

Abstract

Factors Affecting Fatigue and Stress in Male Manufacturing Workers

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Objectives: The aims of this study were to investigate the factors affecting the fatigue and stress in male manufacturing workers.

Methods: A questionnaire investigating general characteristics, lifestyle factors, job characteristics, fatigue and stress was distributed to 896 subjects. From 851 respondents, 11 responses with insufficient data were excluded. The data were analyzed to investigate the factors affecting personal fatigue and stress.

Results: Among the general characteristics, both fatigue and stress in the older group were significantly lower than in the younger group ($p < 0.05$). Fatigue in the group with higher education was significantly higher than in the group with only high school education ($p < 0.05$). The group who lived alone had significantly more stress ($p < 0.05$). Among lifestyle factors, people who exercised regularly had significantly lower fatigue and stress than those who did not ($p < 0.05$). Fatigue was negatively correlated with decision latitude, supervisor support, and coworker support. Stress was positively correlated with job demand and negatively correlated with decision latitude, supervisor support, and coworker support. Fatigue and stress were positively correlated with each other. Multiple linear regression analysis showed that among job characteristic factors, coworker support affected fatigue while job demand and supervisor support affected stress.

Conclusions: Fatigue and stress were positively correlated, but the job characteristics that affected each were different. This suggests that for effective management of fatigue and stress, the details of job characteristics need to be considered individually for the intervention and prevention of fatigue and stress.

Key Words: Fatigue, Stress, Job characteristics

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* 2003 ()

(Chang, 1995).

(Thoits, 1983).

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(Oh, 2000).

(, 2001).

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가 (Tiesinga ,

1996). Smets (1995)

(1998)

가

. Kim

, Park (1998)

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Bultmann (2002)

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(Kim & Yun, 1998).

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. Cha (1998)

(Pawlikowska , 1994; Loge , 1998).

, Selye(1958)

. Tak (2002)

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. Hobfall(1988)

. Kim (1998)

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Choi(1997)

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. Bultmann (2001)

가

가

가

2

가

3

30

가

Quetelet Index(weight/height square)
BMI(body mass index)

National Institutes of Health(NIH) BMI

18.5 , 18.5 25

, 25 30 , 30

3)

Koh (2001)

가 Stress Response Inventory(SRI)

39

1.

0-1-2-3-4 5 Likert

SRI 가 가

896

851

가

95.0%

11

840

4)

Schwartz (1993)

Fatigue

2.

Assessment Inventory(FAI)

(1995)

가 19

2003

5

16

6

15

(Multidimensional Fatigue Scale: MFS)

3

1-2-3-4-5-6-7 7

Likert

MFS

가 가

1)

5)

Karasek (1979)

(Job Content Questionnaire:

JCQ)

200

, 200

300

, 300

(, 2001).

5

400

, 400

(decision authority)(3

)

(skill discretion)(6) 9

14

4 Likert

0-1-2-3

2)

Karasek(1988)

(4)

20.3±18.6 (p>0.05). 가 68.7±20.0 가 24.5±20.3 (p<0.01). 가 가 (Table 1). 3. (p<0.01) 13.9±15.3 가 18.4±18.8 (p<0.01). 가 16.6±16.2 (p<0.05)(Table 2). 3. Pearson (r=0.52, p<0.001) 가 2 (r=-0.22, p<0.001), (r=-0.10, p<0.01), (r=-0.30, p<0.001) 가 (r=0.13, p<0.01), 가 3 (r=-0.11, p<0.01), (r=-0.22, p<0.001) (Table 3). 30 54.3±23.9 58.8±25.4

Table 2. Fatigue score and stress score of study subjects by lifestyle factors

Variables	Fatigue score		p-value	Stress score		p-value
	No.	Mean ± SD		No.	Mean ± SD	
Smoking						
Non-smoker	428	57.8 ± 23.8	0.0703	388	18.9 ± 18.0	0.4540
Smoker	348	60.9 ± 22.9		320	19.9 ± 18.0	
Missing	64			132		
Drinking						
2times/week<	470	59.1 ± 23.7	0.9066	422	19.1 ± 18.5	0.9551
2times/week	323	58.9 ± 23.0		302	19.2 ± 17.0	
Missing	47			116		
Coffee						
No	371	57.5 ± 23.3	0.0789	337	18.0 ± 16.7	0.0967
Yes	422	60.4 ± 23.4		387	20.2 ± 18.8	
Missing	47			116		
Exercise						
Yes	252	54.3 ± 23.9	0.0004	221	13.9 ± 15.3	0.0013
No	541	58.8 ± 25.4		503	18.4 ± 18.8	
Missing	47			116		
BMI						
24.9	565	59.7 ± 23.4	0.1857	526	20.1 ± 18.4	0.0136
25	228	57.3 ± 23.4		198	16.6 ± 16.2	
Missing	47			116		

4.

, 22%가 , 23%가 , 43%, 30.52% (Table 4). 57% (Bultmann, 2002).

32.76% (Table 5).

가 가 가 (Lee, 1990).

Table 3. Pearson correlation analysis between fatigue score, stress score and psychological work characteristics

Variables	Fatigue score	Stress score	Job demand	Decision latitude	Supervisor support	Coworker support
Fatigue score		0.52***	0.05	-0.10**	-0.22***	-0.30***
Stress score			0.13**	-0.11**	-0.22***	-0.22***
Job demand				-0.05	-0.03	-0.09*
Decision latitude					0.32***	0.33***
Supervisor support						0.66***
Coworker support						

* : p<0.05, ** : p<0.01, *** : p<0.001

Table 4. Factors affecting fatigue score

Fatigue score			
	Parameter estimate	S.E	p-value
Coworker support	-1.46380	0.32577	<0.0001
Age	-0.32185	0.10093	0.0014
Exercise	-2.80285	1.57875	0.0763
Model R ² (Adjust. R ² =0.3052)			

Table 5. Factors affecting stress score

Stress score			
	Parameter estimate	S.E	p-value
Job demand	0.40287	0.09821	<0.0001
Supervisor support	-0.91009	0.22090	0.0003
Age	-0.19402	0.08130	0.0223
BMI	-0.37241	0.19841	0.0759
Exercise	-1.89268	1.17666	0.1209
Coworker support	-0.98081	0.37354	0.0891
Model R ² (Adjust. R ² =0.3276)			

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(Cha, 1992).

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(, 2001; 2002).

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(Sherbourne, 1990).

Chang (1996)

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, Bultmann (2001)

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. Oh(2000)

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가

Koo (1991)

, Kim (1998)

. Kant (2003)

가

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가 0.52

가

가

가

가

가

가

Cha

(1998)

(Kim & Yun, 1998).

Karasek(1998)
Model)

(Job Strain

가

가

88%가

12%

가

- . 2002.
- . 1995. pp92-181.
- . 2001.
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