

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan Pengaruh Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), Lingkungan Kerja Terhadap Produktivitas Nelayan Di Desa Tanjung Lipat Kecamatan Bakung Serumpun, Kabupaten Lingga. Populasi dan sampel didalam penelitian adalah Empat Puluh satu Nelayan di Desa Tanjung Lipatt. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik sampling yaitu keseluruhan populasi menjadi sampel, dengan total sampel adalah 41 orang. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Pada kuesioner dilakukan test validitas dan realibilitas. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis regresi linear berganda, termasuk uji t, uji F dan koefisien determinasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial variabel Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja K3 (X1) sebesar $0.020 < 0.05$, berpengaruh Signifikan terhadap Produktivitas kerja (Y) sedangkan Lingkungan Kerja (X2) sebesar $0.205 > 0.05$, tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Produktivitas (Y). Hasil Uji Fhitung 12.642 dengan Ftabel 3.24 mengidentifikasi bahwa variabel Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja K3), Lingkungan Kerja secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Produktivitas (Y). Berdasarkan Uji Koefisien determinasi 36.8% variabel Produktivitas dipengaruhi oleh Variabel Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), Lingkungan Kerja. Sisanya 63,2% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lainnya yang tidak dijelaskan dalam penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci : Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), Lingkungan Kerja, Produktivitas Kerja

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Work Environment on the Work Productivity of fishermen in Tanjung Lipat Village, Bakung Serumpun District, Lingga Regency. The population and sample in this study consisted of forty-one (41) fishermen from the village, selected using a total sampling technique, where the entire population was taken as the sample. This research employed a quantitative approach, and the questionnaire used was tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis, including t-test, F-test, and the coefficient of determination. The results showed that partially, the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) variable (X1) had a significant effect on work productivity (Y), with a significance value of $0.020 < 0.05$. In contrast, the Work Environment variable (X2) had no significant effect on work productivity, with a significance value of $0.205 > 0.05$. The F-test result showed an F-count of 12.642, which was greater than the F-table value of 3.24, indicating that the OHS and Work Environment variables simultaneously had a significant influence on work productivity. The coefficient of determination test showed that 36.8% of the variation in work productivity was influenced by OHS and Work Environment, while the remaining 63.2% was affected by other factors not examined in this study.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Work Environment, Work Productivity