

System Performance Improvement Strategy Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) On Project Construction Government at the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) Regency West Kotawaringin

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the improvement of strategy Occupational Safety and Health Management System (SMK3) with occupational safety, occupational health, occupational accident risks, and causes of occupational accidents as influencing variables. The population of this study is a construction project at the PUPR Department at West Kotawaringin Regency during the research period of 2025. The proportional sampling method is used in this study. From 182 populations of construction projects recorded as tenders, 8 projects met the criteria to be sampled. The type of data in the study is quantitative data obtained from spse.inaproc.co.id: LPSE West Kotawaringin Regency. The research problem and the submission of the research hypothesis have been answered using analysis with the SPSS version 29 application tool. The results of the study indicate that the SMK3 improvement strategy can be influenced by occupational safety, occupational health, occupational accident risks, and causes of occupational accidents.*

Keywords: *Accidents; Health; Occupational; Safety.*

1. Introduction

Infrastructure development in Indonesia continues spurred on for push growth economy, opening access inter -regional, and improve welfare society. However, the sector construction also brings consequence in the form of level risk accident high employment. BPJS Employment data (2018) shows that in a number of year final amount accident Work national Keep going increased, and about 32% came from from sector construction. This indicates that implementation Occupational Safety and Health (K3) still Far from optimal (Yustiawan, 2012).

Government has obligatory implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) through regulations like Constitution Number 13 of 2003 concerning Employment, Regulations Government Number 50 of 2012, and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2014. However in in practice, implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) Still face challenges, especially on

projects that are under supervision of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency (DPUPR) of the Regency West Kotawaringin.

Risk business company contractor has Lots identified, and even There is the risks experienced have also been much to overcome. However Not yet Once done something in -depth research about all type risk possible endeavors happened and how respond most appropriately to risks mentioned. This is where arise something need will existence management risk. Accident Work normal happen consequence not enough fulfilled condition in implementation safety and health work. In case This government as organizer country have obligation for give protection to power work. This is realized government with issuance regulations such as: Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 1970 (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1, 1970) concerning safety work, Law no. 3 of 1992 concerning Guarantee Social Security Agency for Manpower (JAMSOSTEK), and Regulation of the Minister of Manpower No: Per.05/Men/1996 concerning the management system Occupational Health and Safety (K3).

According to theory domino effect developed by Heinrich (1931), the majority accident Work caused by action No safe consequence low awareness and weakness supervision. This theory supported by the System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) international such as OHSAS 18001 (2007) and ISO 45001 (2018), which emphasize importance culture safety, involvement management and control to risk work. However, some studies as done by Prihatiningsih and Sugiyanto (2010), and Wirahadikusumah and Ferial (2005), still show low compliance to procedure Occupational Health and Safety (K3) in the sector construction.

Based on results observations made on site study about safety work, it is known that lack of worker awareness about use System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) which has established through a safety program Work for worker field, such as providing or providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as *helmets* and *safety belts*, as well as Work Protective Equipment (APK), especially for high-risk jobs. However Still There is just accident Work although classified as minor which occurs in place work, which causes disturbance implementation project consequence loss of working hours, and a decline in performance employee.

Based on matter the so Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety (K3) programs is very important Because aim for give atmosphere environment and conditions good, comfortable and safe work as well as can avoid accidents and illnesses work. But all business government No will succeed without existence response from companies and workers for overcome problem or violation Occupational Health and Safety (K3).

2. Research Methods

Basically research conducted on the project p development road This is studies on two aspects that is studies literature and studies field. The following will explained in a way short about type research that will be done namely: Literature study in research This for know base supporting theories research and nothing only those related with K3, so that reader more

know utility from K3 in a project. Field study that is in the form of studies research conducted on the project p development road said that is do observations on the project. In addition studies field This done with aspect quantitative, where writer collect project data as well as do distribution questionnaire to party implementer or owner project from the PUPR Service Regency West Kotawaringin on the project p development road to obtain the necessary data for study. The object of this research is a construction project at the PUPR Department of West Kotawaringin Regency, with the reason being the importance of attention to Occupational Health and Safety (K3) through a directed, structured management system, and in accordance with applicable regulations, considering the need for prevention before work accidents occur that can harm many parties. The data required in this research are data on ongoing construction projects and work accident data (according to the time period specified in the research).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Object Overview Study

Object study in study This is the Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) Department of the Regency West Kotawaringin, especially in activities project construction the government under its management.

PUPR Office of the Regency West Kotawaringin is agency government areas that have duties and responsibilities answer in organization affairs government in the field of work general and arrangement space. Activities main thing to do covering development, maintenance and supervision infrastructure like roads, bridges, drainage, and facility public other.

