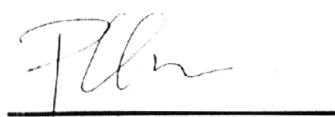


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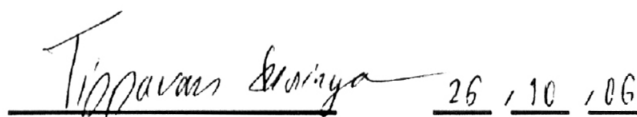
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The purposes of this research were to study level of work environments, level of quality of work life, level of job stress, the relationships between work environments and job stress, quality of work life and job stress and to predictive variables related to fertilizer factory employees' job stress. The samples were 160 fertilizer factory employees at Phrapradaeng Factory, Samutprakarn Province, Thai Central Chemical Plc. Data were collected by using questionnaires and analyzed by using package computer program. Statistical procedures in this study were percentage, arithmetic means, standard deviation, t-test, F-test, Multiple Comparison (Scheffe') Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Stepwise Multiple Regression.

The findings of this study indicated that 1) Most of the fertilizer factory employees' work environments, quality of work life and job stress were in a moderate level 2) There was a significant difference of fertilizer factory employees' job stress at statistical level of .05 among fertilizer factory employees with differences in working time shift and no shift 3) There were negative relationship between work environments and job stress at statistical level of .01 4) There were negative relationship between quality of work life and job stress in safety and healthy working condition, opportunity for developing and using human capacity, opportunity for developing continue growth and security, a feeling to belonging, employee rights and social relevance of work life at statistical level of .05 5) Safety and healthy working condition, opportunity for developing continue growth and security, work environments and work shift at statistical level of .05 were most important predictive efficiency for job stress and could predict job stress up to 31.6 percent.



Student's signature



Thesis Advisor's signature