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SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: 3481 /F.03.08/2025

Bismillahirrahmannirrahim,

Pimpinan Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. Hamka (FIKES UHAMKA) memberi tugas kepada nama-nama berikut untuk mengelola kegiatan Seminar Internasional ICSDH ke 7:

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Tanggal Pelaksanaan : 12 November 2025 s/d 8 Agustus 2026

Demikian surat tugas ini diberikan untuk dilaksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya sebagai amanah dan ibadah kepada Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala. Setelah melaksanakan tugas agar memberikan laporan kepada pemberi tugas.

Jakarta, 20 Jumadil Awal 1447 H
11 November 2025 M

Dekan,



Ony Linda, M.Kes
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Tembusan:

- Yth. 1. Wakil Dekan I
2. Wakil Dekan II u.p Kasubag Keuangan
Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan UHAMKA



CERTIFICATE APRECIATION

NO : I300/C.09.04/2026

Presented to :

Dr. Emma Rachmawati., dra., M.Kes

in recognition of being awarded **The Best Presenter in the Oral Presentation Competition** at The 7th
International Conference on Social Determinants of Health (ICSDH 2026)

**"Public Health and Nutrition Transformation in a Changing World: Social Determinants, Health Literacy
and Promotion, and Sustainable Food Systems."**

Jakarta, June 27, 2026

Dean Faculty of Health Sciences
University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka



ONY LINDA, SKM., M. KES

Conference Chair 7th ICSDH



MUHAMMAD FURQAN, SKM., MKM

7th International Conferences On Social Determinants Of Health

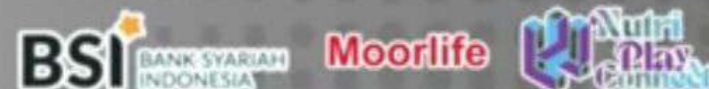
"Public Health and Nutrition Transformation in a Changing World: Social
Determinants, Literacy and promotion, and Sustainable Food System"



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The Relationship Between Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Compliance and Job Insecurity Levels Among Event Workers at Taman Ismail Marzuki, Jakarta

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2026

OHS Compliance × Job Insecurity × Event Industry



Background of the Study



Event work combines rapid industry growth with high operational risk.

Growth of Event Industry

Concerts, exhibitions, festivals, conferences, and corporate events are expanding as creative-economy activities.

Occupational Risks

Stage installation, electrical equipment, lifting, rigging, crowd management, and time pressure increase accident exposure.