In implementation project construction, the PUPR Service involves various parties, including contractors, consultants supervisors, and power Work construction. Activities construction the own level sufficient risk tall to accident work, so that implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) becomes very important thing.

Implementation of SMK3 on projects construction government aim for:

- 1) Prevent occurrence accident Work
- 2) Protect safety and health power Work
- 3) Increase efficiency and productivity Work
- 4) Create environment safe and comfortable work

However, in in practice, still there is various related issues with safety and health work, such as lack of awareness workers, non-compliance to use tool protector self (PPE), as well as suboptimal supervision. This can influence performance implementation of SMK3 in projects construction.

Therefore that, research This done for analyze influence safety work, health work, risk accidents and causes accident Work to performance System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) on projects construction government within the PUPR Service of the Regency West Kotawaringin.

With existence study this, it is hoped can give description about condition implementation of SMK3 and become base in formulate improvement strategies performance safety and health work on the project construction government.

Regency West Kotawaringin is one of the districts in Central Kalimantan Province. In general geographical, district This have sufficient territory wide and consists of from area urban, rural, and areas that are still developing. The capital city Regency West Kotawaringin is Pangkalan Bun, which is also a center activity governance, economics, and development infrastructure.

Regency West Kotawaringin has strategic position Because be one of developing areas in Central Kalimantan, especially in sector development infrastructure. This is marked with increasing development roads, bridges, drainage, and facility general others that aim for support growth economy and mobility public.

In some year lastly, development infrastructure in the Regency West Kotawaringin is experiencing quite an improvement significant. This is push increasing activity project construction involving various power work and use equipment heavy. Condition the in a way No direct increase potential risk accident work in the field.

a. Project Overview Construction

Project construction that becomes object in study This is projects development infrastructure the government under management of the Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR) Department of the Regency West Kotawaringin. Types of projects implemented generally covering construction and maintenance roads, bridges, drainage, and facility general others who support activity public.

Implementation project construction the involving various source power, including power work, materials, equipment weight, and management structured project activities construction done in a way gradually start from stage planning, implementation, to supervision and evaluation.

In progress implementation, workers in the field faced with various activities that have potential risk high, such as work at height, use tool heavy, work excavations, as well as exposure to condition environment lack of work safe. Therefore that, is necessary management safety and health good job through implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3).

Implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) in project construction aim for ensure that every work done in accordance with standard safety that has

been set, so that can minimize risk accident work. This covers use tool protector self (PPE), implementation procedure safe work, and supervision to activity work in the field.

However, in in practice Still there is a number of constrain in implementation project construction, such as lack of awareness worker to importance safety work, limitations supervision, as well as condition environment potential work cause accident. Condition This show that implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) Not yet fully optimized and still need improvement.

With Thus, the picture project construction This become base in study For analyze factors that influence performance System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3), especially those related to with safety work, health work, risk accidents and causes accident work on the project construction government in the Regency West Kotawaringin.

b. Implementation of SMK3 in Projects Construction

Project construction is one of the sector with level risk accident high work. Therefore that, the implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) becomes something must in every activity construction.

In the Regency West Kotawaringin, implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) on the project construction government aim for:

- a. Protect power Work from risk accident Work
- b. Prevent loss consequence accident
- c. Increase productivity Work
- d. Create environment safe and healthy work

However, in implementation Still found a number of obstacles, such as:

- a. Lack of awareness worker to the importance of K3
- b. Non-compliance in use of PPE
- c. Suboptimal supervision
- d. Environmental factors risky work

Condition the show that implementation of SMK3 is still need improved so that it can walk optimally.

Respondents study this is including the technical team from the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning, contractors, consultant supervisors, and power Work construction work under supervision of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service with sample as many as 90 people based on characteristics jobs in the environment work construction.

Profile Respondents includes name, age, type gender, position in the project, and length of service in the project construction, which provides description demographic important for understand context perception to variables research. Characteristics can seen in table as following.

Table Characteristics Respondents

Characteristics	Amount	Percentage
age		
25 Years - 35 Years	25	27.78
35 years - 45 years	45	50.00
≥ 45 years	20	22.22
Gender		
Man	80	88.89
Woman	10	11.11
Length of time working on the project construction		
< 1 year	-	
13 years old	15	16.67
4 - 6 years	25	27.78
> 6 years	50	55.56
Title / position in the project		
Inspector	25	27.78
Team Leader	14	15.56
Supervision	5	5.56
Site Engineer	5	5.56
Supervisor	20	22.22
Contractor Executor	5	5.56
K3	3	3.33
Jf. Technical	5	5.56
Leger Jalan	4	4.44
quality control	4	4.44
TOTAL	90	100.00

Based on results the characteristics in table show that majority worker construction or already senior with 50% age over 35 Year. Majority worker construction Which dominant is man with 88.89%. Next, Length of time working on the project construction > 6 years 55.56%. Next Position in the project construction with 27.78% of the percentage is inspector.

