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PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY OF SHIFT WORKERS IN THE ARCTIC

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Arctic zone is one of the few regions of the world where there are practically untouched reserves of hydrocarbon and mineral resources. Within relatively small areas here are the largest deposits of minerals. The Arctic is characterized by low winter temperatures (down to -50 degrees), large diurnal temperature variations (up to 25 degrees), strong winds (up to 14-16 m / s), frequent snowstorms in the winter and rain in summer.

For the process conditions used shift method of work organization, which consists in the performance of professional activities outside the place of residence of workers when they can not be provided daily return them to the place of permanent residence.

Professional activities of fly-in-fly-out workers in the Arctic could be categorized as an extreme labor form, because their ability to live and work is accompanied by the spatio-temporal, social, informational limitations. In these circumstances the fly-in-fly-out specialists was developed adverse functional status, professional destruction, which contribute to reduce the effectiveness of activities lead to poor health, mistakes, accidents and injury in the workplace.

Professional activities and psychology of personality are closely linked, it is due to the fact that on the one hand the individual worker characteristics influence the process and the result of professional activities, on the other hand, the professional identity is formed in the course of its work, under its influence. This may indicate that the success of professional work and safety behavior of fly-in-fly-out workers in extreme conditions depends largely on the characteristics of the individual professional and effectiveness of psychological self. Therefore, the study of safe behavior is necessary, taking into account not only the organization and working conditions, but also the characteristics of his psychological security as possible to avoid errors in the workplace.

In studies of the concept of security is considered in a different context. We are based on the views of M.A. Kotika, which defines the concepts of safety and security, saying that security - is the potential for a person to confront the dangers and safety - it is the result the practical realization of these opportunities.

The purpose of the scientific work is to examine the criteria of psychological security in fly-in-fly-out workers in the Arctic. The study was conducted at the plant for the construction of pipelines in the Arctic using the following methods: survey, observation, psychological testing, discriminant analysis step by step.

Methods: questionnaires, observation, psychological testing. We developed a questionnaire for the study of subjective evaluation of safety of builders at work, part-time, professional work environment. Type of research: analytical, cross.

For builders of trunk pipelines, assessing workplace as dangerous, characterized by the following professional destruction: the pedantic type of character accentuation, a high level of deficit aggression and low deficit inner self-delimiting.