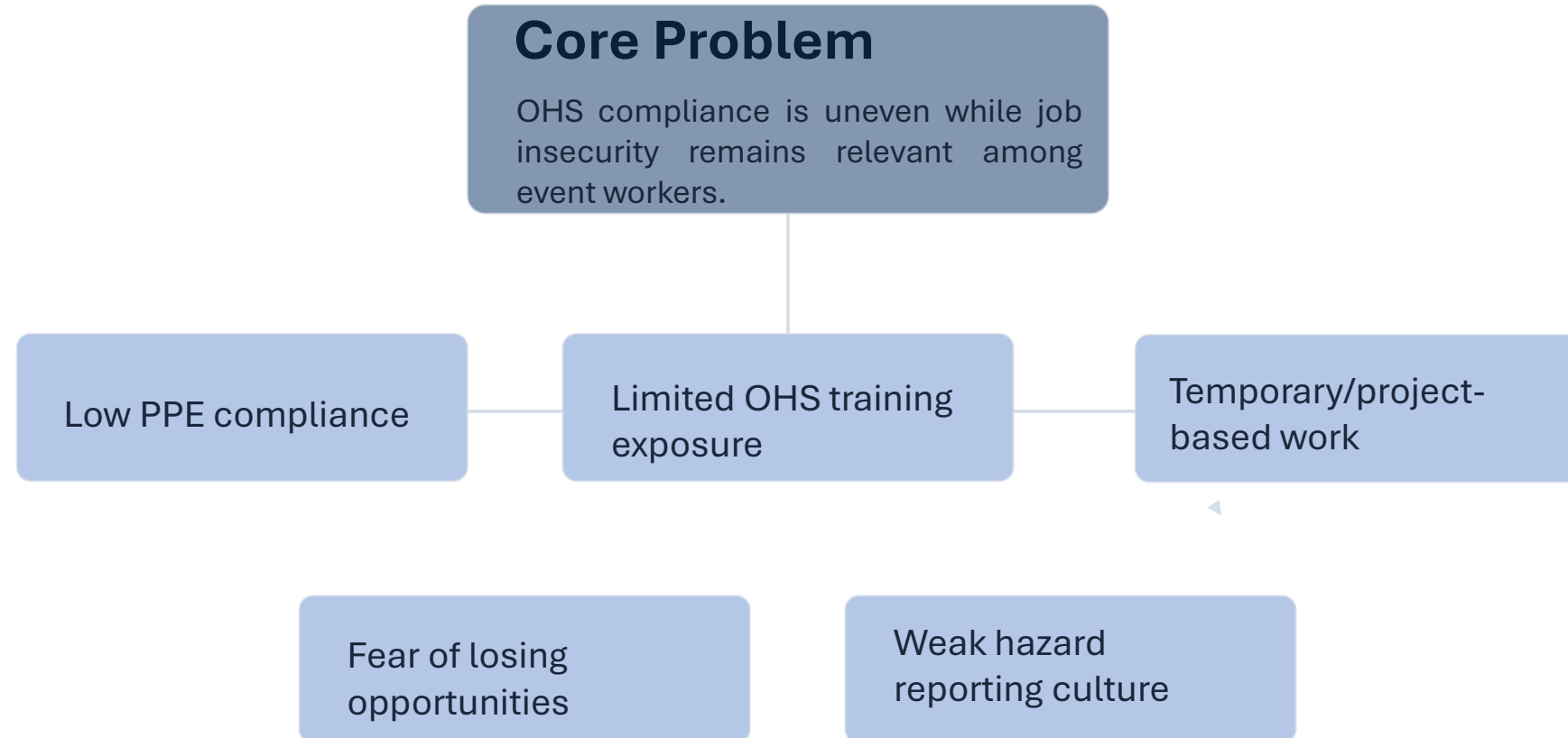
Temporary Employment

Many workers are freelance or project-based, creating income and career uncertainty.

OHS Challenges

OHS socialization and equipment availability are uneven across event teams.

Context: Taman Ismail Marzuki as a cultural-event ecosystem with diverse technical and support roles.



Problem Tree: practical risks → unsafe behavior → psychological vulnerability

Statistical Evidence

National and global evidence confirms that occupational risk remains substantial.



Event-Sector Risk Exposure

Stage construction • Electrical work • Cable hazards • Crowd control • Irregular hours • High deadline pressure

Data point: 65 events × average 25 workers = 1,625 workers; approximately 8 workers/event received OHS socialization (≈32%).

Research Gap



Prior work rarely combines OHS compliance and job insecurity in the Indonesian event sector.

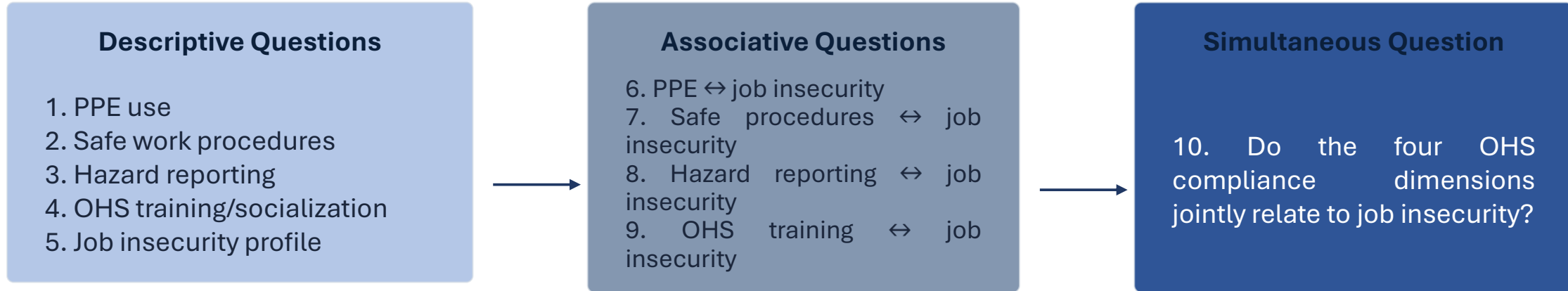
Dimension	Previous Studies	Current Study
Sector	Construction, manufacturing, energy, health services	Event workers at Taman Ismail Marzuki
Focus	K3 and accidents; job insecurity and performance	Four OHS compliance dimensions → job insecurity
Methods	SEM-PLS, regression, literature review	Cross-sectional survey, chi-square, logistic regression
Novelty	Limited event-industry evidence	OHS as physical protection and psychological security

Novel Contribution

This thesis positions OHS compliance as a determinant of perceived employment security in a dynamic, project-based creative-work environment.

