

HUBUNGAN *SELF-EFFICACY* DAN *SAFETY KNOWLEDGE* TERHADAP *SAFETY PERFORMANCE* PADA PEKERJA PROYEK KONSTRUKSI BTN *ECO PARK GANDUL* TAHUN 2025

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Abstrak

Data dari ILO (2023) menunjukkan bahwa sektor berisiko tinggi seperti konstruksi menyebabkan 200.000 kematian akibat kecelakaan kerja setiap tahunnya, yang merepresentasikan 63% dari seluruh kematian di tempat kerja. Penelitian terdahulu mengenai *safety performance* lebih berfokus pada faktor organisasi dan belum mengintegrasikan faktor demografis dengan faktor psikologis individu seperti *self-efficacy* dan *safety knowledge*, khususnya pada pekerja konstruksi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara usia, masa kerja, tingkat pendidikan, *self-efficacy*, dan *safety knowledge* terhadap *safety performance* pekerja konstruksi Proyek BTN *Eco Park Gandul*. Penelitian menggunakan desain *cross-sectional* dengan pendekatan kuantitatif pada 117 pekerja yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas responden memiliki *safety performance* tinggi (65%), *self-efficacy* tinggi (57,3%), dan *safety knowledge* tinggi (65%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara usia ($p=0,048$), masa kerja ($p=0,004$), tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,002$), *self-efficacy* ($p=0,032$), dan *safety knowledge* ($p<0,001$) dengan *safety performance*. Disimpulkan bahwa usia, masa kerja, tingkat pendidikan, *self-efficacy*, dan *safety knowledge* berhubungan dengan *safety performance* karena nilai *p-value* $<0,05$. Penelitian merekomendasikan integrasi program *self-efficacy* melalui simulasi kerja aman dengan umpan balik supervisor dan penguatan *safety knowledge* melalui pelatihan berkala yang disesuaikan dengan tingkat pendidikan pekerja.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan Kerja, Pekerja Konstruksi, *Safety Knowledge*, *Safety Performance*, *Self-Efficacy*.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND SAFETY KNOWLEDGE ON SAFETY PERFORMANCE AMONG CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AT BTN ECO PARK GANDUL PROJECT IN 2025

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Abstract

According to the ILO (2023), high-risk sectors such as construction cause 200,000 fatalities due to work accidents annually, representing 63% of all workplace deaths. Previous research on safety performance has predominantly focused on organizational factors and has yet to integrate demographic factors with individual psychological factors such as self-efficacy and safety knowledge, particularly among construction workers in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the relationship between age, tenure, education level, self-efficacy, and safety knowledge with safety performance among construction workers at the BTN Eco Park Gandul Project. The study employed a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach involving 117 workers selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed using the Chi-square test. The results indicate that the majority of respondents demonstrated high safety performance (65%), high self-efficacy (57.3%), and high safety knowledge (65%). Bivariate analysis revealed significant associations between age ($p=0.048$), tenure ($p=0.004$), education level ($p=0.002$), self-efficacy ($p=0.032$), and safety knowledge ($p<0.001$) with safety performance. It is concluded that age, tenure, education level, self-efficacy, and safety knowledge are associated with safety performance, as indicated by p -values <0.05 . The study recommends integrating self-efficacy enhancement programs through safe work simulations with supervisor feedback and strengthening safety knowledge through regular training tailored to workers' education levels.

Keywords: Construction Workers, Occupational Safety, Safety Knowledge, Safety Performance, Self-Efficacy.