

## ABSTRAK

UD. XYZ merupakan usaha yang bergerak pada produksi kue kering seperti bakpia, roti kacang, moon cake, dan bolu kering. Perusahaan menghadapi fluktuasi produksi Januari–Desember 2025 yang menurunkan produktivitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengukur tingkat produktivitas, mengidentifikasi penyebab penurunan, dan memberikan rekomendasi perbaikan. Metode *Objective Matrix* (OMAX) dipakai untuk mengukur produktivitas parsial berdasarkan rasio tenaga kerja, bahan baku, bahan bakar, dan listrik. *Fault Tree Analysis* (FTA) digunakan untuk analisis akar masalah, sedangkan *Analytical Hierarchy Process* (AHP) menentukan bobot masing-masing rasio produktivitas. Data meliputi jumlah produksi, biaya tenaga kerja, biaya bahan baku dan kemasan, biaya bahan bakar, serta penggunaan listrik periode Januari–Desember 2025. Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa nilai indeks produktivitas tertinggi terjadi pada bulan Desember sebesar 84,80%, sedangkan nilai indeks produktivitas terendah terjadi pada bulan Agustus sebesar 41,68%. Hasil menunjukkan produktivitas dipengaruhi oleh tingkat kehadiran pekerja, ketersediaan bahan baku, penggunaan bahan bakar, dan konsumsi listrik. Rekomendasi meliputi pengaturan jadwal produksi, evaluasi kerja, pemberian intensif, pembuatan *printo out* resep, penerapan *reorder point*, penerapan FIFO, dan lain-lain. Penelitian ini mendukung tujuan SDGs 8 pekerjaan layak dan pertumbuhan ekonomi melalui peningkatan produktivitas tenaga kerja, serta SDGs 12 konsumsi dan produksi bertanggung jawab melalui efisiensi bahan baku, bahan bakar, dan energi.

**Kata kunci:** Produktivitas, *Objective Matrix* (OMAX), *Fault Tree Analysis* (FTA)

## **ABSTRAC**

*UD. XYZ is a business engaged in the production of dry cakes such as bakpia, peanut bread, moon cakes, and dry sponge cake. The company experienced production fluctuations from January to December 2025, which led to a decline in productivity. This study aims to measure productivity levels, identify the causes of the decline, and provide improvement recommendations. The Objective Matrix (OMAX) method is used to measure partial productivity based on ratios of labor, raw materials, fuel, and electricity. Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) is applied to identify root causes, while the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is used to determine the weight of each productivity ratio. The data includes production volume, labor costs, raw material and packaging costs, fuel costs, and electricity consumption for the period January–December 2025. The results show that the highest productivity index occurred in December at 84.80%, while the lowest occurred in August at -41.68%. The findings indicate that productivity is influenced by worker attendance, raw material availability, fuel usage, and electricity consumption. Recommendations include production scheduling, work evaluation, incentive provision, recipe printouts, implementation of reorder point, FIFO system application, and others. This study supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8 on decent work and economic growth through improved labor productivity, and SDGs 12 on responsible consumption and production through the efficient use of raw materials, fuel, and energy.*

**Keywords : Productivity, Objective Matrix (OMAX), Fault Tree Analysis (FTA)**