

## INTISARI

**Penentuan Standar Empiris Durasi Kerja Mekanik Berbasis *Statistical Quality Control* dengan *Quantile Regression Mixed Effect Model Chart* (Studi Kasus: PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk)**

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Penelitian ini menghitung standar empiris durasi kerja mekanik dalam penggantian *part* di pabrik kelapa sawit PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk melalui integrasi metode *Statistical Quality Control* (SQC) dan *Quantile Regression Mixed Effect Model* (QRMM). Data historis periode Januari 2023–September 2024 (408 observasi) dianalisis dengan memodelkan tiga kuantil durasi kerja ( $\tau = 0,15; 0,50; 0,85$ ) yang memperhitungkan efek tetap (kombinasi *part-equipment-station*, usia rata-rata mekanik, dan masa kerja rata-rata mekanik) serta efek acak (variasi antar kelompok mekanik). Hasilnya standar durasi dinamis yang divisualisasikan dalam *control chart* dengan batas kendali bawah, garis tengah, dan batas atas. *Control chart* berhasil mendeteksi titik *out-of-control* (durasi melewati batas kendali) serta tren inefisiensi, mengindikasikan kebutuhan investigasi akar masalah seperti kompleksitas teknis atau kesenjangan keterampilan. Standar empiris ini memberikan acuan objektif untuk meminimalkan *downtime* mesin, mengoptimalkan alokasi sumber daya, dan meningkatkan akurasi perencanaan pemeliharaan.

## ABSTRACT

### **Empirical Standard Setting For Mechanics' Work Duration Using SQC- Integrated Quantile Regression Mixed Effects Model Charts (Case Study: Astra Agro Lestari)**

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This study establishes an empirical standard for mechanics' work duration in replacing parts at Astra Agro Lestari's palm oil mill using a Statistical Quality Control (SQC) approach integrated with a Quantile Regression Mixed Effect Model (QRMM). Historical data (January 2023–September 2024; 408 observations) were analyzed by modeling duration quantiles ( $\tau = 0.15, 0.50, 0.85$ ), incorporating fixed effects (part-equipment-station, mechanics' age, work experience) and random effects (mechanic groups). The results yield dynamic duration standards visualized in a control chart with Lower Control Limit (LCL), Center Line (CL), and Upper Control Limit (UCL). The chart detected out-of-control points (duration  $>$  UCL) and efficiency trends, signaling needs for root-cause analysis (e.g., technical complexity or skill gaps). This empirical standard provides an objective reference for maintenance planning, minimizing machine downtime, and optimizing resource allocation.