations, and interviews on construction projects at PT. X. The population in this study amounted to 129 formwork workers. The research sample used was 98 formwork workers. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling technique.

The results showed that as many as 66.3% of formwork workers experienced near miss. Spearman correlation test to find out the relationship shows that there are a relationship (p -value <0.05) between education level variables (0.048), work fatigue (0.004), unsafe action (0.046), and unsafe condition (0.043) with near miss.

The conclusion of this study is that there are a relationship between variables of education level, work fatigue, unsafe action, and unsafe conditions with near miss. The company is advised to train new entrants and conduct routine monitoring of workers.

Keywords: personal factor, job factor, unsafe action, unsafe condition, near miss

ABSTRAK

PT. X merupakan salah satu perusahaan negara yang bergerak pada bidang konstruksi dan salah satu proyeknya yaitu pembangunan gedung bertingkat di Wilayah Surabaya. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan HSE *Officer* menyatakan bahwa pekerja konstruksi di proyek tersebut sering mengalami *near miss*, terutama pekerjaan bekisting. *Near miss* yang tidak terkendali dapat menyebabkan kecelakaan kerja. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel usia, tingkat pendidikan, masa kerja, kelelahan kerja, stres kerja, pengawasan supervisor, *unsafe action*, dan *unsafe condition* dengan *near miss*.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik observasional dengan rancang bangun penelitian berupa *cross sectional study*. Data diperoleh melalui hasil kuesioner, observasi, dan wawancara di proyek konstruksi di PT. X. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 129 pekerja bekisting. Sampel penelitian yang digunakan sebesar 98 pekerja bekisting. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 66,3% pekerja bekisting mengalami *near miss*. Uji korelasi *spearman* untuk mengetahui hubungan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan (p -value $< 0,05$) antara variabel tingkat pendidikan (0,048), kelelahan kerja (0,004), *unsafe action* (0,046), dan *unsafe condition* (0,043) dengan *near miss*.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan antara variabel tingkat pendidikan, kelelahan kerja, *unsafe action*, dan *unsafe condition* dengan *near miss*. Perusahaan disarankan melakukan pelatihan kepada pekerja yang baru masuk dan melakukan pemantauan rutin kepada pekerja.

Kata Kunci: *personal factor, job factor, unsafe action, unsafe condition, near miss*