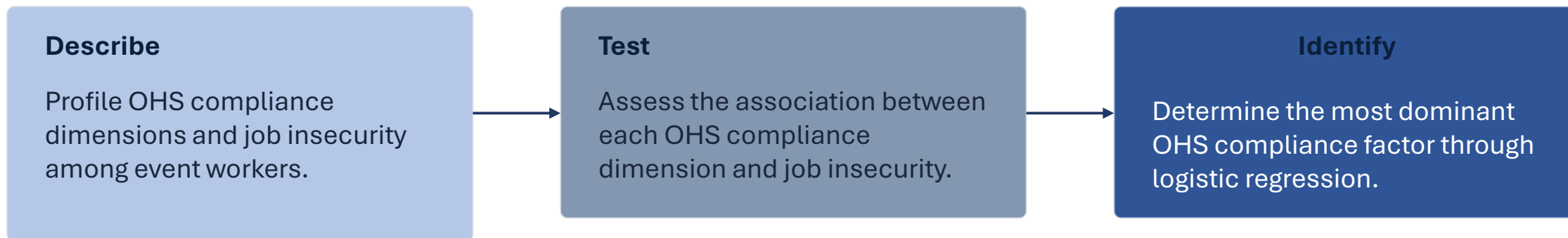
Research Questions

Ten research questions are organized into descriptive, associative, and simultaneous questions.



Research Objectives

The study aims to describe, test, and identify the dominant OHS-related factor.



Objective Framework: description → association → dominance

Significance of the Study

The findings provide academic, managerial, worker-level, and future-research value.

Academia

Extends public health and HRM literature into creative/event work.

Event Organizers

Guides practical OHS strategies for temporary event crews.

Core Evidence

OHS compliance is related to perceived job security.

TIM Management

Supports inclusive OHS policy and worker protection at venue level.

Future Researchers

Provides a baseline for mixed-methods and longitudinal studies.

Concept of OHS Compliance

OHS compliance is operationalized through four observable behavioral pillars.



PPE Compliance

Using protective equipment according to work risks.

Safe Work Procedures

Following SOPs and safety instructions during tasks.

Hazard Reporting

Reporting hazards, incidents, and near-miss conditions.

OHS Training

Participating in safety training and applying its material.

Four-Pillar OHS Compliance Model

Concept of Job Insecurity

Job insecurity includes both perceived uncertainty and emotional worry.

Cognitive Dimension

Perceived probability of losing work or losing important job features:

- Job status uncertainty
- Income uncertainty
- Career uncertainty



Affective Dimension

Emotional response to employment uncertainty:

- Anxiety
- Fear
- Worry about future employment

Two-Dimension Model: perception of threat + emotional reaction

Theoretical Foundation

Safety compliance may reduce insecurity by fulfilling safety needs and acting as a job resource.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

OHS compliance contributes to the basic need for safety. When workers feel protected, they can focus beyond immediate threat.

Job Demands-Resources Model

OHS procedures, PPE, reporting systems, and training function as job resources that buffer risks and reduce uncertainty.

Integrated logic: OHS resources → perceived protection → lower job insecurity

Previous Studies



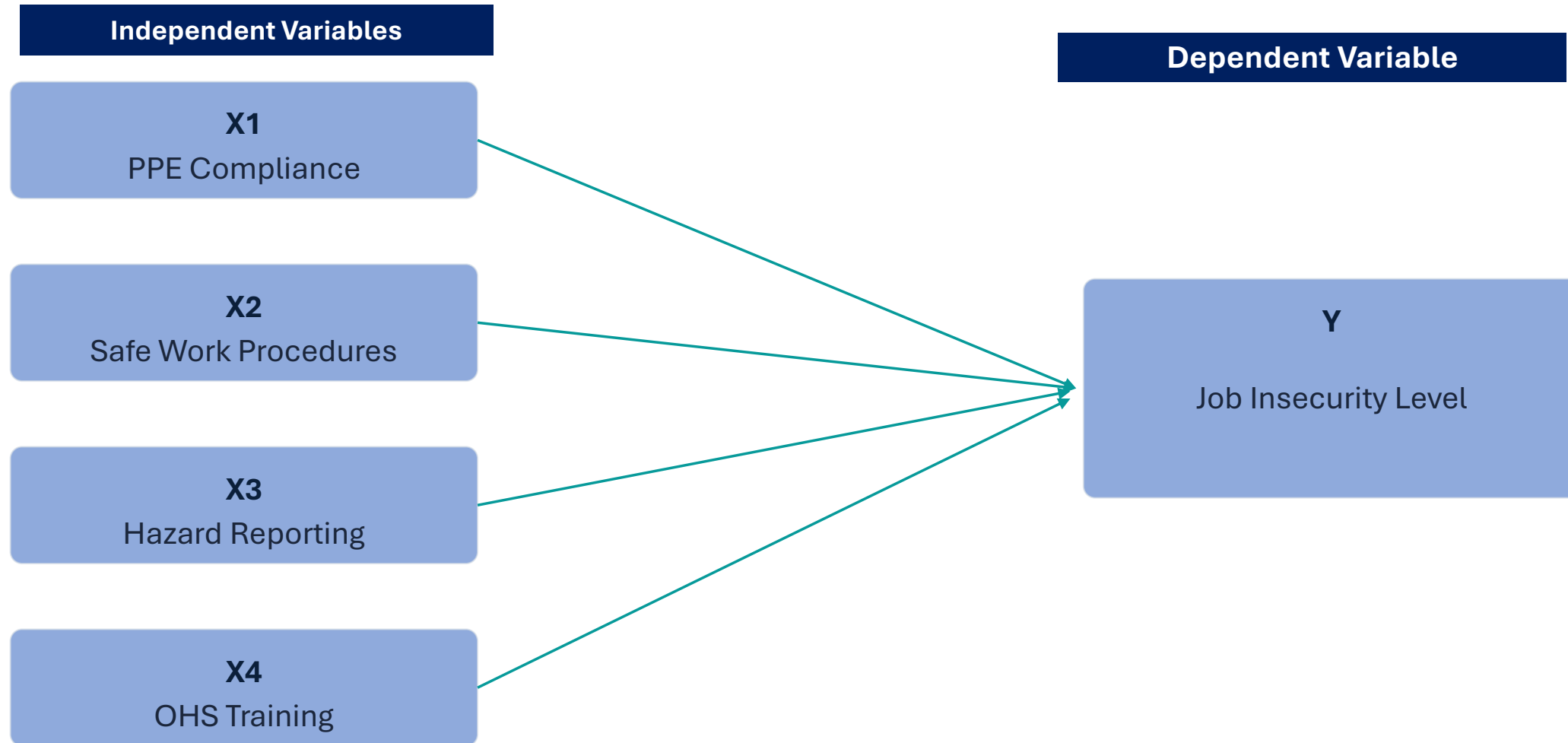
Evidence supports links among job insecurity, safety behavior, OHS policy, and worker outcomes.