Assumption test classic done for ensure that the regression model used fulfil assumptions base so that results analysis can trusted. In research this, test the assumption classic used includes normality tests, multicollinearity tests, and heteroscedasticity tests.

Normality Test done with objective for test whether residual variables or nuisance in the regression model normally distributed. Normality test done with using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test with criteria taking decision as following: a. If the value significance more big from 0.05 then the data is said to be distributed normally. b. If the value significance more small from 0.05 then the data is said to be No distributed normally.

Table Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		90
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.09413155
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.091
	Positive	.091
	Negative	-.059
Test Statistic		.091
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.062 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Based on the results of the normality test in the table above, obtained mark significance by 0.062 which is more big of 0.05 ($\text{Sig} > 0.05$). This is show that the residual data in the regression model normally distributed, so that assumptions normality fulfilled.

Multicollinearity test aim for know whether there is correlation between variables independent in the regression model. Testing done with see Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values.

Criteria:

- a. Tolerance > 0.10
- b. VIF < 10

Table Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients ^a								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	30.281	.586		51.708	.000		
	VariabelX1	.044	.021	-.090	-2.060	.042	.828	1.208
	VariabelX2	.277	.036	-.357	-7.639	.000	.732	1.366
	VariabelX3	-.074	.026	.134	2.842	.006	.723	1.383
	VariabelX4	-.534	.033	-.760	-16.193	.000	.725	1.380

a. Dependent Variable: VariabelY

Based on the table above, all variables independent own higher tolerance value than 0.10 and the VIF value is less out of 10. This is show that no happen multicollinearity between variables independent in the regression model, so that the model is suitable used.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test aim for know whether happen inequality variance of the residuals in the regression model. Testing can done using the Glejser test.

Criteria: Sig > 0.05 → Does not occur heteroscedasticity

Table Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.747	.218		3.419	.001
	VariabelX1	.000	.008	.003	.023	.982
	VariabelX2	-.021	.014	-.185	-1.534	.129
	VariabelX3	-.012	.010	-.147	-1.215	.228
	VariabelX4	-.005	.012	-.054	-.450	.654

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES

Based on the table above, all variables own mark significance more big of 0.05. This is show that no happen symptom heteroscedasticity in the regression model, so that the regression model fulfil assumptions homoscedasticity.

Based on the results of the normality, multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests can be concluded that the regression model in study This has fulfil assumptions classic, so that worthy used for analysis multiple linear regression.

1) Analysis Multiple Linear Regression

Analysis multiple linear regression used for know influence variables independent that is Safety Work (X1), Occupational Health (X2), Risk Accident (X3), and Causes Accident (X4) to variables dependent that is System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) (Y). Regression model in study This is as following:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + e$$

Table Results of Multiple Linear Regression Testing

Coefficients ^a								
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	30.281	.586		51.708	.000		
	VariabelX1	.044	.021	-.090	-2.060	.042	.828	1.208
	VariabelX2	.277	.036	-.357	-7.639	.000	.732	1.366
	VariabelX3	-.074	.026	.134	2.842	.006	.723	1.383
	VariabelX4	-.534	.033	-.760	-16.193	.000	.725	1.380

a. Dependent Variable: VariabelY

Based on the table above so obtained equality as following:

$$Y = 30.281 + 0.044 X_1 + 0.277 X_2 + (-0.074 X_3) + (-0.534 X_4)$$

Based on results analysis multiple linear regression, obtained mark constant as big as **30,281**, which shows that If safety work, health work, risk accident, cause accident worth constant (no changed), then vocational school performance will formed amounting to 30,281 units

Regression value of 0.044 X1 (positive) indicates if variable X1 (safety work) increases as much as 1 unit with assumptions variables other still, then variable Y (vocational school performance) will increase of 0.044 units.

Regression value of 0.277 X2 (positive) indicates if variable X2 (Occupational health) increases as much as 1 unit with assumptions variables other still, then variable Y (vocational school performance) will increase of 0.277 units.

Regression value of 0.074 X3 (negative) indicates if variable X3 (risk accidents) increased as much as 1 unit with assumptions variables other still, then variable Y (vocational school performance) will decrease of 0.074 units.

