

HEALTH ADVOCACY STRATEGIES FOR THE USE OF PPE BY WORKERS

Miftahurrahmah El Hayatli ¹, Khadijah Azzahra Lubis ², Zakia Rahmah ³,
Tirara Yunami Nafisah ⁴, Bagas Prayoga Lubis ⁵, Dela Amelia ⁶

¹ Haji University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

^{2,3,4,5,6} State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

Email: miftahurrahmahelh@gmail.com, khadijahazhara@gmail.com,
rahmahzakia33@gmail.com, tirarayunami@gmail.com, prayogabagas024@gmail.com,
delaaam107@gmail.com

Abstrak

Keywords:

Health Advocacy,
Personal Protective
Equipment (PPE),
Occupational Safety And
Health (OSH),
Advocacy Strategies,
Workers.

The use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is an essential component of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) in protecting workers from occupational accidents and work-related diseases. Although the use of PPE has been mandated in various occupational sectors, its implementation remains suboptimal due to several factors, including knowledge, attitudes, risk perception, supervision, safety culture, and management support. These conditions indicate the need for effective health advocacy strategies to improve workers' awareness and promote consistent PPE use. This study aimed to examine health advocacy strategies for PPE use among workers. A literature review method was employed by reviewing national scientific articles retrieved through Google Scholar based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The findings revealed that the most frequently implemented health advocacy strategies included occupational safety education and training, policy advocacy and supervision, risk communication, the provision of ergonomic PPE, participatory approaches involving workers and leadership, as well as continuous monitoring and evaluation. These strategies were found to improve workers' knowledge, awareness, compliance, and workplace safety culture, thereby encouraging more consistent PPE use. Therefore, comprehensive and sustainable health advocacy strategies play an important role in supporting the establishment of a safe, healthy, and productive work environment.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC-SA 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) license



INTRODUCTION

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is a key aspect of creating a safe, healthy, and productive work environment. The implementation of OSH aims to protect workers from various potential hazards that can lead to workplace accidents or work-related illnesses. One common form of protection used in OSH systems is the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). PPE serves as the last line of defense against various risks that remain after technical and administrative controls have been implemented. The proper use of PPE in accordance with standards can reduce the risk of injuries, disabilities, and work-related illnesses that may occur during the work process (Mulyawati & Koesyanto, 2023).

Although the use of PPE has been mandated in various occupational sectors, there are still workers who do not use PPE fully and consistently while on the job. This situation indicates that the mere availability of PPE is not sufficient to ensure that workers use it properly. Research conducted by Mubarak et al. (2024) shows that workers' compliance with PPE use is influenced by various factors, including supervision by the company. The better the supervision provided, the more likely workers are to use PPE in accordance with applicable regulations.

The use of PPE is influenced by various factors stemming from both the individual and the work environment. Individual factors include level of knowledge, attitude, motivation, risk perception, work experience, and awareness of the importance of workplace safety. Meanwhile, workplace factors include the availability of PPE, comfort in using PPE, workplace safety culture, safety communication, company policies, and support from supervisors and coworkers (Devianti et al., 2022; Fenelia & Herbawani, 2022). A literature review conducted by Fenelia and Herbawani (2022) indicates that knowledge, training, communication, supervision, motivation, and organizational support are factors associated with PPE use among construction workers.

Workers' knowledge and attitudes are critical factors in shaping PPE usage behavior. Workers who understand workplace hazards and the benefits of using PPE tend to demonstrate better compliance with workplace safety procedures. The results of a study by Mulyawati and Koesyanto (2023) show that knowledge and attitudes have a significant relationship with PPE use. These findings are supported by research by Najihah et al. (2025), which states that a good level of knowledge can increase workers' awareness of the importance of self-protection while working.

In addition to knowledge, supervision and a safety culture also play a key role in increasing PPE use. Regular supervision can encourage workers to comply with safety regulations and use PPE consistently. A strong workplace safety culture can also foster positive habits in safe work behavior. Research by Devianti et al. (2022) shows that supervision has a significant relationship with PPE use among construction workers. The results of a systematic review conducted by Azmarina et al. (2025) also indicate that workplace safety culture is one of the most consistent factors influencing PPE usage behavior.

