- Abstract-

Factors associated with Respiratory Usage of Manufacturing Workers

Based on the Reasoned Action Theory

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Objectives: The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors associated with respirator usage on the basis of reasoned action theory.

Methods: The data were collected from August 1 to September 30 1999, and study subjects consisted of 303 workers who were employed in the manufacturing industries. A self-administered questionnaire was used to measure the attitude, subjective norm and related factors.

Results: In bivariate analysis, the variables related to protector usage were prevention of occupational disease, protection of toxic material, disturbance during working, troublesome of usage,

proper exchange of protector. Multivariate logit analysis was used to estimate factors associated with respirator usage. Significant predictors that are related to respirator usage were attitude toward the behavior, size of industry and proper exchange of protector.

Conclusions: The results suggest that it is strongly required to focus on attitude toward the behavior in order to improve workers' usage of respirator.

Key Words: Respirator, Theory of Reasoned Action, Attitude, Subjective norm

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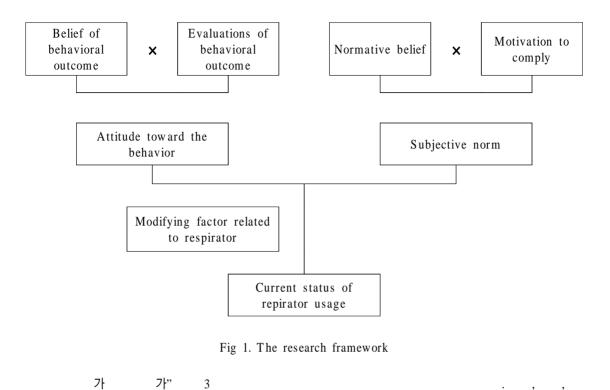
I. (Last, 1989). Sobal (1985)가 , Albelin (1987)가 Waldron(1989) 가 가 가 가 (attitude) 가 가 (Health 가 Belief Model) (Becker, 가 1974) (Kasl Cobb, 1966). 가 가' 가 가 가 (Montano, 1986; Carter, 1990; (Andersen , 1999). , 1968; Suchman, 1970). (Fishbein Ajzen, 1975; Ajzen Fishbein, 가 1980).

2. 가 가 가 가 Table 1 가 (Strecher , 1999). , 1997; 가 Fig 1 가 3. Table 1 가 1) 1. 1999 8 1 9 30 5 4 8,350 303 가" 가" 2

가", " 가" "

가

가



3 가 가 가 5 가 가 가 5 5 2) 가 가 가 가 3) 가 5 가 가 가

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A0=
                                                                             (Attitude toward an behavior)
                         가
                                                         bi=
                                                                        i 가
                                                                                 가
                                                         ei = bi
         가
                                                                        3
                                                                                                   3
                  가
                                                            logit
                                                         SN = \sum_{i=1}^{m} NBj MCj
4.
                                                          j⊨l
                                                         SN =
                                                         NBj =
                                                                                                가
                                                         MCj =
                                               5
                                    3
        0,
                       1,
                                       2)
                                                                                                가
     Likert
                                                       1.
                           logit
       5
                                                                                          가
                                                       가
  A0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} bi ei
                                                                                      Table 2
        i=1
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가 (1.34 ± 0.66) (1.68 ± 0.50) 7 (Table 5). (1.34 ± 0.68) (1.59 ± 0.59) 3. 3 60.1%가 가 39.9% 가 261 41.4% 가 가 (Table 5). 58.6% . 62.1% 가 2. 66.0% 가 (Table 4). (1.69 ± 0.59) (1.58 ± 0.68) 가 가 가 가 1.24 ± 0.43 1.09 ± 0.29 가 1.51 ± 0.77 , 1.49 ± 0.67 3 (Table 5). 가 259 4. 가 60.6% 가 log it logit (283) 284 , 가 가 (Table 3). 가 가

가

Likert (NIOSH, 1987). 가 가 (Table 6). 가 가 가 가 가 (Fishbein Ajzen, 1975; Ajzen Fishbein, 1980). (1999) 가 가가 가 가 가 1994; 1995) 가 가 (1992),

·

- 33 -

(1992)

11.4% 가 가 (, 1992; , 1998) 가 가 가 가 가 가 , 1994). 가 가 가 t 가 5 가 V. 가 , 1999 1 9 30 4 가 303 가 가 logit

- 34 -

련이 높았다. 규범적 신념에서는 유의한 차이를 보이지 않았다. 보호구 착용에 영향을 주는 매개요인과 보호구 착용 상태에서는 보호구 적절한 교체여부가 의미있었고, 다른 항목은 유의하지 않았다.

근로자의 보호구 착용 여부에 영향을 미치는 요인을 파악하기 위한 다변량 분석에서는 보호구 착용에 대한 태도가 보호구 착용상태에 긍정적인 영향을 미치고 있었으며, 통계적으로 유의하였다. 주관적 규범은 이 연구에서는 긍정적인 방향으로 작용하고는 있으나 통계적으로 유의하지는 않았다. 또한 사업장 규모가 보호구 착용상태에 유의한 영향을 미치고 있었으며, 매개요인 중 보호구 교체만이 유의한 변수였고, 나머지 요인은 유의하지 않았다.

따라서 보호구의 착용률을 높이기 위해서는 주관적 규범 보다 태도에 중점을 둘 필요가 있고, 행동에 대한 태도 중 긍정적인 요소는 강화하고 부정적인 요인을 제거하는 방향으로 추진시킬 필요가 있다. 또한 대규모 사업장 보다 중소규모의 사업장에 주안점을 두어야 하겠다.

