

ABSTRAK

Putri Sandrina Sitompul, Nim 7223210015, “Pengaruh Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) dan Job Burnout terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Konstruksi pada PT. Widy Kencana Jaya Kuala Tanjung, Sumatera Utara”

Industri konstruksi merupakan sektor yang memiliki tingkat risiko kerja tinggi, di mana karyawan secara bersamaan menghadapi potensi bahaya fisik di lapangan dan tekanan psikologis akibat tuntutan penyelesaian proyek. Dua faktor yang dipandang memiliki pengaruh signifikan dalam konteks ini adalah Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) dan *Job Burnout*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh K3 dan *Job Burnout* terhadap kinerja karyawan konstruksi pada PT. Widy Kencana Jaya Kuala Tanjung, Sumatera Utara, baik secara parsial maupun simultan. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian asosiatif kausal. Populasi sekaligus sampel adalah seluruh karyawan konstruksi PT. Widy Kencana Jaya yang berjumlah 56 orang, menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh.

Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner skala Likert 1–5, observasi lapangan, dan wawancara. Uji instrumen mencakup validitas menggunakan korelasi Product Moment Pearson ($r_{\text{tabel}} = 0,361$) dan reliabilitas menggunakan Cronbach's Alpha, seluruhnya dinyatakan valid dan reliabel. Uji asumsi klasik yang dilakukan meliputi uji normalitas Kolmogorov-Smirnov, multikolinearitas (Tolerance & VIF), dan heteroskedastisitas (Scatterplot). Analisis data menggunakan regresi linier berganda dengan bantuan SPSS 26.0 For Windows, menghasilkan persamaan $Y = 29,709 + 0,449X_1 - 0,528X_2 + e$. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) K3 berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan ($t_{\text{hitung}} = 4,704 > t_{\text{tabel}} = 2,006$; $\text{sig.} = 0,000 < 0,05$), sehingga H_1 diterima; (2) *Job Burnout* berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan ($t_{\text{hitung}} = 4,508 > t_{\text{tabel}} = 2,006$; $\text{sig.} = 0,000 < 0,05$), sehingga H_2 diterima; (3) Secara simultan, K3 dan *Job Burnout* berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kinerja karyawan ($F_{\text{hitung}} = 53,300 > F_{\text{tabel}} = 3,172$; $\text{sig.} = 0,000 < 0,05$) dengan $R^2 = 0,668$, yang berarti kedua variabel mampu menjelaskan 66,8% variasi kinerja karyawan, sehingga H_3 diterima.

Temuan ini mengimplikasikan bahwa peningkatan kinerja karyawan di sektor konstruksi memerlukan pendekatan terintegrasi yang memperkuat sistem manajemen K3 sekaligus mengelola kondisi psikologis karyawan agar terhindar dari *burnout*.

Kata Kunci: Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), *Job Burnout*, Kinerja Karyawan, Industri Konstruksi, Regresi Linier Berganda

ABSTRACT

Putri Sandrina Sitompul, Nim 7223210015, "The Influence of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Job Burnout on the Performance of Construction Employees at PT. Widy Kencana Jaya Kuala Tanjung, North Sumatra"

The construction industry is characterized by high occupational risks, where employees simultaneously face physical hazards on-site and psychological pressure due to project deadlines. Two factors considered to have significant influence in this context are Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Job Burnout. This study aims to analyze the influence of OHS and Job Burnout on the performance of construction employees at PT. Widy Kencana Jaya, Kuala Tanjung, North Sumatra, both partially and simultaneously. The study employs a quantitative approach with a causal associative research design. The population and sample consist of all 56 construction employees of PT. Widy Kencana Jaya, selected using saturated sampling technique.

Data were collected through a Likert scale 1–5 questionnaire, field observations, and interviews. Instrument tests include validity using Pearson Product Moment correlation ($r_{table} = 0.361$) and Cronbach's Alpha reliability, all of which were declared valid and reliable. Classical assumption tests include Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test, multicollinearity test (Tolerance & VIF), and heteroscedasticity test (Scatterplot). Multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS 26.0 For Windows yielded the equation $Y = 29.709 + 0.449X_1 - 0.528X_2 + e$. Results show that: (1) OHS has a positive and significant effect on employee performance ($t\text{-count} = 4.704 > t\text{-table} = 2.006$; $sig. = 0.000 < 0.05$), thus H_1 is accepted; (2) Job Burnout has a negative and significant effect on employee performance ($t\text{-count} = 4.508 > t\text{-table} = 2.006$; $sig. = 0.000 < 0.05$), thus H_2 is accepted; (3) Simultaneously, OHS and Job Burnout significantly influence employee performance ($F\text{-count} = 53.300 > F\text{-table} = 3.172$; $sig. = 0.000 < 0.05$) with $R^2 = 0.655$, indicating that both variables explain 66,8% of the variation in employee performance, thus H_3 is accepted.

These findings imply that improving employee performance in the construction sector requires an integrated approach that strengthens OHS management systems while simultaneously managing employees' psychological conditions to prevent burnout.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Job Burnout, Employee Performance, Construction Industry, Multiple Linear Regression