Various efforts have been made to increase the use of PPE in the workplace, one of which is through health advocacy strategies. Health advocacy is a series of activities aimed at influencing individuals, groups, and organizations to support healthier and safer behaviors. In the context of occupational safety and health (OSH), health advocacy can be carried out through workplace safety education and training, risk communication, safety campaigns, strengthening company policies, enhancing supervision, and fostering

a strong workplace safety culture. These strategies are designed not only to increase workers' knowledge but also to encourage changes in attitudes and behaviors regarding the use of PPE.

Risk communication and workplace safety education are widely used strategies in health advocacy programs. By providing accurate information about workplace hazards and the benefits of using PPE, workers can better understand the risks they face on the job. A study conducted by Tsanyan et al. (2025) shows that workplace safety training, risk communication, and the availability of PPE play a crucial role in increasing PPE use among construction workers. Furthermore, management's involvement in supporting the implementation of workplace safety programs also contributes to the development of a stronger safety culture in the workplace (Azmarina et al., 2025).

Various studies have identified factors that influence PPE use, but research specifically addressing health advocacy strategies to increase PPE use still needs to be developed. Health advocacy strategies are important because they focus not only on individual behavioral change but also involve changes in policy, organizational systems, and workplace safety culture as a whole. Therefore, a more in-depth study is needed on the various health advocacy strategies that can be used to increase PPE use among workers.

This study aims to examine various health advocacy strategies used to increase PPE use among workers through a literature review. The results of this study are expected to provide scientific information on effective advocacy strategies for increasing PPE use and to serve as a basis for consideration by companies, occupational safety and health practitioners, and policymakers in strengthening a culture of workplace safety and creating a safe, healthy, and productive work environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) and Personal Protective Equipment

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) refers to a systematic approach designed to protect workers from occupational accidents, injuries, and work-related diseases while creating a safe and productive working environment. One of the most essential components of OSH implementation is the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which functions as the final barrier against workplace hazards after engineering and administrative controls have been applied. PPE includes helmets, gloves, safety shoes, protective clothing, respiratory protection, eye protection, and hearing protection, depending on the nature of workplace hazards. Proper PPE utilization significantly reduces the likelihood of injuries caused by physical, chemical, biological, and mechanical risks encountered during daily work activities.

Despite mandatory regulations in many industries, consistent PPE compliance remains a significant challenge. Numerous studies indicate that workers frequently neglect PPE due to inadequate knowledge, negative attitudes, low risk perception, discomfort while wearing protective equipment, insufficient supervision, and weak organizational support. Workplace factors, including the availability of ergonomic PPE, company safety policies, communication systems, and management commitment, also influence compliance levels. Therefore, improving PPE utilization requires more than merely providing equipment; organizations must create an environment that encourages safe behaviors through continuous education, supervision, and supportive workplace culture.

A strong safety culture reinforces workers' commitment to following established safety procedures. Organizations with effective safety management systems promote regular safety training, hazard identification, risk assessment, and active employee participation in safety programs. These initiatives strengthen workers' awareness of occupational risks and encourage responsible behavior toward PPE utilization. Consequently, integrating PPE use into daily work routines contributes not only to accident prevention but also to improved organizational productivity, employee well-being, and long-term sustainability. Effective OSH implementation therefore requires collaboration among workers, supervisors, management, and policymakers to ensure that workplace safety becomes a shared organizational responsibility rather than an individual obligation.

Health Advocacy Strategies to Improve PPE Compliance

Health advocacy is an organized process aimed at influencing individuals, organizations, and policymakers to adopt behaviors and policies that promote health and safety. Within the context of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), health advocacy emphasizes increasing workers' awareness, knowledge, and compliance regarding the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Advocacy extends beyond educational activities by addressing organizational policies, leadership commitment, communication strategies, and workplace culture that collectively influence workers' safety behavior.

Several advocacy strategies have demonstrated effectiveness in improving PPE utilization. Education and training remain the most frequently implemented interventions because they improve workers' understanding of occupational hazards and the protective function of PPE. Effective training programs combine theoretical instruction with practical demonstrations, workplace simulations, and continuous learning activities to strengthen behavioral change. In addition, risk communication through safety briefings, visual campaigns, posters, and interactive discussions helps workers recognize potential hazards and reinforces the importance of consistent PPE use. These communication approaches are particularly effective when adapted to workers' educational backgrounds and literacy levels.