Authors / Year	Method	Key finding
Zhang et al. (2021)	SEM-PLS	Job insecurity negatively relates to safety behavior; insomnia and engagement mediate.
Firmansyah (2025)	SEM-PLS	OHS policy reduces work accidents; job insecurity increases accidents.
Al Amin & Pancasasti (2022)	SEM-PLS	Job insecurity reduces job satisfaction and performance.
Hadiwijaya (2023)	Multiple regression	Safety awareness and supervision predict OHS compliance.
Saputra et al. (2024)	Analytical study	Routine supervision and toolbox meetings improve compliance.

Synthesis: previous evidence is strong, but event-sector evidence remains limited.

Conceptual Framework

Four OHS compliance dimensions are modeled as predictors of job insecurity.



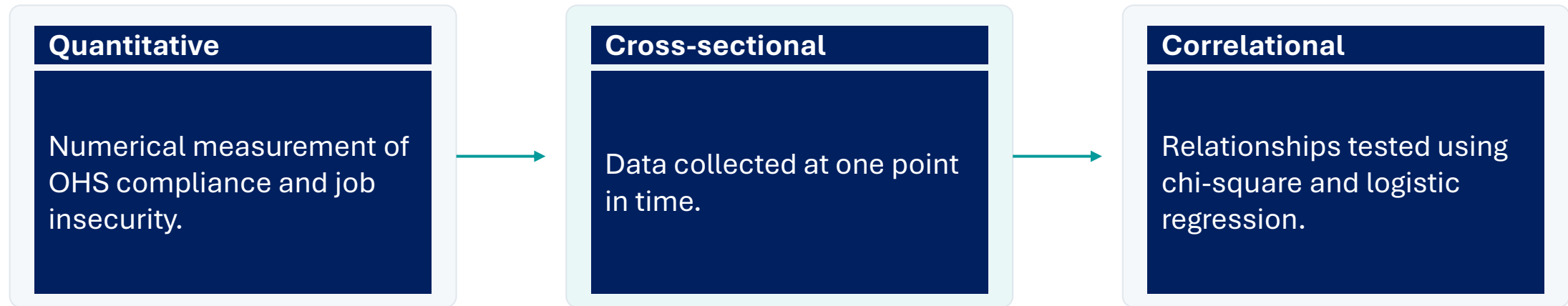
Research Hypotheses

Each OHS compliance dimension was hypothesized to relate significantly to job insecurity.

Hypothesis	Statement	Result
H1	PPE compliance is significantly related to job insecurity.	Supported
H2	Safe work procedure compliance is significantly related to job insecurity.	Supported
H3	Hazard reporting and handling is significantly related to job insecurity.	Supported
H4	OHS training/socialization is significantly related to job insecurity.	Not supported

