



**FACTORS CONTRBUTING TO ACCIDENT AMONG LOCAL  
AND FOREIGN WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY  
PEKAN NANAS**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research aims to determine the factors contributing to accident among local and foreign workers in manufacturing industry and identify the mean difference of gender between the groups and within the groups of local and foreign worker. This research was through questionnaire to analyzed using Package for Social Science (SPSS) software. 285 respondents answered questionnaire. The result of this study indicates that job-related accident is the main factor contributing to accident in manufacturing industry. It was followed by individual-related accident, organization-related accident and environment-related accident. Moreover, means difference of gender between the groups and within the groups of local and foreign worker shown that female worker contributing to accident in manufacturing industry is higher than male worker.

**KEYWORDS:** Accident, Factors of Accident, Manufacturing Industry.

**INTRODUCTION**

Accidents can happen at home, at school, on sports fields and playgrounds, and while playing, travelling, and working. Injuries suffer in association with work are

included as accidents at work. Workplace accidents and occupational injuries can mean pain and disability and can affect the worker's life, both in and out of work. They represent a considerable economic burden to employers, employees and to society as a whole.

Therefore, different working conditions cause the workers different types of accidents. Workplace safety, no matter how carefully it is planned, never can be perfect. Accidents are caused by unplanned and unexpected events, which mean workers always front a change in unsafe actions or unsafe conditions or combination or both (DiBerardinis, 1999).

In Malaysia, the proportion of accidents in manufacturing sector is always higher than other sector as Table 2 (Labour and Human Resources Statistics, 2010). Rampal (2002) also found that the statistic of accidents and fatalities in manufacturing sector in Malaysia as Table 1.

**Table 1:** Accidents and Fatalities Statistic in the Manufacturing Sector in Malaysia

Year	1977	1980	1985	1990	2000
<b>Accidents</b>	28068	31801	28592	54925	41331
<b>Fatalities</b>	30	36	54	86	282

**Table 2:** Industrial accidents reported by sectors, Malaysia (2010)

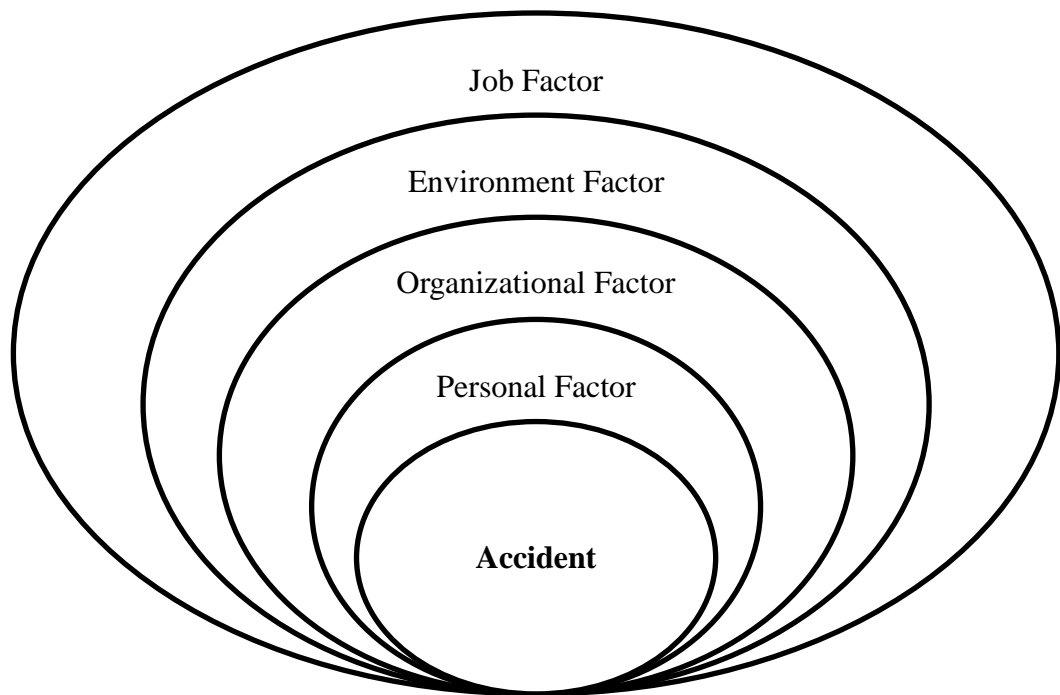
Sectors	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006	2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,268	24,390	13,293	8,796	5,739	3,962
Mining and quarrying	1,406	763	643	736	541	368
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>68,281</b>	<b>37,829</b>	<b>42,915</b>	<b>33,901</b>	<b>27,066</b>	<b>19,041</b>
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	588	372	592	513	515	524
Construction	4,536	3,648	4,966	5,113	4,500	3,814
Trading	9,173	9,248	15,472	13,576	11,783	11,342
Transportation	4,437	3,276	4,800	4,142	3,653	3,305
Financial institution	592	367	7,293	6,195	5,386	718
Real estates, renting and business services	2,830	3,731	6,581	5,617	4,832	4,405
Total <sup>1</sup>	125,506	89,049	98,281	81,003	68,008	56,095

