

· 论 著 ·

某化纤材料生产企业一线工人职业紧张状况的影响因素研究

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摘要: **目的** 了解某化纤材料生产企业一线工人职业紧张状况, 并分析其影响因素, 为制定职业紧张干预措施提供依据。**方法** 于2018年10月采用整群抽样方法, 抽取某化纤材料生产企业一线工人为调查对象。采用中文版付出回报量表(ERI)调查职业紧张情况; 采用多因素logistic回归模型分析职业紧张的影响因素。**结果** 发放问卷1 780份, 回收有效问卷1 115份, 回收有效率为62.64%。其中, 男性427人, 占38.30%; 女性688人, 占61.70%。年龄以21~<40岁为主, 495人占71.22%。工龄<1年561人, 占50.31%, 最长为11年。高噪声作业1 069人, 占95.87%。检出高职业紧张346人, 占31.03%; 低职业紧张769人, 占68.97%。多因素logistic回归分析结果显示, 工龄 ≥ 5 年($OR=1.540$, $95\%CI: 1.057\sim 2.245$)和高噪声作业($OR=1.917$, $95\%CI: 1.004\sim 3.659$)是一线工人产生职业紧张的影响因素。**结论** 该化纤材料生产企业一线工人中, 高职业紧张占31.03%; 高噪声作业和工龄 ≥ 5 年的工人更易产生高职业紧张。

关键词: 职业紧张; 化纤行业; 噪声

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Influencing factors for occupational stress among frontline employees in a chemical fiber manufacturing enterprise

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Abstracts: Objective To investigate the status of occupational stress and analyze its influencing factors among frontline employees working in a chemical fiber manufacturing enterprise, so as to provide insights into the development of occupational stress interventions. **Methods** The frontline employees working in a chemical fiber manufacturing enterprise were selected as the study subjects using a cluster sampling method in October 2018. The status of occupational stress was investigated using the Chinese version of the effort-reward imbalance (ERI) questionnaire. The influencing factors for occupational stress were identified using a multivariable logistic regression model. **Results** A total of 1 780 questionnaires were sent out, and 1 115 valid ones (62.64%) were recovered. Among the 1 115 respondents, there were 427 men (38.30%) and 688 women (61.70%), and 71.22% were at ages of 21 to 39 years. There were 561 respondents

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with < 1 year of service (50.31%), and the longest length of service was 11 years. In addition, there were 1 069 respondents (95.87%) exposed to high noise, and 346 respondents (31.03%) were diagnosed at a high occupational-stress state and 769 (68.97%) at a low state. Multivariable logistic regression analysis identified 5 years or longer of service ($OR=1.540$, $95\%CI: 1.057-2.245$) and exposure to high noise ($OR=1.917$, $95\%CI: 1.004-3.659$) as risk factors for occupational stress among frontline employees in the chemical fiber manufacturing enterprise. **Conclusions** There are 31.03% of frontline employees at a high occupational-stress state in the chemical fiber manufacturing enterprise, and a high occupational-stress state is associated with exposure to high noise and 5 years or longer of service.

Keywords: occupational stress; chemical fiber industry; noise

职业紧张指当工作需求与个人能力、资源或需要不匹配时,发生的有害的躯体和情绪反应。长期的职业紧张不仅会造成认知能力改变、抑郁和焦虑等情绪障碍及职业倦怠,而且可能导致心血管疾病、肌肉骨骼系统疾病和免疫功能损伤等,影响职业人群的身心健康^[1-2]。