Research Design

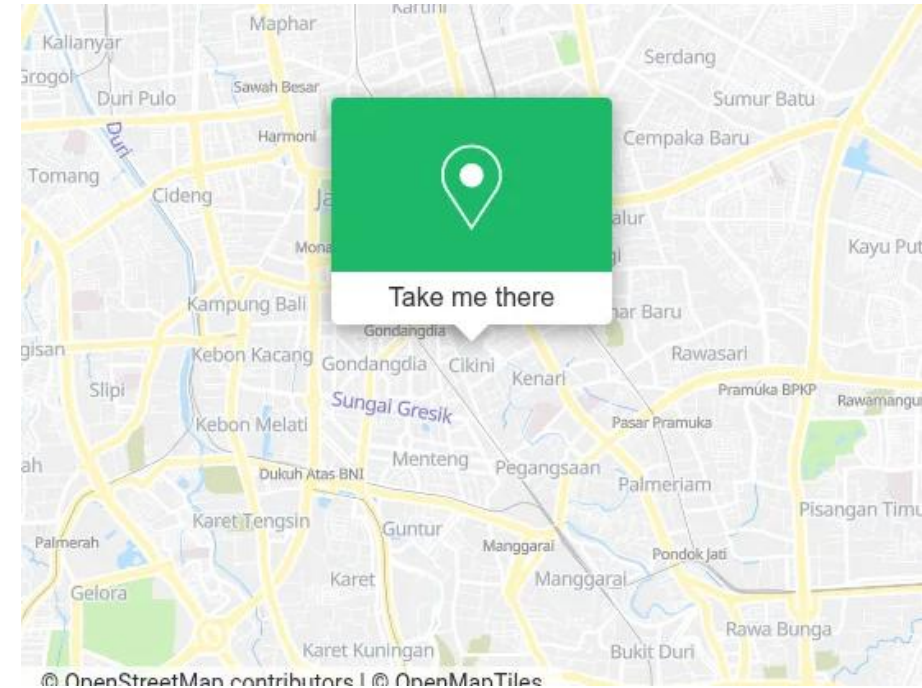
A quantitative, cross-sectional, correlational design was used.



Research Process: Define variables → collect survey data → analyze associations → identify dominant factor

Research Setting

The study was conducted at Taman Ismail Marzuki, Jakarta.



Venue Context

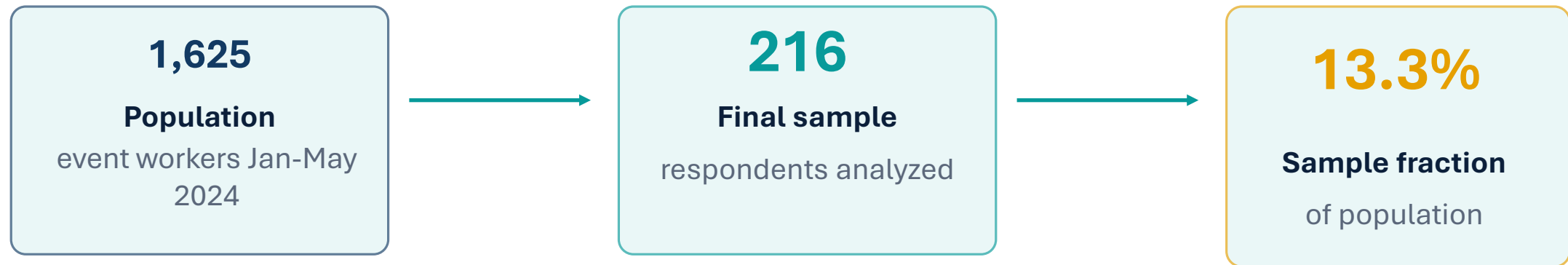
TIM is a major Jakarta cultural venue involving technical crews, support workers, administration, coordination, security, and logistics.

Location Context

Central Jakarta event ecosystem; high interaction between artistic programming and operational safety requirements.

Population and Sample

The study sampled 216 respondents from a population of 1,625 event workers.

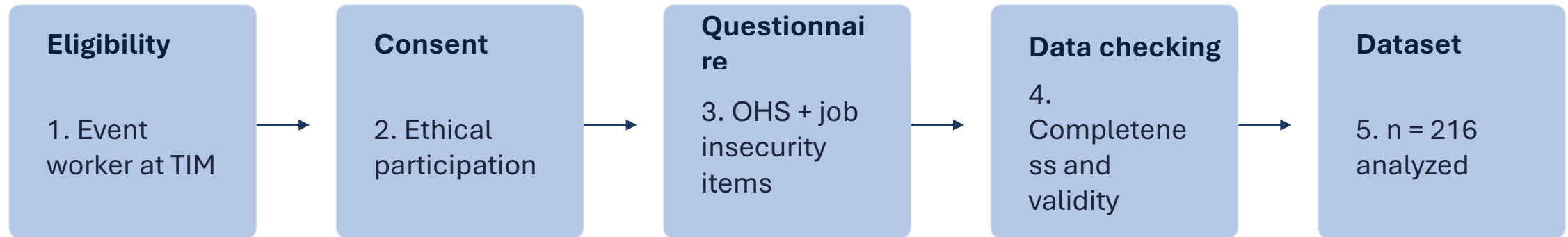


Sampling Logic

Respondents were event workers at TIM with relevant involvement in event implementation. The sample supports bivariate and logistic regression analysis of OHS compliance and job insecurity.

Data Collection

Data were collected through a structured questionnaire process.