<sup>1</sup> Total accidents reported include total commuting accidents, Source: Labour and Human Resources Statistics (various issues), Kuala Lumpur: Ministry of Human Resource.

**Table 3:** Types of accidents reported by sectors, Malaysia (2010)

Sectors	Fatal accidents		Disablement	
	1998	2008	1998	2008
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	69	154	1,730	1,769
Mining and Quarrying	9	15	130	194
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>5,823</b>	<b>9,701</b>
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	12	13	98	272
Construction	124	102	804	1,736
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant and hotel	139	231	1,494	4,142
Transportation	83	121	635	530
Financial institution	15	16	162	1,649
Civil service	109	114	767	1,982
Total <sup>1</sup>	1,135	1,301	13,698	25,592

<sup>1</sup> Total includes fatal accidents and disablement from other services, Source: Labour and Human Resources Statistics (1998) and (2008), Kuala Lumpur: Ministry of Human Resource.



**Figure 1:** Accident Causation

A lot of researcher identified that the accident causation including personal factor, organizational factor, environment factor and job factor (DuBin, 1987; Mohamad Khan, Azima Nor Chew Abdullah, and Ab. Aziz Yusof, 2005).

## MAIN RESULTS

**Table 4:** The means between factor and the level of factor

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Means</b>	<b>Level</b>
Personal	4.0585	High
Organizational	3.7071	High
Environmental	3.6211	High
Job	4.4421	Very High

**Table 5:** The means difference between gender of foreign workers

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Personal</b>	<b>Organizational</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Job</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	4.0556	3.5583	3.4792	4.5111	3.901
Female	4.2933	3.8400	3.9333	4.4144	4.120
Total	4.1877	3.7148	3.7315	4.4627	4.010

**Table 6:** The means difference between gender of local workers

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Personal</b>	<b>Organizational</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Job</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	3.7179	3.4692	3.4654	4.503	3.788
Female	4.1137	3.8765	3.5647	4.370	3.981
Total	3.9422	3.7000	3.5217	4.436	3.884

### **Findings of the Factor Contributing to Accident**

Table 4 shows that the means between factors and level of factors. Among the factors contributing to accident, job-related factor is the main cause among local and foreign workers, following personal-related factor, organizational-related factor, and environmental-related factor. Moreover, Table 5 and Table 6 show that the means difference between gender of foreign workers and local workers. However, the means difference of male foreign workers higher than female foreign workers contributing to accident and the same findings for local workers among male workers higher than female workers.

### **CONCLUSIONS**

This study demonstrates that the factor contributing to accident among local and foreign workers in manufacturing industry Pekan Nanas following with job-related factor, personal-related factor, organizational factor, and environmental-related factor. However, this study due to limitation, which is only focused on manufacturing workers Pekan Nanas. Future researchers can try to find for the last information that related to topic.

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