Policy advocacy is another essential strategy that strengthens organizational commitment to workplace safety. Companies establish clear PPE regulations, conduct routine inspections, implement monitoring systems, and enforce disciplinary measures to ensure compliance. Leadership involvement further enhances advocacy efforts by demonstrating organizational commitment and encouraging employees to actively participate in safety programs. Participatory approaches that involve workers in planning, implementing, and evaluating safety initiatives foster a stronger sense of ownership and accountability. Furthermore, continuous evaluation of workplace incidents and PPE effectiveness provides valuable learning opportunities for improving future safety interventions. By integrating education, policy reinforcement, effective communication, leadership support, and worker participation, health advocacy creates sustainable behavioral changes that strengthen workplace safety culture and significantly increase compliance with PPE requirements across different occupational sectors. These comprehensive strategies support safer, healthier, and more productive working environments for all employees.

Factors Influencing Workers' Compliance with PPE Use

Workers' compliance with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is influenced by a combination of individual, organizational, and environmental factors. Individual characteristics such as knowledge, attitudes, motivation, work experience, and perception of occupational risks strongly determine whether workers consistently use PPE during their daily activities. Employees who understand workplace hazards and recognize the benefits of PPE are generally more willing to comply with established safety procedures. Conversely, inadequate knowledge and low awareness often contribute to unsafe behaviors and increase the likelihood of occupational accidents and injuries.

Organizational factors also play a crucial role in shaping compliance behavior. Strong management commitment, supportive supervisors, regular monitoring, and effective enforcement of safety regulations encourage workers to follow PPE requirements consistently. The availability of comfortable, ergonomic, and appropriate PPE further increases compliance because workers are more likely to wear equipment that does not interfere with their performance. In contrast, poorly fitting or uncomfortable PPE frequently discourages regular use, even when safety regulations exist. Therefore, organizations should ensure that protective equipment meets ergonomic standards while maintaining adequate quality and accessibility.

Another important determinant is workplace safety culture, which reflects shared values, beliefs, and behaviors related to occupational safety. Organizations that prioritize safety through continuous communication, leadership support, worker participation, and regular evaluation create an environment where PPE use becomes a normal and expected practice. Learning from workplace incidents, conducting periodic PPE assessments, and involving employees in safety decision-making further strengthen this culture. The interaction among individual awareness, organizational commitment, and supportive workplace environments ultimately determines the effectiveness of PPE compliance programs. Consequently, improving compliance requires a comprehensive approach that simultaneously addresses workers' knowledge, management policies, communication strategies, supervision systems, and organizational culture. Such integrated efforts enhance occupational safety, reduce workplace accidents, and contribute to sustainable organizational performance while protecting workers' health and well-being over the long term.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses the Literature Review method to examine various health advocacy strategies used to improve compliance with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) use among workers. This method is carried out by identifying, collecting, reviewing, and analyzing relevant scientific articles about health advocacy strategies and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) interventions aimed at increasing PPE compliance among workers.

Data was obtained by searching for scientific articles in electronic journal databases, namely Google Scholar. Articles were selected based on predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria include: (1) scientific articles published between 2022–2025; (2) discussing PPE use among workers; (3) containing health advocacy strategies or OHS interventions to improve PPE compliance; and (4) available in full text. The exclusion criteria include: (1) duplicate articles. From this

selection process, we got 10 scientific articles that fit the criteria and were used as data sources for this study. Data from each article was then pulled out and summarized in a table showing the article title, authors, publication year, and the health advocacy strategies used. Then, we analyzed the data using thematic analysis by spotting and grouping similar advocacy strategies. These strategies were classified into six main themes: (1) education and training, (2) policy advocacy and oversight, (3) risk communication, (4) providing ergonomic and easy-to-access PPE, (5) participatory approaches and leadership, and (6) monitoring and evaluation. The results were used to show which health advocacy strategies are most commonly used to boost PPE compliance among workers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 result

No	Journal Title	Author	Year	Strategy Used
1	Strategies for Implementing Occupational Safety and Health at the East Java Branch of PDKK	Nico Juliargo, R. Poppy Yaniawati, Bambang Sukajie	2025	1. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Education and Training: through regular workshops covering the identification of workplace hazards, risk assessment, work-related illnesses, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) as part of workplace risk management. 2. Provision of Digital Information Resources: in the form of modules, OSH materials, and supporting documents accessible to members 3. Advocacy for OSH Regulations and Compliance: through collaboration with the Labor Inspection Agency