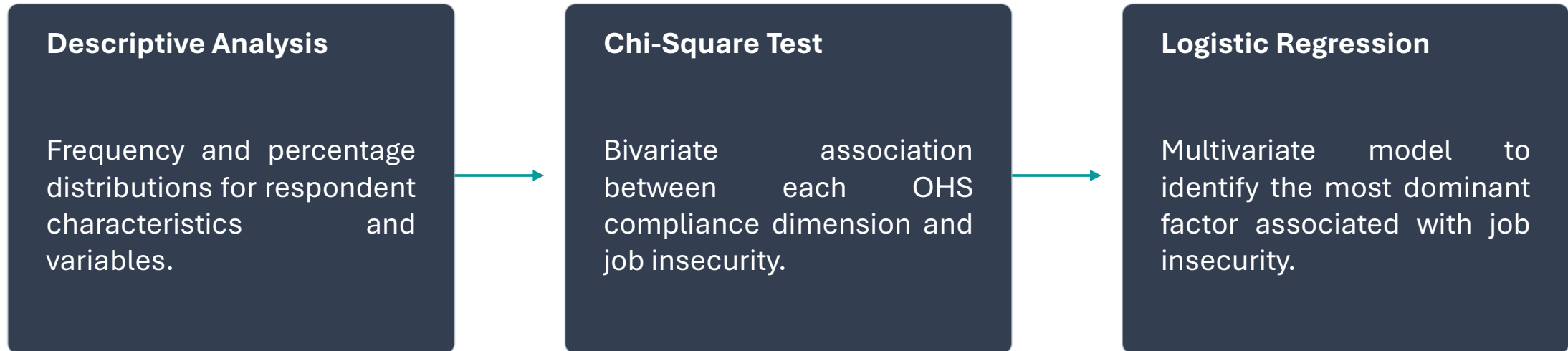


Quality Control

The questionnaire included validity and reliability testing before main interpretation.

Statistical Analysis

The analytical strategy moved from description to association and dominance testing.



Decision rule: p-value < 0.05 indicates statistical significance.

Respondent Characteristics

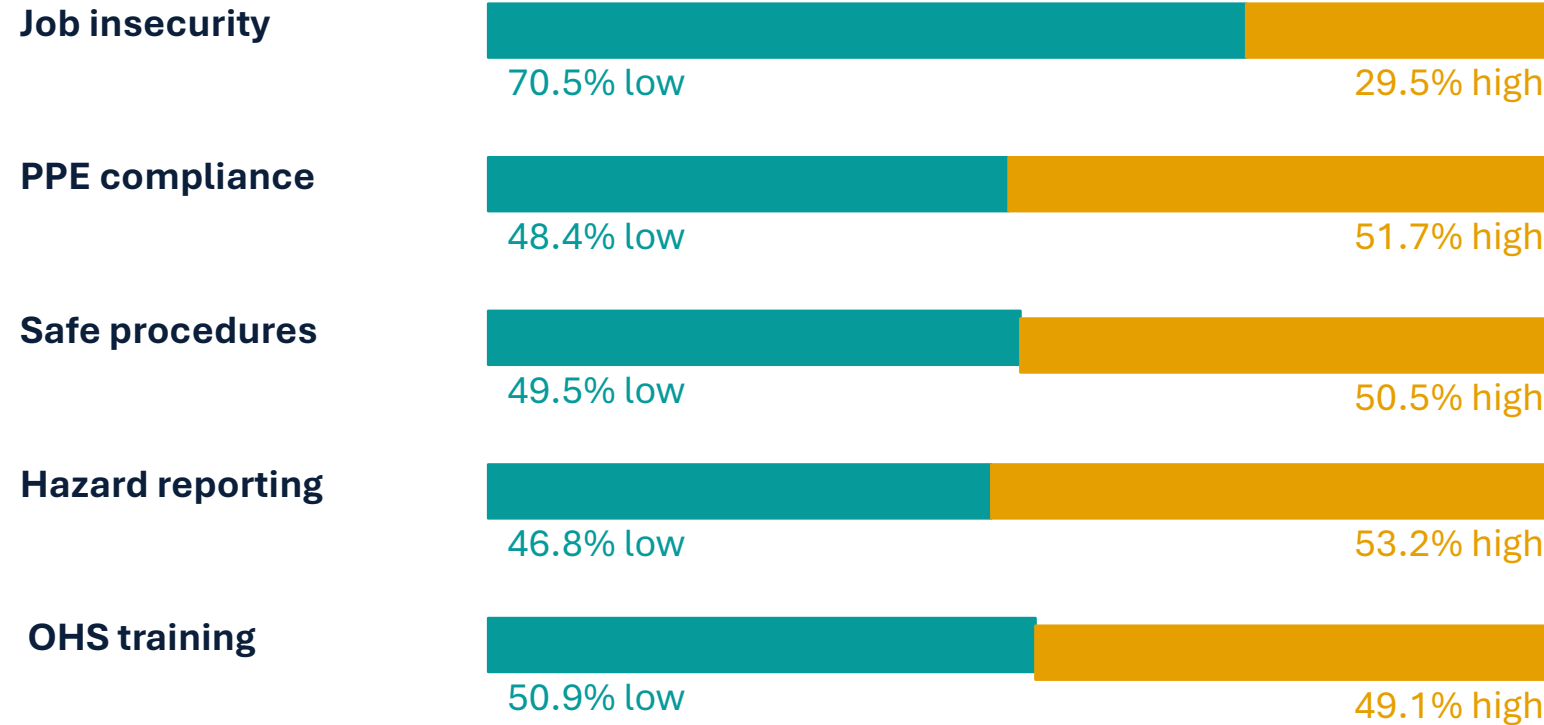
The sample was predominantly young, male, educated, and freelance/project-based.



