

ABSTRACT

This Research head for examine the control of work and safe behavior to have influence on the performance. Dimension of them were taken from several of sources. Sample was collected from PT. Pertamina Hulu Energi ONWJ employees, total sample of 86 respondents. The respondents who working in the engineering Office and Offshore field operation range 35% and 65% from totally of the sampling. The data samples are collected as ratio data sample method compare with variable research by saturated sample. The choice of the answers from the questionnaire are distribute to the respondents, the list of questioners have been tested by the validity and reliability test.

The data was collected by the questionnaire filling. There have been obtained are processed and result the correlation by using Method of Successive Interval (MSI) and computer software SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution) versi 20. The core analysis by using Multiple linear regressions Then the datas annalized to find the correlation between them by the classic assumption test using multikolinierity, heteroskedastisity, normality test and autocorrelation and then hypothesis test by using koefisien determination (R^2), partial statistic t (t test) and simultan statistic F (F test).

The result of multiple linear regrestion, the research indicated that variable of control of work have significant correlation with performace but safe behavior have no significant to performance, and then by simultantnously the control of work and the safe behavior have significant correlation with performace.

Keywords: Control of Work, Safe behavior and Performance.

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menguji pengaruh variabel kontrol pekerjaan dan perilaku aman terhadap kinerja karyawan. Sampel data responden diambil dari populasi karyawan PT. Pertamina Hulu Energi ONWJ. dengan total 86 responden. Responden diambil dari karyawan engineering dan karyawan lapangan di offshore dengan perbandingan 35% dengan 65% dari total sample. Pemilihan jawaban dari koesioner oleh responden telah ditentukan dengan memilih point dengan skala Likert. Sebelum koesioner disebar kepada responden daftar koesioner telah diuji terlebih dahulu dengan uji validitas dan reliabilitas.

Data yang sudah diperoleh kemudian diolah dan dicari korelasinya dengan alat bantu MSI (*Method of Successive Interval*) dan komputer software SPSS (*Statistical Product and Service Solution*) versi 20, kemudian data dianalisa untuk mencari korelasinya dengan uji asumsi klasik yaitu uji multikolinearitas, heteroskedastisitas, normalitas dan autokorelasi. Kemudian uji hipotesis dilakukan dengan uji koefisien determinasi, uji parsial statistik t dan uji simultan statistik F.

Setelah didapatkan korelasinya kemudian data dianalisa dengan regresi linear berganda dan diperoleh hasil bahwa secara parsial kontrol pekerjaan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja sedangkan perilaku aman berpengaruh tidak signifikan terhadap kinerja dan apabila secara simultan kontrol pekerjaan dan perilaku aman berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan.

Kata kunci: Kontrol Pekerjaan, Perilaku Aman dan Kinerja.

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