

ABSTRACT

FIRMAN NUGROHO, Health and Safety Effects Against Employee Productivity PT. Indonesia Marina Shipyard. Under the guidance of Dr. Dra Hj.Iriani Ismail, M.M and Dra.Hj. S. Anugrahini Irawati, M.M.

One of the factors that affect the productivity of labor is occupational health. Companies need to maintain the health of its employees. These health related physical or mental health. Poor employee health trend will result in high levels of absenteeism and low productivity. Occupational health programs can not be separated from the safety program, since the two programs are included in the maintenance of the employee. Safety associated with the use of machines, working tools, materials and processing, foundation work and the environment, as well as ways that are used in doing the job. Targeted safety of all workplaces, whether on land, in soil, in surface water in the water, and in the air. Occupational safety and health is an instrument that protects workers, corporate, environment, and surrounding communities from harm caused by workplace accidents. Protection is a human rights that must be fulfilled by the company. Occupational Health and Safety aims to prevent, reduce, even minimize the risk of workplace accidents.

The purpose of this study was to: (1) know how much influence the Occupational Safety and Health Program of Work productivity employees of PT. Indonesia Marina Shipyard. (2) To determine which of the variables of health and safety are dominant in increasing employee productivity PT. Indonesia Marina Shipyard. This study uses an observational analytic approach, namely to observe directly the respondents with questionnaires for analysis and dissemination of this research is a study that used a population of 54 respondents, employees who serve the respondent and analyzed with a bunch of SPSS Version 16:00

Conclusions of this study were (1) Testing the first hypothesis suggests that the Health and Safety variables simultaneously affect on employee productivity as evidenced by the coefficient of multiple determination and Fhitung $R^2 = 0.831 = 42.146 > F_{table} 2.15$ and a significance level $< \text{level of significant } \alpha = 0.05$ which means the overall effect of independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable employee productivity PT. Indonesia Marina Shipyard. (2) Testing the second hypothesis suggests that the health variable is a variable that the dominant effect, as evidenced by tcount for $3180 > T_{table} = 1.9917$ and with a significance level of $0.00 < 0.05$, because the significance value less than 0.05 then health variables are variables that affect the dominant

Keyword : Handoki, *Health and Safety Effects*, Regresi Linier Berganda

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