生产线作业一线工人经常从事夜班轮班工作,工作负荷大,工作方式单调,是职业紧张的高发群体^[3];频繁接触噪声,更易诱发职业紧张^[4]。化纤行业企业多为劳动密集型,工人工作时间长,工作模式以夜班轮班为主,且经常暴露于作业场所中的生产性噪声,易产生职业紧张^[5]。既往研究发现其他行业一线工人的职业紧张情况不容乐观^[6];而目前国内对化纤行业一线工人职业紧张状况的调查研究较少。为了解化纤材料生产企业一线工人职业紧张情况,辅助制定职业人群职业紧张的干预措施,于2018年10月开展职业紧张状况及影响因素调查。现将结果报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象 选择某大型化纤材料生产企业为调查点。该企业生产化学纤维,工艺流程为原料投料、纺丝、卷绕、纸管(泵板)、包装、运输等。其中纺丝、卷绕车间主要负责保证产品质量,纸管车间负责生产用于卷绕的纸筒。工人多为三班两倒工作制,每班工作12 h,主要接触的职业病危害因素为噪声和高温。采用整群抽样方法抽取该企业一线工人为调查对象,共1 780人。排除标准:有心、肝、脾、肾等器官的严重基础性疾病;有遗传精神病史;有抗抑郁、焦虑等精神类药物服用史。本研究通过杭州医学院医学伦理委员会审查,审批号为LL2020-30;调查对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法 由经统一培训的调查人员进行面对面问卷调查。内容包括年龄、性别、岗位、工龄、工种、疾病情况、职业病危害因素接触情况和工作强度等信息;采用简体中文版付出回报量表(effort-reward im-

balance, ERI)调查工人职业紧张情况;前期研究已证实该量表具有较好的信度和效度^[7]。量表分为工作付出、工作回报和工作内在投入3个维度,23个条目。根据付出得分/(回报得分 $\times 0.5454$)是否大于1,判断职业紧张水平,大于1则视为高职业紧张,反之则为低职业紧张^[8]。ERI量表的Cronbach's α 为0.79。采用AWA6270*型噪声分析仪(杭州爱华仪器有限公司)检测作业场所噪声,根据检测结果纸管(泵板)为高噪声作业。

1.3 统计分析 采用SPSS 19.0软件统计分析。定性资料采用相对数描述,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。职业紧张的影响因素分析采用多因素logistic回归模型。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 一线工人基本情况 发放问卷1 780份,回收有效问卷1 115份,回收有效率为62.64%。其中,男性427人,占38.30%;女性688人,占61.70%。年龄最小18岁,最大56岁。以21~<40岁为主,495人占71.22%。文化程度以初中及以下为主,870人占78.03%。工龄<1年561人,占50.31%;最大工龄11年。工作模式以三班两倒工作制为主,995人占89.24%。高噪声作业1 069人,占95.87%。

2.2 一线工人职业紧张情况 ERI量表分析结果显示,高职业紧张346人,占31.03%;低职业紧张769人,占68.97%。不同工龄工人的职业紧张程度差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),工龄 ≥ 5 年工人的高职业紧张检出率为41.67%。见表1。

2.3 化纤企业一线工人职业紧张影响因素的多因素logistic回归分析 以职业紧张为因变量(0=低职业紧张,1=高职业紧张),以性别、年龄、工龄、噪声作业情况、文化程度和工作模式为自变量,进行多因素logistic回归分析。结果显示,高噪声作业和工龄 ≥ 5 年的工人产生高职业紧张的风险较高。见表2。

表 1 某化纤材料生产企业一线工人职业紧张情况

Table 1 Occupational stress among frontline employees in a chemical fiber manufacturing enterprise

项目 Item	低职业紧张 Low occupational stress (n=769)		高职业紧张 High occupational stress (n=346)		χ^2	P
	人数 n	百分比 Percentage/%	人数 n	百分比 Percentage/%		
性别 Gender					0.358	0.549
男 Male	290	67.92	137	32.08		
女 Female	479	69.62	209	30.38		
年龄/岁 Age/Year					5.717	0.057
18~	30	73.17	11	26.83		
21~	495	71.22	200	28.78		
40~56	244	64.38	135	35.62		
文化程度 Educational level					0.095	0.758
初中及以下 Junior high school and below	602	69.20	268	30.80		
高中及以上 High school and above	167	68.16	78	31.84		
噪声作业情况 Noise level					3.473	0.062
低噪声 Low	26	56.50	20	43.50		
高噪声 High	743	69.52	326	30.48		
工作模式 Working system					0.067	0.796
三班制 Three shifts	685	68.84	310	31.16		
其他 Others	84	70.00	36	30.00		
工龄/年 Length of service/Year					8.389	0.015
<1	392	69.88	169	30.12		
1~	272	72.73	102	27.27		
≥5	105	58.33	75	41.67		

