

The Level of OHS Systems, Work Accident Risk, and Its Understanding

Rajiman^{1*}, Nita Yulianti²

^{1,2}Engineering Faculty, Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Corresponding E-mail: rajimanmt@gmail.com

Abstract

Occupational health and safety are thought and effort to ensure workers' perfect physical and spiritual integrity. With the existence of occupational health and safety, all parties are expected to be able to carry out work safely, comfortably, and peacefully and avoid all risks of accidents that will occur and can be avoided by workers. The purpose of this study was to find out the factors causing work accidents and understand the performance of workers for the application of OHS at the location of the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development Project and also to determine the effect of OHS on the behavior of workers in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development Project from aspects related to the definition, start-up, PPE mechanism system, facilities, and infrastructure and risks. The research method used is qualitative research, namely collecting data, presenting and analyzing data according to the actual situation. Therefore, it will provide a fairly clear description of the research subject by taking into account the Normality Test, Multicollinearity Test, Regression Test, T-Test, Multiple Linear Regression Test, and Determination of R². This research data is obtained directly by conducting closed observations where the data that has been obtained is processed using SPSS. This research indicates that the SPSS test obtained R² 0.076, namely the contribution of the variable level of occupational safety and health (x) to the Public Open Space development project in Central Lampung Regency is 7.6% in the model proposed in this study.

Keywords: Work Accidents, Occupational Safety, Health, Project and Worker Performance

Introduction

Occupational safety and health is an effort to ensure integrity and harmony both physically and mentally (Goldenhar et al., 2001). In the context of occupational safety and health so that all parties can work safely and comfortably. For this work safely and comfortably, workers do the work with a sense of security and comfort to avoid tiring the workers. If all the risks carried out by workers are small and can be avoided, then the work is safe. If the construction operation operator must comply with the relevant Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) Technology, protect workers and management regulations in the area to ensure the orderly progress of construction operations.

There are many definitions of OHS, but several OHS indicators are considered quite important as a benchmark for understanding OSH (Trethewey & Gardner, 2000). The indicators are OHS, Management System of OHS (OHSMS), Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), OHS Facilities and Infrastructure, Understanding OHS Hazards, and Activation. Understanding and initiation are useful for the initial description of OHS in construction development projects closely related to universal recognition, such as the meaning of terms, abbreviations, meanings of OHS symbols, and the structures involved and internal and external factors and other parties. The OHSMS process starts from planning, implementing, checking, and taking corrective actions using the PDAC (Planned Execution Inspection Measures) method (Freimuth & König, 2018).

Therefore, as long as organizational activities run smoothly, OHSMS will continue to operate. During construction activities, personal protective equipment must always be worn to protect workers (Izudi et al., 2017). However, considering that workers believe that personal protective equipment will hinder their work, they still need the education to use personal protective equipment (PPE). Likewise, if you have adequate OHS facilities and infrastructure, it will affect workers' behavior in the workplace. Another important component is OHS risk, which describes the severity of the potential hazards that will be experienced in a construction project; therefore, it must be studied and managed with good OHS supervision.

In this research, the researcher took the Public Open Space Development Project of Central Lampung Regency as the object of research. Implementation of the construction of the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development Project with various potential obstacles experienced by the workers of the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project. In addition, there are several risks and dangers in the project implementation process that must be considered in the project.

Therefore, occupational hazards and risks have been identified in the Central Lampung Regency public open space development project. Then, the service provider must have effort management, namely whether there are preventive, emergency, and mitigation actions. The application of occupational health and safety (OHS) for using PPE is a priority for workers in carrying out work on development projects. However, some workers still do not care about occupational health and safety in its implementation in the field, which do not meet the OHS quality policy.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching the Effect of OHS System Understanding Levels on the Risk of Work Accidents in Public Open Space Projects.

The purpose and objective of this study are to describe the impact of occupational health and safety knowledge on the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development Project, while the goals of this study are:

1. To identify the system for implementing occupational health and safety in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project.
2. To determine the effect of OHS on the performance of workers in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development Project from aspects related to the definition, start-up, PPE mechanism system, facilities, and infrastructure and risks.