Interpretation: temporary and freelance arrangements are central to the study context.

Univariate Results

Compliance was split nearly evenly, with lower compliance slightly dominant in several dimensions.

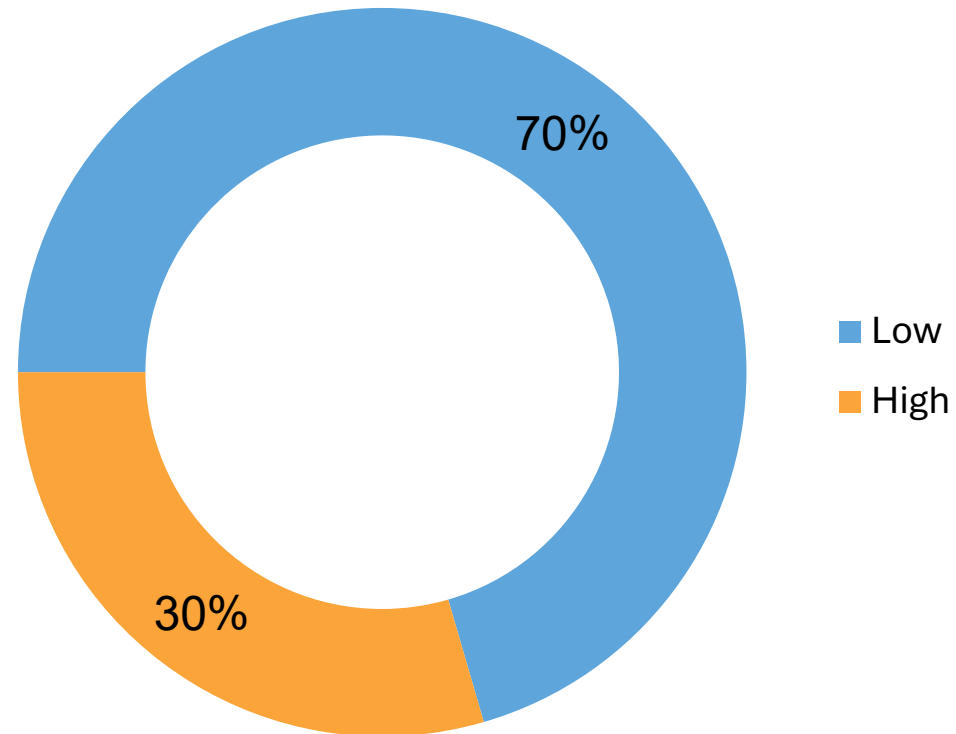


Key Pattern

Low job insecurity is dominant, yet OHS compliance gaps remain visible across PPE, procedures, and hazard reporting.

Job Insecurity Profile

Most respondents reported low job insecurity, but nearly one-third still reported high insecurity.



70.5%

Low job insecurity

153 workers

29.5%

High job insecurity

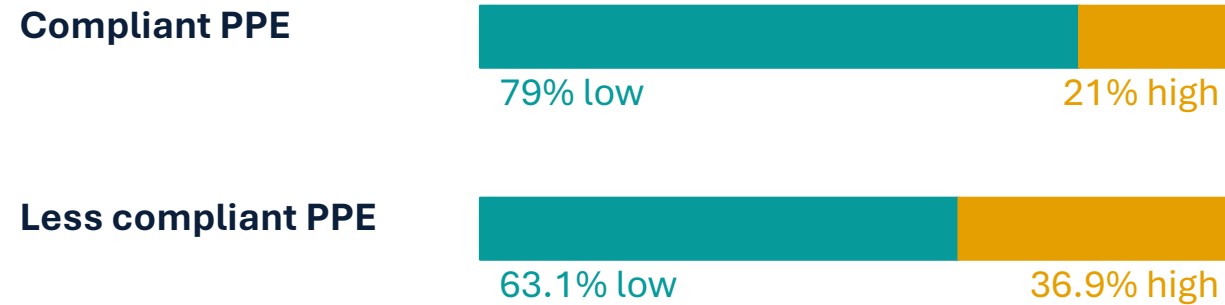
63 workers

Interpretive Point

Low job insecurity dominates, but the high-insecurity group is large enough to require management attention in a project-based workforce.