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Table 1. Descriptions of measurement variable

Variable	Measurement level		
1. Attitude toward respiratory usage			
Belief of behavioral outcome positive effect prevention of occupational disease protection of toxic material	 2 strongly disagree 1 somewhat disagree 0 don't know 1 somewhat agree 2 strongly agree 		
negative effect - disturbance during work - troublesome of usage - difficulty in keeping	 - 2 strongly disagree - 1 somewhat disagree 0 don't know 1 somewhat agree 2 strongly agree 		
2) Evaluation of behavioral outcome	1 very unimportant2 unimportant3 don't know4 important5 very important		
2. Subjective norm			
 Normative belief Family Coworker Supervisor Motivation to comply 	- 2 never necessity for usage - 1 little necessity for usage 0 don't know 1 be necessary to use 2 be absolutely necessary to use 1 never comply 2 not comply 3 don't know 4 comply 5 alwalys comply		
3. Modifying factor related to respirator	,		
 Education experience Persuation and guidance Proper exchange Recognition of toxic material Recognition of toxic effect 	1 Yes 2 No		

Table 2. Beliefs of behavioral outcome and status of respiratory usage

	Status of respiratory		4.4.1
	poor	good	- total
Prevention of occupational disease			
• agree	57(31.7)	123(68.3)	180(100.0)
•don't know	58(54.2)	49(45.8)	107(100.0)
• disagree	13(81.3)	3(18.8)	16(100.0)
Protection of toxic material			
• agree	59(34.3)	113(65.7)	172(100.0)
•don't know	54(50.9)	52(49.1)	106(100.0)
• disagree	15(60.0)	10(40.0)	25(100.0)
Disturbance during work			
• disagree	31(29.5)	74(70.5)	105(100.0)
•don't know	47(41.2)	67(58.8)	114(100.0)
• agree	50(59.5)	34(40.5)	84(100.0)
Troublesome of usage			
• disagree	39(31.2)	86(68.8)	125(100.0)
•don't know	27(35.1)	50(64.9)	77(100.0)
• agree	62(61.4)	39(38.6)	101(100.0)
Difficulty in keeping			
• disagree	73(45.1)	89(54.9)	162(100.0)
•don't know	18(40.9)	26(59.1)	44(100.0)
• agree	37(38.1)	60(61.9)	97(100.0)

Table 3. Normative belief and status of respiratory usage

	Status of respirator		4-4-1
	poor	good	- total
Normative belief of coworker			
• be necessary to use	102(39.4)	157(60.6)	259(100.0)
•don't know	22(73.3)	8(26.7)	30(100.0)
• no necessity for usage	4(11.1)	10(71.4)	14(100.0)
Normative belief of supervisor			
• be necessary to use	117(41.3)	166(58.7)	283(100.0)
•don't know	9(60.0)	6(40.0)	15(100.0)
• no necessity for usage	2(40.0)	3(60.0)	5(100.0)
Normative belief of family			
• be necessary to use	117(41.2)	167(58.8)	284(100.0)
•don't know	9(56.3)	7(43.8)	16(100.0)
•no necessity for usage	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(100.0)

Table 4. Modifying factor related to respiratory and status of respiratory usage

	Status o	Status of respiratory	
	poor	good	- total
Education experience			
• yes	95(39.9)	143(60.1)	238(100.0)
• no	33(50.8)	32(49.2)	65(100.0)
Persuation and guidance			
• yes	108(41.4)	153(58.6)	261(100.0)
• no	20(47.6)	22(52.4)	42(100.0)
proper exchange			
• yes	97(37.9)	159(62.1)	256(100.0)
• no	31(66.0)	16(34.0)	47(100.0)
Recognition of toxic material			
• yes	101(41.9)	140(58.1)	241(100.0)
• no	27(43.5)	35(56.5)	62(100.0)
Recognition of toxic effect			
• yes	90(41.9)	125(58.1)	215(100.0)
• no	38(43.2)	50(56.8)	88(100.0)

Table 5. Mean values of related variable by respiratory usage

uint: mean (S.D.)

	respiratory usage		
	poor	good	- p value
Attitude toward respiratory usage			
Prevention of occupational disease	1.34 (0.66)	1.68 (0.50)	0.00
Protection of toxic material	1.34 (0.68)	1.59 (0.59)	0.00
Disturbance during work	0.85 (0.78)	1.23 (0.75)	0.00
Troublesome of usage	0.82 (0.87)	1.27 (0.80)	0.00
Difficulty in keeping	1.17 (0.91)	1.28 (0.89)	0.27
Normative belief			
Coworker	1.77 (0.49)	1.84 (0.50)	0.20
Supervisor	1.90 (0.35)	1.93 (0.31)	0.39
Family	1.90 (0.35)	1.95 (0.25)	0.14
Modifying factor related to respirator			
Education	1.58 (0.68)	1.69 (0.59)	0.15
proper exchange	1.09 (0.29)	1.24 (0.43)	0.00
Recognition of hazard	1.49 (0.77)	1.51 (0.77)	0.80

Table 6. The result of logit analysis

Variable	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	Pr>Chi- Square
Attitude toward respiratory usage	0.217	0.067	0.001
Subjective Norm	0.085	0.038	0.267
Size of industry	3.024	0.334	0.000
Education	0.127	0.257	0.621
Proper exchange	0.716	0.439	0.039
Recognition of hazard	0.117	0.215	0.587