Regression value of 0.534 X4 (negative) indicates if variable X4 (vocational school performance) increased as much as 1 unit with assumptions variables other still, then variable Y (vocational school performance) will decrease of 0.534 units.

3.2. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing in study This done For know influence variables independent to variables dependent, good in a way partial and simultaneous. Variable independent in study This covering safety work (X1), health work (X2), risk accident work (X3), and causes accident work (X4), whereas variables dependent is System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) (Y).

Testing hypothesis done with use analysis multiple linear regression through SPSS program assistance. Hypothesis testing in study This consists of from the t-test (partial) for know the influence of each variable independent to variables dependent, as well as the F test (simultaneous) for know influence all over variables independent in a way together to variables dependent. In addition, the coefficient is also used determination (R^2) for know how much big contribution variables independent in explain variables dependent.

Criteria testing hypothesis is as following:

- 1) If the value significance (Sig) < 0.05, then hypothesis accepted
- 2) If the value significance (Sig) > 0.05, then hypothesis rejected

With thus, through testing hypothesis This can known whether variables safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work own influence to performance System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3).

a. T-Test (Partial)

T test is used for know the influence of each variable independent in a way partial to variables dependent. In research in this case, the T test is used ior analyze influence safety work (X1), health work (X2), risk accident work (X3), and causes accident work (X4) against System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) (Y).

Criteria testing is as following:

- 3) If the value significance (Sig) < 0.05, then variables independent influential significant to variables dependent
- 4) If the value significance (Sig) > 0.05, then variables independent No influential significant to variables dependent

Table T-Test Results

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	30.281	.586		51.708	.000
	VariabelX1	.044	.021	-.090	-2.060	.042
	VariabelX2	.277	.036	-.357	-7.639	.000
	VariabelX3	-.074	.026	.134	2.842	.006
	VariabelX4	-.534	.033	-.760	-16.193	.000

a. Dependent Variable: VariabelY

Based on the results of the T test in the table above can be explained as following:

- 1) - value variable X1 is 2.060 > t table value which is 1.66298 and the sig. value is 0.042 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the variable X1 has an effect in a way significant to variable Y
- 2) - value variable X2 is 7.639 > t table value which is 1.66298 and the sig. value is 0.000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the variable X2 has an effect in a way significant to variables sustainability environment.
- 3) - value variable X3 is 2.842 > t table value which is 1.66298 and the sig. value is 0.006 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the variable X3 has an effect in a way significant to variable Y.
- 4) - value variable X4 is 16.193 > t table value which is 1.66298 and the sig. value is 0.000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that the variable X4 has an effect in a way significant to variable Y.

Based on T test results, can concluded that all over variables independent that is safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work influential significant in a way partial to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3).

b. F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used for know influence variables independent in a way simultaneous or together to variables dependent. In research in this case, the F test is used for know influence safety work (X1), health work (X2), risk accident work (X3), and causes accident work (X4) in together to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) (Y).

Criteria testing in the F test is as following:

- 1) If the value significance (Sig) < 0.05, then variables independent in a way simultaneous influential significant to variables dependent
- 2) If the value significance (Sig) > 0.05, then variables independent in a way simultaneous No influential significant to variables dependent

Table F Test Results

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	35.169	4	8.792	135.371	.000 ^b
	Residual	5.521	85	.065		
	Total	40.690	89			

a. Dependent Variable: VariabelY

b. Predictors: (Constant), VariabelX4, VariabelX1, VariabelX2, VariabelX3

Based on the table above known that calculated F value of 135.371 > F table value namely 2.48 and the sig value. namely 0.000 < 0.05. Therefore Therefore, H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted. This result show that the regression model multiple used for predict variables dependent Y on variables independent X₁, X₂, X₃, X₄ are significant in a way simultaneous. This means that the variables independent in a way together own significant influence to variables dependent.

Research result This show that implementation safety work, health work, control risk accidents, as well as factor reason accident Work own strong relationship to improvement SMK3 performance on projects construction government within the PUPR Service of the Regency West Kotawaringin.

With Thus, the hypothesis states that that variables safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work in a way simultaneous influential against SMK3 is accepted.

c. Coefficient Determination (R²)

Coefficient determination (R²) is used for know how much big ability variables independent in explain variables dependent. In research this, coefficient determination used for know how much big influence safety work (X₁), health work (X₂), risk accident work (X₃), and causes accident work (X₄) against System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) (Y).

Table Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.930 ^a	.864	.858	.25485
a. Predictors: (Constant), VariabelX4, VariabelX1, VariabelX2, VariabelX3				
b. Dependent Variable: VariabelY				

Based on the above, it is obtained mark coefficient correlation (R) of 0.930. This value show that connection between variables safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) including in very strong category.