				<p>(Binwasnaker) and the Department of Labor</p> <p>4. Participatory (Bottom-Up) Approach: by involving members in the development and evaluation of OSH programs</p> <p>5. Advocacy with Company Management: to increase institutional support for OSH activities</p>
2	Improving the Use of Personal Protective Equipment Among Oil Palm Plantation Workers	Delfi Yunita Lubis, Pivit Rahayu, Yeni Sabariah Nasution, Abdurrazaq Hasibuan	2025	<p>1. Workplace safety training: to improve workers' knowledge, awareness, and compliance regarding the use of PPE.</p> <p>2. Strengthening company policies (policy advocacy): through the implementation of clear rules on PPE use, monitoring, and enforcement of workplace safety policies.</p> <p>3. Improving the availability of appropriate and ergonomic PPE: as a form of workplace support to make it easier and more comfortable for workers to use PPE.</p> <p>4. Increased monitoring and routine inspections</p>

				<p>5. Participatory training and workplace accident simulations</p> <p>6. Community-based communication approaches and visual media tailored to workers' literacy levels</p>
3	Empowering Workers in the Use of Full-Body Harnesses When Working at Heights	Suryani, Rahmi Pramulia, Kursiah Warti Ningsih, Roza Asnel, Winda Parlin, Dwi Sapta, Annisa Wahdaniya, Yessi Azwar	2022	<p>1. Advocacy with Safety Officers and Safety Units regarding the importance of monitoring workers' use of PPE.</p> <p>2. Conduct pre-work safety briefings that include checking the completeness and suitability of PPE</p> <p>3. Occupational health and safety campaigns through safety posters</p> <p>4. Empowering workers by increasing their knowledge and awareness of workplace risks</p> <p>5. Occupational safety and health (OSH) risk communication explaining potential hazards</p> <p>6. Strengthening the PPE monitoring system by OHS management</p>

4	Evaluation of PPE Use in the Context of Occupational Health and Safety in the Construction Industry	Ina Sartina, Dewi Purnamawati	2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ongoing education on the importance of PPE to raise worker awareness 2. Regular occupational safety and health (OSH) training and education on the proper use of PPE 3. Increased supervision by management and project supervisors 4. Advocacy for workplace safety policies within the company through the enforcement of PPE usage discipline 5. Provision of ergonomic and comfortable PPE 6. Enforcement of strict penalties
5	Analysis of Health Advocacy and the Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Among Firefighters at the Medan City Fire Department	Irwansyah Lubis, Iffah Adawiyyah, Windi Zahrani, Mufidah Harahap, Afiyah Tasya Husna	2025	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy for PPE policies and standardization 2. Routine monitoring of PPE use 3. Health communication through safety briefings 4. Leadership as an agent of change 5. Two-way communication and worker participation 6. Learning from incidents and risk awareness campaigns—using accidents or fire

				incidents as educational tools to raise awareness and improve compliance with PPE use 7. Periodic evaluation of PPE, including checks on its service life, suitability, and condition to ensure the effectiveness of protection
6	Counseling on the Use of PPE in Raising OHS Awareness Among Dairy Farmers in Gambretan Hamlet, Cangkringan District, Sleman Regency	Uswatun Khasanah, Rizki Dwi Saputra, Triana Nurul Amalia, Nur 'Aini Aysiyah, Dhany Rahmaningsih, Ibnu Roi	2025	1. Advocacy to stakeholders 2. Field observation (needs assessment) to identify potential work hazards and habits of using PPE 3. Health education through lectures and participatory discussions 4. Practical training on using PPE 5. Monitoring and mentoring after the education sessions
7	Analysis of Factors Affecting Workers' Awareness in Using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) When Working at Heights on Construction Projects	Ferdinand Fassa, Andre Feliks Setiawan, Nico Agnidjunaedi	2024	Health advocacy through Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) staff in giving guidance on the use of PPE according to Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
8	Factors Related to Compliance with the Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) among Healthcare Workers at Mondokan Community Health Center, Sragen Regency	Sita Dewi Mulyawati, Herry Koesyanto	2023	1. increasing healthcare workers' knowledge through health education so that they comply more with using PPE 2. regularly conducting

				<p>socialization and training to build a positive attitude towards using PPE</p> <p>3. enhancing healthcare workers' capacity through continuous training according to their education level</p> <p>4. strengthening discipline and guidance for healthcare workers through work experience and ongoing learning</p> <p>5. carrying out supervision and providing organizational support so that healthcare workers continue to comply with using PPE.</p>
9	The Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitude, Comfort, and Availability in the Use of Personal Protective Equipment Among Construction Workers at PT XYZ	Banafsyah Shafa, Wasiyem, Putra Apriadi Siregar	2025	<p>1. continuously improving OHS education and training so that workers' knowledge about the function and importance of PPE increases</p> <p>2. fostering a positive attitude towards using PPE through safety campaigns, educational approaches, motivation, and supervisors setting a good example</p> <p>3. providing PPE that is ergonomic, comfortable, and suitable for working</p>