PPE Compliance vs Job Insecurity

PPE compliance was significantly associated with job insecurity.



Interpretation

Workers compliant with PPE had higher odds of low job insecurity than less compliant workers (p = 0.015; OR = 2.210).

Safe Work Procedure Compliance vs Job Insecurity

Safe work procedures were significantly associated with job insecurity.

Compliant procedures



Less compliant procedures



p=0.021

Significant
chi-square

OR=2.117

Association
bivariate

Impact Logic

Safe procedures create predictable work processes, reduce operational ambiguity, and support perceived security among workers.

Hazard Reporting vs Job Insecurity

Hazard reporting and handling were significantly associated with job insecurity.

Compliant reporting



Less compliant reporting



p=0.017

Significant
chi-square

OR=2.192

Association
bivariate

Relationship Logic

Reporting systems function as early-warning and psychological-safety mechanisms, enabling workers to act before risk escalates.

OHS Training vs Job Insecurity

OHS training participation was not significantly associated with job insecurity.

Training participant



69.1% low

30.9% high

Less/no participation



72.6% low

27.4% high

p=0.671

Not significant
chi-square

OR=0.842

**No positive
effect**
bivariate

Why Not Significant?

Training may have been too brief, unevenly distributed, or disconnected from employment continuity. Participation alone may not change perceived job security without visible implementation and protection.

Multivariate Analysis

Safe work procedure compliance was the most dominant factor in the logistic regression model.

Variable	B	p-value	Exp(B) / OR	95% CI
PPE compliance	0.868	0.008	2.383	1.253–4.533
Safe work procedures	0.952	0.004	2.591	1.365–4.917
Hazard reporting	0.755	0.020	2.127	1.124–4.025

OR=2.591

Most dominant factor

safe work procedures

B=0.952

Strongest coefficient

p=0.004

Model Meaning

When assessed together, PPE compliance, safe work procedures, and hazard reporting remained significant predictors; safe work procedures had the largest Exp(B).

Discussion of Findings

The findings are consistent with literature linking insecurity, safety behavior, and OHS systems.

Study	Relevant Finding	Alignment with Current Thesis
Zhang et al.	Job insecurity reduces safety behavior through insomnia and engagement.	Supports the psychological pathway between insecurity and safety behavior.
Firmansyah	OHS policy reduces accidents; job insecurity increases risk.	Supports the need for structured OHS systems.
Probst et al.	Job insecurity is related to safety outcomes and risk behavior.	Strengthens interpretation of psychological vulnerability.
Vu et al.	Workplace safety climate/resources shape worker outcomes.	Supports OHS as a protective work resource.

Discussion synthesis: OHS compliance can operate as both a safety-control mechanism and a perceived-security signal.

Practical Implications

OHS improvement should be strategic, inclusive, and tailored to freelance event work.

Event Organizers

Integrate OHS into project planning; enforce PPE and SOPs; clarify roles before event execution.

TIM Management

Create inclusive OHS programs for permanent, contract, and freelance workers; provide accessible safety induction.

Workers

Treat OHS compliance as professional competence and employability protection.

Policymakers

Support minimum OHS protection for temporary creative-industry workers.

Strategic recommendation: move from event-by-event safety control to a venue-level OHS culture.

Conclusions

OHS compliance contributes to perceived employment security in event work.



Training alone was not significant without visible implementation.

Significant associations: PPE, safe procedures, and hazard reporting.

Most dominant factor: safe work procedure compliance (B=0.952; OR=2.591).

Overall contribution: OHS is both physical protection and psychological security.

Limitations, Future Research & Examiner Preparation

Interpretation should acknowledge design, sample, and measurement boundaries.

Limitations

Cross-sectional design; freelance-dominant sample; limited subgroup analysis by status/job desk; perception-based questionnaire.

Future Research

Use longitudinal or mixed-methods designs; add organizational support, leadership, safety climate, and psychological contract variables.

Examiner Prep

Why cross-sectional?
Why logistic regression?
Why training not significant?
How to improve TIM policy?

Potential examiner question	Prepared answer focus
Can this study prove causality?	No; it establishes statistically significant associations at one point in time.
Why was training not significant?	Participation alone may not translate into behavior or perceived security without implementation.
What is the strongest recommendation?	Standardize safe work procedures and integrate them into crew allocation and event planning.

FINAL TAKEAWAY

Improving Occupational Health and Safety Compliance Enhances Perceived Job Security Among Event Workers.

The most actionable lever is consistent safe work procedure compliance.



Uthmaniyah
SEKOLAH PASCA SARJANA



Uhamka
SEKOLAH PASCASARJANA

Thank You

Questions & Discussion