表 2 职业紧张影响因素的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multivariable logistic regression analysis of influencing factors for occupational stress

变量 Variable	参照组 Reference	β	$s_{\bar{x}}$	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
工龄/年 Length of service/Year							
1~	<1	-0.138	0.152	0.826	0.363	0.871	0.647~1.173
≥5		0.432	0.192	5.046	0.025	1.540	1.057~2.245
噪声作业情况 Noise level							
高噪声 High	低噪声 Low	0.651	0.330	3.888	0.049	1.917	1.004~3.659
常量 Constant		-1.256	0.418	9.023	0.003	0.285	

3 讨论

职业紧张不仅会导致职业人群出现倦怠,还会引发一系列其他问题。一项韩国的研究表明,有21%的工人为高职业紧张状态,导致其中6.7%发生缺血性心脏病,6.9%发生中风,13.6%发生重度抑郁症,4%自杀^[9]。近年来,我国职业人群精神心理疾病发病率也在迅速增加^[10]。由此可见职业紧张对职业人

群的危害不容小觑。

本研究发现化纤行业有31.03%的一线工人存在高职业紧张,低于供电企业员工(52.90%)^[11]、内科医生(37.80%)^[12]、工矿企业工人(47.35%)^[5]、煤矿工人(53.16%)^[13],高于制药企业流水线工人(9.20%)^[14]和电子制造业工人(11.90%)^[15]。化纤行业一线生产线工作时间长,重复度高,可能是造成工人职业紧张的主要因素。长期处于高职业紧张状

态,易出现抑郁、焦虑、职业倦怠等精神系统疾病,甚至造成自杀等社会性事件的发生^[16]。应采取综合性防范措施,给予工人相应的心理干预和社会支持。

本研究结果显示,高噪声作业工人产生高职业紧张的风险是低噪声作业工人的1.917倍,与LU等^[5]的研究结果($OR=1.23$)较为接近。王建宇等^[17]对某电子厂的研究发现接触噪声组的工人职业紧张程度更高。俞发荣等^[18]研究发现,噪声污染可以使大鼠去甲肾上腺素水平明显升高,多巴胺水平下降,热休克蛋白-70表达升高。JIN等^[19]研究发现,急性噪声暴露后小鼠脑中肾上腺素和5-羟色胺水平平均上升。提示噪声可能通过影响机体相应激素水平引起职业紧张,但噪声导致职业紧张的内在作用机制还有待于进一步研究。

工龄5年及以上的工人高职业紧张产生风险是工龄小于1年的1.540倍,与赵容等^[20]的研究结论一致。工龄与职业紧张之间存在正相关关系,企业应关注工龄较长工人的心理健康,预防职业紧张相关疾病的发生。

综上所述,高噪声暴露可增加化纤行业一线工人高职业紧张风险,今后应加强对噪声作业的监管和防护。对于长期噪声暴露、工龄较长的职业人群,应关注其心理健康,警惕职业紧张的出现。本研究也存在一些不足。本研究根据工种噪声定点监测结果,而非使用个体噪声检测仪对每位工人的噪声暴露情况进行评价和分组,可能导致错误分类偏倚,影响研究结果的稳定性。另外,本研究为横断面调查,用来评价噪声暴露与职业紧张之间的因果关系说服力尚不足。今后可以开展进一步的机制研究和人群调查,以便更好地探究噪声暴露与职业紧张的关系。

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