				<p>conditions so that workers are more likely to use it</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. ensuring adequate availability of PPE, easy access, and always in proper working condition through a good inventory management system 5. enhancing supervision and workplace safety training tailored to workers' education levels as an effort to build a safety culture.
10	The Influence of Attitude, Availability of Facilities and Infrastructure, OHS Knowledge, and Legal Regulations on Compliance with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Use Among AMC Clinic Workers	Hilmah, Wiwik Dwi Handayani	2024	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a safety briefing before starting work to remind workers about the importance of using PPE. 2. Supervise the use of PPE before and during work. 3. Implement a reward and punishment system for workers who follow or don't follow PPE usage. 4. Improve health and safety knowledge through regular health education. 5. Use health promotion media like posters placed in strategic locations to remind workers to use PPE.

				6. Provide supporting facilities and infrastructure to create a work environment that encourages compliance with PPE.
--	--	--	--	---

Discussion

Based on a review of the ten journals analyzed, there are several key strategies implemented to improve occupational safety and health (OSH), particularly regarding the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Therefore, the implementation of OSH also aims to identify and control potential hazards. For example, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) can reduce the risk of illness resulting from exposure to hazardous chemicals or dust. A safe and healthy work environment can improve worker comfort and productivity (Budiadnyani et al., 2025).

However, when it comes to the use of PPE, compliance rates among workers remain relatively low, even though the use of PPE is a critical measure in preventing workplace accidents, as PPE serves as a direct barrier against risks such as impacts, chemical exposure, and mechanical accidents (Nusantara et al. 2025).

Education and Training as a Means to Raise Awareness and Change Behavior

Based on the findings of the review, 9 out of 10 journals identified education and training as the primary strategy for increasing PPE use. The prevalence of this strategy indicates that low worker compliance is still largely influenced by a lack of knowledge regarding workplace hazards, the benefits of PPE, and its proper use. Therefore, education was chosen because it can foster understanding and improve workers' risk perception regarding potential workplace accidents. In addition to increasing knowledge, regular training also helps establish safe work habits, making PPE use an integral part of workplace culture rather than merely fulfilling a requirement. In some studies, training is even combined with simulations or hands-on practice so that workers can relate the material they receive to actual work conditions. Furthermore, a literature review by Nusantara et al. (2025) also concluded that training and outreach are the most consistent factors in improving PPE compliance because they strengthen workers' understanding of workplace risks and the importance of self-protection.

Policy Advocacy and Oversight as Drivers of Compliance

The review findings indicate that 8 out of 10 journals emphasize the importance of policy advocacy and oversight as strategies to increase PPE use. These strategies were chosen because changes in worker behavior would be difficult to sustain without the support of clear organizational policies. The existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs), rules for PPE use, and routine monitoring can create a work environment that encourages workers to remain compliant. Thus, this strategy not only improves compliance through monitoring but also strengthens the organization's commitment to building a sustainable workplace safety culture. These findings are supported by Wahyuni et al. (2025), who explain that the effectiveness of PPE use is influenced not

only by worker compliance but also by safety culture, training, and consistent monitoring. A literature review by Nusantara et al. (2025) also confirms that occupational safety and health (OSH) inspections and routine monitoring can improve worker discipline in using PPE because they reinforce the implementation of safety policies in the workplace.

Risk Communication as a Strategy to Improve Perception of Hazard

Five out of 10 journals identified risk communication as an effective strategy for increasing PPE use. This strategy was chosen because there are still workers who are unaware of the magnitude of the risks associated with not using PPE, especially if they have never experienced a workplace accident. Through safety briefings, safety posters, health promotion materials, and two-way communication between workers and management, workers receive constant reminders about potential hazards in the work environment. This approach helps improve risk perception, thereby encouraging workers to use PPE consistently. This is supported by Wahyuni et al. (2025), who state that ongoing education and the promotion of safety awareness are crucial components in fostering a safety culture that enhances compliance with PPE use.