Safe production is a series of efforts to create a pleasant and comfortable atmosphere for workers who work in related companies (Pagell et al., 2014). Khan et al., (2014) also expresses another view, namely occupational health and safety, involving related factors in work activities to include subjects (employees), objects (raw materials), finished objects, tools in the workplace, and related to the environment.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that occupational health and safety are evidence of self-application and self-management at work to work physically and mentally safely and healthily (W. A. Khan et al., 2014). To create safe and healthy conditions in the workplace, it is necessary to determine the elements and principles of occupational health and safety proposed by Alli (2002), including:

1. There is PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) on the project.
2. There are guidelines for using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
3. There are rules to set responsible rules.
4. There is a safe workplace that can meet the standards required by the project.
5. Support the physical and mental health of the project.
6. Provide complete facilities and infrastructure for the project.
7. Maintain the importance of occupational safety and health.

In addition to the “occupational health and safety”, another factor that must be considered is the application of occupational health and safety. According to Jonathan & Mbogo (2016), safety at work is a principle that includes hygiene, sanitation, and the work environment.

The purpose and benefits of an occupational health and safety management system are to create a workplace health and safety system (Marhaviyas et al., 2018). The occupational health and safety system elements are comprehensive employment and environmental conditions to reduce work accidents and create a safe and comfortable working atmosphere. Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Management System in 2012 is carried out in all aspects of social life (Halíčková et al., 2016). Since 2017, Metro Consulting has helped various companies implement OHSMS in their location to obtain an OHSMS certificate from the Ministry of Manpower. By the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05 of 2014 concerning the construction of OHSMS in the field of public works in the context of controlling OHS risks in every construction project in the public engineering department, implement parts of the organization and management system of the construction project.

Methods

The research method used is qualitative research, namely collecting data, presenting, and analyzing data according to the actual situation, which will provide a fairly clear picture of the research subject (see Apriyanto & Anum, 2018; Ayu et al., 2020; Dalman et al., 2020; Kusuma & Apriyanto, 2018; Subyantoro & Apriyanto, 2020). If the data obtained are useful, deeper, and more reliable, and can achieve the research objectives, then qualitative methods will be useful. This method is suitable for examining the status of groups of people and companies that are the subject. The aim is to make systematic, correct, and precise information about the relationship between facts and phenomena under study.

This research was conducted for the construction project of the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space. The project location is in the Central Lampung Regency Government Office complex and right on the edge of the west ring road of Central Lampung Regency. In this research, qualitative data is a change from the original data. The main data of this research is the respondents' answers from the questionnaire survey results by distributing questionnaires about the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project.

The research instrument applied is a closed questionnaire raised so that respondents only need to mark the appropriate answer or position (see Anum & Apriyanto, 2019). The measurement scale of the value applied to the research is the Likert scale. The scoring table uses A, B, C, D, E, where A = 5 (very high) B = 4 (very high) C = 3 (moderate) D = 2 (poor) E = 1 (very poor).

Data sources and data collection methods in this research were designed to facilitate data analysis by researchers.

1. Data Source

The data used in this research are primary data and secondary data (S. Apriyanto et al., 2020). Primary data is obtained by giving questionnaires to respondents as workers in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project. Secondary data is obtained according to data provided by the relevant agencies-internet sites related to OHS.

- Primary data
Primary data is data obtained directly from field research.
- Secondary Data
Secondary data is data that cannot be managed personally by the researcher. In this research, secondary data sourced from library research, namely the use of stated preference techniques that have been carried out in previous research and other related fields of science.

2. Data Collecting Method

Collecting data needed to achieve the desired goal is essentially a step for data collection as a direction for problem-solving. The method is as follows:

- Field Research
This research was conducted to obtain data by direct observation approach, among others.
- Direct observation
This observation was conducted by direct observation to the field at the project site.
- Interview
It was carried out using direct communication with workers in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project.
- Questionnaire Method
The use of this method is based on a stated preference technique. It was done by distributing questionnaires to respondents that contain scenarios about OHS.

3. Implementation Stage

The research was carried out by using an alternative method. Surveys at the location were carried out by going directly to the workers around the research location. The survey was conducted by distributing questionnaires and directly interviewing respondents.

The main data and additional data obtained from the data results in the field and from the questionnaire were then used as input for further processing using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Software. Thus, the use of the software makes it easier for us to get a result regarding the questionnaire review.

Data from invalid questionnaires can be dropped, but the invalid questionnaires must be replaced with more valid questionnaires. The replacement of the questionnaire can make the research results more valid so that later the data obtained can be used further. Data processing will be processed using Excel and Social Sciences Statistics Package (SPSS) software.

Results and Discussions

Data collection in this research was by using a questionnaire method which was distributed to 50 respondents (workers) who were in the project environment of the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development.

