

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion, it can conclude in accordance with the purposes of this study, they are:

5.1.1. Analysis of Factors that Influence Project Continuity

1. A type of injuries from accidents that most often occur in construction projects is surface injuries. From the results of the questionnaire, the type of injury has the highest mean value.
2. A type of injuries from accidents that require the highest medical costs in construction projects is bruised. From the results of the questionnaire, the type of injury has the highest mean value. This result can be caused by bruising intensity that is higher than other injuries that require more serious treatment such as bone fractures and burns, so the cost of treatment for this type of injury become higher.
3. A type of injury due to an accident that result the highest loss of working time in construction projects is bruised. From the results of the questionnaire, the type of injury has the highest mean value. This can be caused by bruising

intensity that is higher than other injuries that require a longer recovery period, such as fractures and burns, so the loss of working time for this type of injury become higher.

5.1.2. Analysis of Respondents' Opinions about the Impact of Accident on Project Sustainability

1. 35.9% of respondent asses if the influence level of accident intensity towards project continuity is in neutral level.
2. 32.8% of respondent asses if the influence level of lost of cost towards project continuity is in neutral level.
3. 29.7% of respondent asses if the influence level of lost of work time towards project continuity is in influence level.

5.1.3. Analysis of Accident Intensity toward Project Continuity

1. From the test result by using *Spearman Correlation* (2- tailed) is showing number 0.000 for correlation between accident intensity and project continuity. From that number can be seen if the amount of Sig. (2-tailed) is less than 0.05, so H_0 is rejected. From the result we can conclude if there is significant impact between accident intensity towards project continuity.
2. From the result of T test we get the result of T calculation is 5,890 which is bigger than T table 2,000298, and Significant T calculation is 0,000 which is

smaller than 0,05, so that H_0 is rejected, it means partially there is significant impact between accident intensity towards project continuity.

5.1.4. Analysis of Lost of Cost by Accident toward Project Continuity

1. From the test result by using *Spearman Correlation* (2- tailed) is showing number 0.130 for correlation between lost of cost and project continuity. From that number can be seen if the amount of Sig. (2-tailed) is bigger than 0.05, so H_0 is accepted. From the result we can conclude if there is no any significant impact between lost of cost by accident towards project continuity.
2. From the result of T test we get the result of T calculation is 0,002 which is less than T table 2,000298, and number of significant T calculation is 0,998 which is bigger than 0,05, so that H_0 is accepted, it means partially there is no significant impact between lost of cost towards project continuity.

5.1.5. Analysis of Lost of Work Time by Accident toward Project Continuity

1. From the test result by using *Spearman Correlation* (2- tailed) is showing number 0.433 for correlation between lost of work time and project continuity. From that number can be seen if the amount of Sig. (2-tailed) is bigger than 0.05, so H_0 is accepted. From the result we can conclude if there is no any significant impact between lost of work time by accident towards project continuity.

2. From the result of T test we get the result of T calculation is -0,809 which is bigger than T table -2,000298, and number of significant T calculation is 0,422 which is bigger than 0,05, so that Ho is accepted, it means partially there is no significant impact between lost of work time towards project continuity.

5.1.6. Analysis The Relationship between Accident Intensity, Lost of Cost, Lost of Work Time and Project Continuity

1. From the result of F test we get the result of F calculation is 12,389 which is bigger than F table 2,758. It means if there is relation between independent variables and dependent variable, or at least one of independent variables and dependent variable. From T Test result we get if there is relation between accident intensity and project continuity.

5.2. Suggestions

After the authors carry out research thesis on the relationship between occupational accidents with sustainability projects in Yogyakarta, there are some things that can be used as suggestions that may be taken into consideration and input in the future, namely:

1. For the construction project management is expected to make a preventive effort to minimize the intensity of accidents in the construction project, because the amount of medical expenses and loss of working time that will be experienced are influenced by the intensity of the accident.
2. For the construction worker (executive, foreman, and builders), it is advisable to not only know the type of injury that often occurs in the construction work, but more obedient to obey safety and health rules at work, so that the risk of accidents can be minimized.

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