

Industri hulu migas merupakan salah satu sektor strategis nasional. Kecelakaan kerja dengan berbagai konsekuensi kerugiannya merupakan risiko operasi yang kredibel dalam bidang ini. Dalam beberapa penelitian terdahulu, *Lack of situational awareness (SA)* dilaporkan sebagai kontributor yang signifikan terhadap kecelakaan kerja migas. Namun demikian, peran SA dalam kecelakaan kerja belum dikaitkan dengan tingkat keparahannya. Lebih jauh, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi SA belum diinvestigasi dengan pendekatan sistemik. Penelitian *post-hoc correlational* ini bertujuan untuk memverifikasi peran SA terhadap tingkat keparahan kecelakaan kerja migas sekaligus menginvestigasi faktor-faktor sistemik yang mempengaruhinya berdasarkan analisis terhadap sejumlah laporan investigasi kecelakaan kerja.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan *framework* analisis kombinasi yang mengintegrasikan *SA error taxonomy* dan *Human Factor Analysis & Classification System (HFACS)*, yang awalnya dikembangkan dalam domain penerbangan. Metode *partial least square – structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)* digunakan sebagai teknik analisis statistik untuk menginvestigasi korelasi dan hubungan struktural antar variabel dalam *framework*. Metode *Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)* digunakan sebagai teknik pengambilan keputusan untuk menentukan prioritas sasaran perbaikan.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa *Lack of SA* merupakan prediktor yang signifikan (*path coefficient: 0.609*) dengan kekuatan prediksi yang moderat (R^2 : **0.389**) terhadap tingkat keparahan kecelakaan kerja migas. *Lack of SA* dipengaruhi secara signifikan baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung oleh beberapa faktor kesisteman yaitu *Organizational Influences (total effect: 0.333)*, *Supervision (total effect: 0.278)* dan *Pre-condition for Unsafe Acts (total effect: 0.341)*. Tiga prioritas utama yang teridentifikasi sebagai sasaran perbaikan adalah: 1) *Planned Inappropriate Operation (CI:1.000)*, 2) *Resource Problem (CI: 0.697)*, 3) *State of Mind (CI: 0.531)*. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam memperdalam kajian terdahulu mengenai peran SA dalam kecelakaan kerja migas sekaligus memperkaya aplikasi HFACS dalam industri hulu migas.

Kata kunci: situational awareness, human factor, kecelakaan kerja, hulu migas, HFACS.

ABSTRACT

The upstream oil and gas industry is one of the nation strategic industrial sector. Accident with its loss consequences is considered as credible operational risk in this industrial domain. Lack of situational awareness (SA) has been reported contributing to accidents significantly in several previous researches. However, the role of SA was not specifically addressed to the severity level of an accidents. Furthermore, the influencing factor of SA in upstream oil and gas accident has not been investigated with systemic approach. This post-hoc correlational study aims to investigate the role and its systemic influencing factor of SA to oil and gas accident severity level based on multiple accident investigation reports.

This analysis is conducted with a hybrid accident analysis framework that integrate SA error taxonomy and Human Factor Analysis & Classification System (HFACS), initially developed for the aviation industry. Partial least square – structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) method is utilized as statistical analysis tools to investigate the correlation and structural relationship among the variable in the proposed framework. Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) method is utilized as decision making technique to define the priority of improvement.

*This study concludes that Lack of SA is a significant contributor (path coefficient: **0.609**) of oil and gas accident severity level with moderate strength of prediction (R^2 : **0.389**). Lack of SA is influenced directly and indirectly by systemic influencing factors: organizational influences (total effect: **0.333**), supervision (total effect: **0.278**) and pre-condition for unsafe acts (total effect: **0.341**). Top three priority of improvement is identified: 1) Planned Inappropriate Operation (CI:**1.000**), 2) Resource Problem (CI: **0.697**), 3) State of Mind (CI: **0.531**). This study contributes in extending the previous research of SA in oil and gas accident as well as enrich the application of HFACS in the oil and gas industry.*

Keywords: *situational awareness, human factor, accident, oil and gas industry, HFACS*