In this research, the researcher wants to know about workers' performance in the Public Open Space Development project in Central Lampung Regency. Therefore, the researcher presents 10 questions concerning occupational health and safety.

The following is a description of the percentage of the 10 questions distributed to the respondents:

1. Do you know what is meant by Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Strongly understand	5	0%
2.	Understand	4	4%
3.	Fairly understand	3	10%
4.	Poorly understand	2	24%

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5.	Not understand	1	26	52%
Total			50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 1. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, as many as 52% answered do not understand, 24% responded poorly understand, 20% responded fairly understand, 4% answered they understand, and 0% answered strongly understand.

2. Based on your opinion, how important is Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) at the project site?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages	
1.	Strongly important	5	0	0%
2.	Important	4	0	0%
3.	Fairly important	3	12	24%
4.	Poorly important	2	15	30%
5.	Unimportant	1	23	46%
Total		50	100%	

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 2. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, 46% answered unimportantly, 30% answered poorly Important, 24% answered fairly Important, 0% answered Important and strongly Important.

3. Do you agree if the company conducts Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) training for the implementation of work that contains potential hazards?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages	
1.	Strongly agree	5	0	0%
2.	Agree	4	0	0%
3.	Fairly agree	3	6	12%
4.	Poorly agree	2	20	40%
5.	Disagree	1	24	48%
Total		50	100%	

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 3. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, as many as 48% answered Disagree, 40% answered poorly Agree, 12% answered fairly Agree, 0% answered Agree and Strongly Agree.

4. Do you agree if the company appreciates workers who have the discipline of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)?

Figure 4. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, as many as 44% answered Disagree, 26% answered Poorly Agree, 20% answered Fairly Agree, 8% answered Agree, and 2% answered Strongly Agree.

5. Do you know the function of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) signs?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages	
1.	Strongly understand	5	2	4%
2.	Understand	4	8	16%
3.	Fairly understand	3	5	10%
4.	Poorly understand	2	16	32%

5.	Not understand	1	19	38%
Total			50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 5. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen that from a total of 50 respondents, 38% answered Do not Understand, 32% answered Poorly Understand, 10% answered Fairly Understand, 16% answered Understand, and 4% answered Strongly Understand.

6. Do you know what is meant by Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Strongly understand	5	2%
2.	Understand	4	4%
3.	Fairly understand	3	14%
4.	Poorly understand	2	40%
5.	Not understand	1	40%
Total		50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 6. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, as many as 40% answered Do not understand, 40% answered poorly understand, 14% answered fairly understand, 4% answered they understand, and 2% answered strongly understand.

7. Is there a lot of personal protective equipment (PPE) and work protective equipment (WPE)?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Strongly agree	5	16%
2.	Agree	4	26%
3.	Fairly agree	3	20%
4.	Poorly agree	2	22%
5.	Disagree	1	16%
Total		50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 7. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from a total of 50 respondents, 34% answered un-plenty, 38% answered poorly plenty, 12% answered Quite plenty, 8% answered quantitatively, and 8% answered Aplenty.

8. Is there a need for a monitor for the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages
1.	Very necessary	5	10%
2.	Necessary	4	0%
3.	Quite Necessary	3	14%
4.	Poorly Necessary	2	36%
5.	No need	1	40%
Total		50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 8. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, 40% answered No Need, 36% answered Poorly Necessary, 14% answered Quite Necessary, 0% answered Necessary, and 10% answered Very Necessarily.

9. Do you feel comfortable with the work environment on the project?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages
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1.	Very comfortable	5	1	2%
2.	Comfortable	4	0	0%
3.	Fairly comfortable	3	9	18%
4.	Poorly comfortable	2	22	44%
5.	Uncomfortable	1	18	36%
Total			50	100%

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Figure 9. Percentage of Question Results

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, as many as 36% answered Uncomfortably, 44% answered Less Comfortable, 18% answered Quite Comfortable, 0% answered Comfortable, and 2% answered Very Comfortably.

10. In other countries, women can work on projects. Do you agree if this is also applied in Indonesia?

No.	Answer Choices	Frequency	Percentages	
1.	Strongly agree	5	8	16%
2.	Agree	4	13	26%
3.	Fairly agree	3	10	20%
4.	Poorly agree	2	11	22%
5.	Disagree	1	8	16%

Figure 9. Percentage of Question Results

Source: Questionnaire Data 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen from 50 respondents, 16% answered Disagree, 22% answered Poorly Agree, 20% answered Fairly Agree, 26% answered Agree, and 16% answered Strongly Agree.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation is an analytical method used to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables (Chowdhury, 2014). The correlation relationship can be in the form of a positive linear relationship and a negative linear relationship (Su, 2005; Zhou, 2010). In correlation, we can see the correlation coefficient of the numbers indicating the correlation coefficient is positive or negative.

