

HUBUNGAN *COGNITIVE FAILURE* DAN *SAFETY MOTIVATION* DENGAN *SAFETY PERFORMANCE* PADA PEKERJA KONSTRUKSI DI PT DOK & PERKAPALAN INDONESIA, BANTEN TAHUN 2026

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Abstrak

Industri konstruksi galangan kapal merupakan sektor dengan risiko kecelakaan kerja yang tinggi sehingga *safety performance* menjadi aspek penting dalam pencegahan kecelakaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan karakteristik sosiodemografi, *cognitive failure*, dan *safety motivation* dengan *safety performance* pada pekerja konstruksi di PT Dok & Perkapalan Gandasari Indonesia, Banten Tahun 2026. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* terhadap 75 pekerja konstruksi yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis secara univariat serta bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki *safety performance* tinggi (52%), *cognitive failure* tinggi (50,7%), dan *safety motivation* tinggi (54,7%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa masa kerja ($p < 0,001$; POR=5,114), *cognitive failure* ($p = 0,002$; POR=0,220), dan *safety motivation* ($p = 0,002$; POR=4,503) berhubungan signifikan dengan *safety performance*, sedangkan usia ($p = 0,416$) dan tingkat pendidikan ($p = 0,153$) tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan. Peningkatan *safety performance* pada pekerja konstruksi perlu didukung melalui penguatan *safety motivation*, pengendalian faktor-faktor yang memicu *cognitive failure*, serta pembinaan keselamatan bagi pekerja dengan masa kerja yang relatif singkat.

Kata Kunci: *Cognitive failure, Safety motivation, Safety performance.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE FAILURE AND SAFETY MOTIVATION WITH SAFETY PERFORMANCE AMONG CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AT PT DOK & PERKAPALAN GANDASARI INDONESIA, BANTEN IN 2026

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Abstract

The shipyard construction industry is a high-risk sector where safety performance plays a critical role in preventing occupational accidents. This study aimed to analyse the relationships between sociodemographic characteristics, cognitive failure, safety motivation, and safety performance among construction workers at PT Dok & Perkapalan Gandasari Indonesia in 2026. A quantitative study with a cross-sectional design was conducted involving 75 construction workers selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected using structured questionnaires and analysed using univariate analysis and the Chi-square test. The results showed that most respondents had high safety performance (52%), high cognitive failure (50.7%), and high safety motivation (54.7%). Bivariate analysis revealed that length of employment ($p < 0.001$; $POR = 5.114$), cognitive failure ($p = 0.002$; $POR = 0.220$), and safety motivation ($p = 0.002$; $POR = 4.503$) were significantly associated with safety performance, whereas age ($p = 0.416$) and education level ($p = 0.153$) were not. Improving safety performance among construction workers requires strengthening safety motivation, reducing factors that contribute to cognitive failure, and providing targeted safety guidance for workers with shorter job tenure.

Keywords: Cognitive failure, Safety motivation, Safety performance.