Providing Ergonomic and Easily Accessible PPE to Support Behavioral Change

Based on the review findings, 4 out of 10 journals highlighted the importance of providing PPE that is ergonomic, comfortable, and easily accessible. This strategy was chosen because discomfort when using PPE is one of the causes of low worker compliance. Providing PPE that is suited to the nature of the work can reduce barriers to use, making workers more willing to use it while on the job. This indicates that the success of health advocacy depends not only on increasing knowledge but also on the availability of resources that support the adoption of such behaviors. These findings align with those of Wahyuni et al. (2025), who noted that ergonomic PPE design and the provision of high-quality PPE are key factors in enhancing the effectiveness of PPE use, as workers tend to be more compliant when using PPE that is comfortable and suited to their specific job tasks.

Participatory Approaches and Leadership in Building a Safety Culture

Three out of 10 journals found that participatory approaches and leadership are key strategies in increasing PPE usage. These strategies were chosen because worker involvement in developing occupational safety and health (OSH) programs can foster a sense of ownership toward the implemented safety programs. On the other hand, leadership that sets an example, provides motivation, and offers support for OSH implementation can build a stronger safety culture. When leaders demonstrate a commitment to PPE use, workers tend to follow suit, thereby ensuring long-term compliance. These findings are supported by Wahyuni et al. (2025), who state that a safety culture supported by management commitment is a key factor determining the successful implementation of PPE use in the workplace.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Continuous Reinforcement

Four out of 10 journals emphasize the importance of monitoring and evaluation as strategies for maintaining PPE compliance. These strategies were chosen because behavioral change requires continuous reinforcement to prevent workers from reverting

to old habits. Monitoring allows organizations to identify barriers to PPE use, while evaluation helps assess the effectiveness of implemented programs. Several studies also indicate that lessons learned from workplace incidents can be utilized as a means of evaluation to raise workers' awareness of accident risks. Thus, monitoring and evaluation contribute to ensuring that improvements in PPE use can be sustained over time. These findings are supported by Wahyuni et al. (2025), who state that optimal supervision, accompanied by periodic evaluations of OSH program implementation, is part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring the effectiveness of PPE use in preventing workplace accidents.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a literature review on health advocacy strategies regarding the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) among workers, it can be concluded that improving PPE compliance depends not only on the availability of equipment but is also influenced by factors such as knowledge, attitudes, risk perception, monitoring, workplace safety culture, and support from management.

The most effective health advocacy strategies for increasing PPE use include continuous OSH education and training, risk communication, strengthening workplace safety policies, routine supervision, the provision of adequate and ergonomic PPE, and the active involvement of workers and management in building a safety culture. These approaches can raise workers' awareness of workplace hazards and encourage safer behavior.

The comprehensive implementation of health advocacy through collaboration among workers, companies, and relevant stakeholders is a crucial step in creating a safe, healthy, and productive work environment. Therefore, occupational safety and health (OSH) programs must be consistently implemented, prioritizing education, empowerment, monitoring, and policy support to ensure that compliance with PPE use continues to improve.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agustin, E. P., Handayani, R., Handayani, P., & Heryana, A. (2026). Characteristics of Non-Compliance Among Daily Workers in the Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at Factory X in 2025. *SEHATMAS: Scientific Journal of Public Health*, 5(1), 1-12.
- A. A. (2025). Characteristics of non-compliance with personal protective equipment (PPE) use among daily workers at Factory X in 2025. *_SEHATMAS: Scientific Journal of Public Health*, 4(3), 929–937
- Azmarina, T. S. N., Andriyani, A., & Srisantyorini, T. (2025). Factors influencing compliance with the use of personal protective equipment among construction workers: A systematic literature review. *Indonesian Journal of Global Health*, 2(2).
- Banafsyah Shafa, Wasiyem, Putra Apriadi Siregar. (2025). HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, KENYAMANAN DAN KETERSEDIAAN TERHADAP PENGGUNAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI PADA PEKERJA KONTRUKSI DI PT XYZ. *Indonesian Journal of Health Science*