The purpose of correlation analysis is to find out the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable to determine whether the value of the dependent variable is meaningful for the independent variable (Choi & Cho, 2020; S. Khan, 2010; Villalba, 2014). Then, the results of the correlation analysis are used to continue processing the regression data. In this research, the researcher used the SPSS application program to process the relevant analysis and regression data.

Normality Test Results

The normality test in the regression model is applied to test the residual value to obtain a normal or abnormally distributed regression (Freitas et al., 2019; Katherine Canada and Richard Pringle, 1995; Nadeak, 2015). The residual value is the value that is the difference between the predicted value and the actual observed value. Therefore, a good regression model is a model with residual values that are normally distributed. Several normality tests were carried out looking at the distribution of data on diagonal sources on a normal Q-Q plot of standardized residuals regression or the Kolmogrov Smirnov One Sample test.

Graph Method

Residual normality test using the graph method to see the distribution of data on the diagonal source on the normal Q-Q plot of the regression standardized residual plot (Tavakoli, 2012). For decision-making, if the points are spread around the line and follow the diagonal line, then the residual value is normal. The results of data processing using the SPSS application produce the following Figure 11:

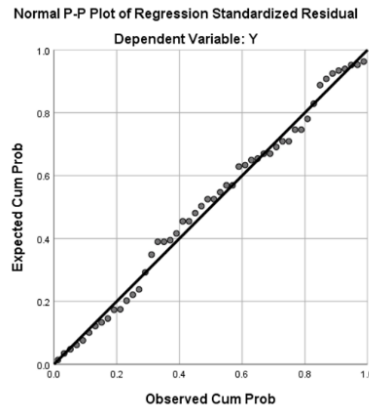


Figure 11. Graph of Normality Test

From the graphic above, it can be seen that the points spread around the line diagonally, which means that the residual value is normal—data after sorting results from 50 worker respondents. Thus, the figure shows perfectly distributed data, and it can be seen from the points that follow the linear pattern.

One Sample Kolmogorof Smirnov Test

The one-sample Kolmogorov test is applied to determine the distribution of the data, whether it is a normal distribution, a Poisson distribution, a uniform distribution, or an exponential distribution (Hatch & Lazaraton, 1991; Tavakoli, 2012). In this case, we can find out whether the residual distribution is normal. The residual is normally distributed if the significant value is more than 0.05. The calculation results can be seen in Figure 12 Kolmogorov Smirnov One-Sample Test.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residual
N		50
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.29759017
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.068
	Positive	.052
	Negative	-.068
Test Statistic		.068
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.
 b. Calculated from data.
 c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
 d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Figure 12. One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

The figure above shows that the P-value/Sig. The Kolmogorov Smirnov test shows 0.2, so the data is indicated to be normally distributed. Therefore, by the calculation provisions, it can be concluded that the test is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test Results

The purpose of the multicollinearity test is the presence or absence of multiple correlation problems (multiple correlation symptoms) in the relationship between independent variables (Liu & Park, 2015; Tavakoli, 2012). Multiple-correlation is a high or low correlation that appears in the relationship between independent variables. If the number of independent variables is greater than one, then a multicorrelation test must be carried out.

1. The value of R2 obtained through the estimation of the empirical regression model is quite high, but in individual cases, many independent variables have no significant effect on the dependent variable.

2. Analyze the correlation between the independent variables. The independent variable and the correlation are quite high (more than 0.09), indicating multicollinearity.

If $VIF < 10$, you can also see the multicollinearity of changes in the VIF value (variance/invalid factor) and tolerate a similarity degree.

Decision basics:

1. If the value of $VIF < 10$, there is no symptom of multicollinearity.
2. If the value of $VIF > 10$, then there is a symptom of multicollinearity between independent variables.

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
				(Constant)	Tingkat Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) (X)
1	1	1.992	1.000	.00	.00
	2	.008	15.819	1.00	1.00

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 13. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constan) Tingkat Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) (X)	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 14. Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 4.12 above shows that the VIF value at the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) (X) level is 1,000, which means the VIF value is less than 10. Thus, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between independent variables.

