

## ABSTRACT

This study is cross-sectional analytic study of determining the factors influencing the usage of Personal Protective Equipment among workers of Tatmadaw Ball Factory, Hmawbi Township, Yangon Region in 2014. In this study, all 230 workers excluding office staff were interviewed by pretested semi-structured questionnaires and their usage of PPE was determined by observational checklist. More than half of the workers (53%) were age 39 years and onwards. Majority of the workers (66.5%) were females. Nearly half of the workers (49.5%) had attained the education of high school level and above. Most workers (73%) were permanent workers. About three-quarters of the workers (76.5%) were assigned in day shift. Only one-fifth of the respondents (20.9%) were working as at least responsible persons of their respective sections. More than half of the workers (57.4%) had total work service of 15 years and above. About half of the workers (50.5%) had 8 years and above of working experience at their present section. Majority of the respondents (62.2%) had good knowledge and the rest 37.8% had poor knowledge on PPE. The workers who had positive attitude were 49.1% of total workers and who had negative attitude were 50.9%. The factory provided PPE only to 56.5% of total 230 workers and usage of PPE among them was only 30%. The workers who were not provided with PPE had never use PPE. Moreover, it was found that the statistically significant associations between gender and usage of PPE (AOR: 3.259, 95%CI: 1.42-7.50), between educational level and usage of PPE (AOR: 3.933, 95%CI: 1.59-9.71). There was not significant association between level of knowledge and usage of PPE in multivariate analysis even though it was significant association in univariate analysis. In conclusion, PPE was mostly used in the hazardous workplace in general. The results of the study are expected to be applied in provision of PPE according to the probable hazards and needs of workers. By doing so, it may lead to reduction of the occupational hazards in the factories. The information from this study, as an input could be used to promote the development of safety measures among the workers at their workplace.