- Budiadnyani, I. G. A., Nugraha, I. M. A., Samanta, P. N., Utari, S. P. S. D., & Astiana, I. (2025). Optimizing the Implementation of Occupational Safety and Health in the Processing of Pindang Fish in Bali. *Journal of Fisheries and Marine Extension*, 19(2), 151–174.
- Devianti, I. C., Rupiwardani, I., & Susanto, B. H. (2022). Factors influencing compliance with the use of personal protective equipment among construction workers at PT X. *Bulletin of Occupational and Environmental Health*, 41(2), 87–95.
- Fauziyyah, J. N., Sabila, M. Z., Septiani, R., & Istianah, I. (2025). The effect of physical health status in middle age on cognitive function: A literature review. *Indonesian Journal of Health Science*, 5_(5).
- Fenelia, N., & Herbawani, C. K. (2022). Factors associated with compliance with the use of personal protective equipment among construction workers: A literature review. *PREPOTIF: Journal of Public Health*, 6(1).
- Juliargo, N., Yaniawati, R. P., & Sukajie, B. (2025). STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH AT THE EAST JAVA BRANCH OF PDKK. *Multidisciplinary Community Service*, 4(03), 236–245.
- Khasanah, U., Saputra, R. D., Amalia, T. N., Aysiyah, N. A., Rahmaningsih, D., & Roi, I. (2025). Penyuluhan Penggunaan APD dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran K3 Peternak Sapi Perah di Dusun Gambretan, Kecamatan Cangkringan, Kabupaten Sleman. *ABDI UNISAP: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(2), 503-509.
- Lubis, D. Y., Rahayu, P., Nasution, Y. S., & Hasibuan, A. (2025). Improving the Use of Personal Protective Equipment Among Oil Palm Plantation Workers. *Elastisitas: Journal of Financial Accounting Management*, 1(1), 1-9.
- Lubis, I., Adawiyyah, I., Zahrani, W., Harahap, M., & Husna, A. T. (2025). Advocacy for the Fulfillment of Occupational Safety Rights through the Use of Personal Protective Equipment: A Case Study of the Medan City Fire and Rescue Department. *Sehat Rakyat: Journal of Public Health*, 4(2), 216–231.
- Mulyawati, S. D., & Koesyanto, H. (2023). Kepatuhan penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD) pada tenaga kesehatan. *Indonesian Journal of Public Health and Nutrition*, 3(2), 270-277.
- Najihah, N., Andriyani, A., & Sekarputri, A. L. (2025). A literature review on factors influencing compliance with the use of personal protective equipment among construction workers. *Antigen: Scientific Journal of Health and Science*, 3(2).
- Nusantara, A. C. P., Andriyani, A., & Srisantyorini, T. (2025). Compliance with the Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Among Construction Workers: A Literature Review on the Influence of Individual Factors and Occupational Safety Approaches. *Journal of General Health Sciences and Pharmacy Research (JRIKUF)*, 3(2), 135–146.
- Nusantara, dkk. (2025). Kepatuhan penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD) pada pekerja konstruksi: Kajian literatur tentang pengaruh faktor individu dan pendekatan keselamatan kerja. *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Kesehatan Umum*, 3(2), 135–146.

- Pramulia, R., Ningsih, K. W., Asnel, R., Parlin, W., Sapta, D., Wahdaniya, A., & Azwar, Y. (2022). Empowering Workers in the Use of Full-Body Harnesses When Working at Heights. *Radisi Journal of Community Service*, 2(2), 43–49.
- Sartina, I., & Purnamawati, D. (August 2024). Evaluation of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Use in the Context of Occupational Health and Safety in the Construction Industry. In *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Public Health*, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (pp. 131–144).
- Setiawan, A. F., Fassa, F., & Agnidjunaedi, N. (2025). Analisis kesadaran pekerja terhadap penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD) pada pekerjaan di ketinggian dalam proyek konstruksi. *Indonesian Journal Of Civil Engineering Education*, 10(2), 45-54.
- Tsanyan, M. L., Andriyani, A., & Srisantyorini, T. (2025). Compliance with the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) among construction workers. *Barongko: Journal of Health Sciences*, 3(3).
- Wiwik Dwi Handayani, Sugiarto, Soehatman Ramli. (2024). PENGARUH PENGETAHUAN K3 DAN KETERSEDIAAN ALAT PELINDUNG DIRI (APD) BERKUALITAS TERHADAP KETAATAN PEMAKAIAN APD SAAT BEKERJA DI KLINIK AN-NAFI MEDIKA. *Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting* (2024) : 2597-5234
- Wahyuni, S., Lheena, C. P. Z., Kamalurrijal, Afriliansyah, & Zakaria, R. (2025). Pengaruh penggunaan alat pelindung diri (APD) terhadap pencegahan risiko kecelakaan kerja. *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research*, 5(2), 985–997.