Regression Test Results

The data processing results from the correlation analysis are then used to perform multiple linear regression analyses (Azucar et al., 2018; Naidoo & Lord, 2008; Wisdom et al., 2012). After analyzing multiple linear regression, the stages require testing first, including the T-test, which will then be discussed in more detail. Based on the correlation analysis modeling results using a regression model based on the significance level of the correlation or the error rate as follows, significant 0.05 or 5%.

Simple Linear Regression Analysis (Significant 0.05 or 5%) Based on the results of the correlation test obtained the level of occupational health and safety (OHS) (X). The data from these variables were processed using the SPSS program, and the data obtained according to Figure 15. Simple Linear Regression Analysis.

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Tingkat Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) (X) ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Y
b. All requested variables entered.

Figure 15. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

It can be seen that the inputted variables are all variables. Therefore, the method used to analyze the data is the Enter method. The Enter method is a procedure for selecting the next variable to be entered in 1 block, and a single-step calculation is performed.

The t-test was intended to test the significance; namely, the hypothesis about the level of occupational health and safety was tested by the T-test in this research.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.762	.338		11.140	.000		
	Tingkat Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) (X)	.167	.084	.275	1.981	.050	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 16. T-test result

The T-test results get an overview of the results of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) (X) large t value 1,981 with Sig. 0.05 0.05, these results illustrate that the level of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) (X) is significant in determining the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development Project.

Simple Linear Regression Model

In this research, several variables were used as indicators, namely Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) (X), which affects other variables. In addition, SPSS is used in this research to perform multiple linear regression. The general formula for multiple linear regression is as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Note:

Y = Worker Performance in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project

X = Occupational Safety and Health Level

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	3.762	.338		11.140	.000		
	Tingkat Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) (X)	.167	.084	.275	1.981	.050	1.000	1.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 17. Multiple Regression Results

This equation shows:

$$Y = 3.762 + 0.167 X$$

- Constant coefficient (Y)
The constant of 3,762 indicates it increases the value of X, the value of the variable Y is 3762, and it is assumed that other variables are constant.
- Level of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) (X)
Each addition of 1 unit of the variable Occupational Health and Safety Level (OHS) (X) then the construction of Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space (Y) will increase by 0.167 units.

Coefficient of Determination (R²)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.275 ^a	.076	.056	.30067

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tingkat Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) (X)
b. Dependent Variable: Y

Figure 18. Determination Analysis

The value of R Square can be seen in table 4.16. The results of data processing get an R Square value of 0.076. This value describes the contribution of the variable level of occupational safety and health (X) to the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space development project, which is 7.6% in the model proposed in this research.

Occupational safety and health (OHS) factors can affect project performance and must be taken seriously. The facts prove that the distribution of these factors can lead to many accidents in construction projects. This can increase labor insurance benefits and impact on project performance. Therefore, an occupational safety and health (OHS) system must be applied in carrying out construction work. According to the research, the T-test results get an overview of the results of Occupational safety and health (X), for the T value of 1,981 with a sig. 0.05 0.05, these results illustrate that the level of Occupational safety and health (X) is significant in determining worker performance in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space

Development project (Y). The results of multiple regression calculations were calculated using the SPSS program. This equation shows $Y = 3.762 + 0.167 X$. For every additional variable of 1 unit of Occupational Safety and Health Level (X), the Worker Performance in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project (Y) will increase by 0.167 units. The value of R² from the results of data processing shows an R² value of 0.076, which indicates the contribution of the variable Level of Occupational safety and health (OHS) (X) to the Worker Performance project in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project is 7.6% in the model presented in this research.

Conclusion

This research concludes by considering the factors of occupational safety and health, namely the work environment, human factors, and the factors of tools and work machines that must be considered carefully. The dedication of these factors has been shown to lead to a high rate of accidents in construction projects. This can increase labor insurance costs and affect project performance.

Based on the research results with data processing shows that the value of R² is 0.076. The magnitude of the R² value generally ranges from 0-1. So it can be seen that the implementation of OHS affects the performance of workers in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project. This value illustrates that the variable contribution to the level of occupational safety and health (X) on Worker Performance in the Central Lampung Regency Public Open Space Development project is 7.6% in the model presented in this research.

Besides, the researcher has several suggestions to avoid work accidents on company projects that can understand and comprehend occupational health and safety (OHS) for every worker. Then, for further researchers, occupational health and safety (OHS) at the point of using tools are needed to be explored. And analyze the level of occupational health and safety (OHS) in construction projects to make observations first in more detail and depth on occupational health and safety (OHS) applicable to construction projects.

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