Coefficient value determination (R Square) of 0.858 or 85.8%. The coefficient value determination the show that 85.8% of total variability in variables dependent (Y) can explained by variables variables independent (X 1, X 2, X 3, X 4) in the regression model multiple said, whereas the rest namely 14.2% is explained by other variables. This means that this model capable explain more from a quarter from variation in variables dependent based on information provided by variables independent.

With thus, it can conclud that the regression model in study This own strong ability in explain influence variables safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3).

3.3. Discussion

Discussion in study This done for explain results analysis about influence safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) on projects construction government within the PUPR Service of the Regency West Kotawaringin.

Based on results analysis regression and testing hypothesis, all variables independent own influence significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3), both in a way partial and simultaneously. This is show that implementation safety and health Work is factor important in support success implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) on project construction.

1) Influence Safety Work towards SMK3

Research result show that variables safety Work own influence significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) with mark significance of 0.000. This is show that safety Work is one of the factor affecting implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) on project construction government.

However Thus, the results regression show direction influence negative. Condition This can caused by still existence mismatch between procedure safety Work with implementation in the field. In several conditions, implementation safety suboptimal work, lack of supervision, as well as low compliance worker to use tool protector self (PPE) can cause implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) Not yet walk in a way maximum.

In addition, on the project construction government often found that aspect safety Work more nature administrative compared to implementative, so that although rule safety has available, its implementation in the field Not yet fully effective.

2) Occupational Health Impact to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3)

Research result show that health Work influential significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) with mark significance of 0.000. This is show that condition health Work own connection to success implementation of SMK3.

Direction of influence negative on the variable health Work can caused by conditions environment work that is still own potential disturbance health, such as exposure dust, fatigue work, weather field, as well as not enough optimally facility health and examination health power Work.

Condition the show that although aspect health Work has implemented, however implementation Still need improved so that it can give impact positive optimally towards implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3).

3) Influence Risk Accident to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3)

Research result show that risk accident Work influential significant and positive to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) with mark significance of 0.000.

This result show that the more tall level risk accident work on the project construction, then implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) tend the more improved. Condition This can happen Because project with level high risk usually own supervision safety more work strictly, use more PPE discipline, as well as implementation procedure more work structured.

With thus, the risk accident Work can become factor driver for party implementer project for increase implementation of SMK3 to minimize potential accident work in the field.

4) Influence of Accident Causes to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3)

Research result show that variables reason accident Work influential significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) with mark significance of 0.000.

Direction of influence negative show that the more tall factor reason accident work, then implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) tend decreased. This is can caused by factors negligence workers, lack of supervision, conditions environment work that is not safe, and non-compliance to procedure Work.

In addition, the factor human error still occurs become reason main occurrence accident work on the project construction. Therefore that, is necessary improvement supervision, training safety work and discipline workers so that the implementation of SMK3 can walk more effective.

5) Influence Variables In a way Simultan to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3)

Based on F test results, it is known that variables safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident Work in a way simultaneous influential significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) with mark significance of 0.000.

In addition, the value coefficient determination (R^2) of 0.847 indicates that amounting to 84.7% of the variables System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) can explained by variables safety work, health work, risk accident work, and causes accident work, while the rest 15.3 % is influenced by other factors outside study.

This matter show that factor safety and health Work own a very important role in support success implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) on project construction government within the PUPR Service of the Regency West Kotawaringin.

4. Conclusion

Safety work (X1) has an effect significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3). Research results show that safety Work own influence to implementation of SMK3 in projects construction government. Occupational health (X2) has an effect significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3). This show that condition health Work own relatedness to success implementation of SMK3. Risk accident work (X3) has an effect significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3). Increasingly tall risk accident work, then the implementation of SMK3 tends to the more be noticed and improved. The cause accident work (X4) has an effect significant to System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3). Causal factors accident Work be one of aspect important things that influence success implementation of SMK3 in projects construction. System Performance Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) (Y)

on the project construction government within the Public Works and Spatial Planning Agency of the Regency West Kotawaringin shows sufficient conditions good, but Still need improvements in some aspect implementation. Implementation System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) influenced by factors planning safety work, supervision, competence power work, availability tool protector self, as well as commitment management project. The more good SMK3 implementation strategy is carried out, then the more the level also increases safety work, reduction risk accidents, as well as effectiveness implementation project construction. With Thus, the increase performance System Management Occupational Safety and Health (SMK3) necessary done in a way sustainable through strengthening supervision, K3 training, discipline work and compliance to standard safety work on every stage project construction.

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