



ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Industri pertambangan merupakan salah satu sektor kerja dengan risiko tinggi, di mana pekerja secara terus-menerus dihadapkan pada kondisi berbahaya yang memerlukan budaya keselamatan kerja yang kuat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara iklim keselamatan kerja (*safety climate*) dan perilaku pengambilan risiko (*risk-taking behavior*) pada pekerja di PT X Site Y. Fokus utama diberikan pada tiga dimensi iklim keselamatan, yaitu lingkungan kerja, keterlibatan, dan apresiasi pribadi terhadap risiko, serta bagaimana ketiganya memengaruhi kecenderungan perilaku tidak aman dalam lingkungan kerja berisiko tinggi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*, berbasis data sekunder yang dikumpulkan oleh PT X pada tahun 2023. Sebanyak 481 data yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dianalisis menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data diperoleh melalui kuesioner daring yang telah tervalidasi, dan dianalisis dengan korelasi Spearman serta regresi logistik biner.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan bahwa meskipun mayoritas pekerja memberikan penilaian positif terhadap lingkungan kerja dan keterlibatan, hanya sebagian kecil yang memiliki apresiasi risiko yang tinggi. Sebanyak 50,9% responden dikategorikan memiliki kecenderungan perilaku tidak aman. Analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa ketiga dimensi *safety climate* berkorelasi signifikan terhadap *risk-taking behavior*, dengan apresiasi risiko sebagai prediktor paling kuat. Temuan ini menyoroti pentingnya meningkatkan kesadaran risiko individu dan keterlibatan partisipatif untuk mendorong perilaku kerja yang lebih aman.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian menunjukkan iklim keselamatan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perilaku berisiko, dengan apresiasi risiko, keterlibatan pekerja, dan lingkungan kerja sebagai faktor utama pembentuk budaya kerja aman.

Kata Kunci: *appreciation of risk; mining safety; risk-taking behavior; safety climate; safety participation; work environment; workplace hazard prevention.*



ABSTRACT

Background: *The mining industry remains one of the most hazardous occupational sectors, where workers are constantly exposed to high-risk conditions that demand a strong safety culture. This study aims to investigate the relationship between safety climate and risk-taking behavior among workers at PT X Site Y in Indonesia. The research focuses on three dimensions of safety climate: work environment, involvement, and personal appreciation of risk, and how these factors influence unsafe behavioral tendencies in high-risk occupational settings.*

Methods: *A cross-sectional quantitative design was employed using secondary data collected by PT X in 2023. A total of 481 valid responses were analyzed using purposive sampling. Data were obtained through standardized questionnaires adapted from the Loughborough Safety Climate Assessment Toolkit and a custom instrument measuring risk-taking behavior, then analyzed using Spearman's correlation and binary logistic regression.*

Results: *Findings reveal that while work environment and involvement were positively perceived by the majority of workers, only a minority demonstrated a strong personal appreciation of risk. Notably, 50.9% of respondents exhibited unsafe behavioral tendencies. Statistical analysis confirmed significant positive associations between all three safety climate dimensions and risk-taking behavior, with appreciation of risk being the strongest predictor of safe conduct. These results suggest that enhancing risk perception and fostering participatory engagement are more effective in promoting safety behavior than environmental improvements alone.*

Conclusion: *The study reveals that safety climate significantly influences risk-taking behavior, with risk appreciation, worker involvement, and work environment as key factors shaping safe workplace culture.*

Keywords: *appreciation of risk; mining safety; risk-taking behavior; safety climate; safety participation; work environment; workplace hazard prevention.*