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Non-Physical workplace Risk perception

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Abstract

New global technological tendencies involve virtual life and virtual communication. In accordance with virtual life, the creation of an online workplace allows companies a field to offer specialized services. Occupational health science is continuously improving the safety and security of workplaces and has the challenge of considering the factors that must be considered in a non-physical workplace as real hazards. This research assesses the available information and validates it through methodical evaluation from documents and reports of official international institutions aimed at safe and security science. As a result, is defined the main risks involved in online workplaces related to safety and security science in the workplace, as well as; this factor is directly related to causes of work illnesses and is established as a priority to accomplish that a workplace will be considered "healthy & safe".

Keywords: Online workplace, risks factors, security factors, hazards, health and security hazards

1. Introduction

The novelty of recent online apps and systems introduces new strategies for market and work tasks to allow the employees to develop a quantity of tsk from a different place that is not located physically in the company facilities. In this sense, the use of technology and access to new communications have an increasing role in the new industrial traditions[1-3].

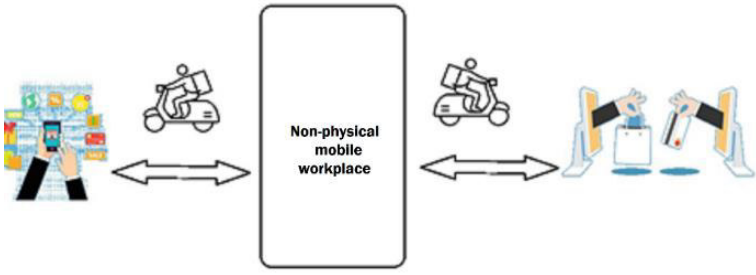

Figure 1. Online Delivery

From the point of view of occupational health can sound obvious that with more workplaces, there will be more issues to manage into workplaces [4], but the research question merging now is:

What is the perception nowadays about the mobile/non-physical workplaces from of point of view of safety and health?.

The rest of the document is structured as follows. Section 2 Related works. Section 3 Method. Section 4 Results. Finally, Section 5 Conclusions.

2. Related works

The appearance of new normality since early 2020 year with the emergency caused by the pandemic of COVID-19 push even more, E-commerce, increasing at the same time demand and services to fill the requirements [5], as mentioned by H. Chaudhary, in the research "Analyzing the Paradigm Shift of Consumer Behavior Towards E-Commerce During Pandemic Lockdown" in 2022.

The paper "Mobile Virtual Work: A New Paradigm" by H. Schaffers, it is explored Mobile Workplaces from the perspectives of using mobile technologies as innovation tools in business practice, Identifying the challenges and factors related to mobile workplaces. Such manner that the organizational and technical matters related to Mobile Workplaces are presented as important settings [6,7].

3. Method description

The method covers six stages, shown in Figure 2: (i) Research. (ii) IT tools. (iii) Data collection method. (iv) Sampling. (v) Analysis of data. (vi) Documentation.

According to the methodological development of this paper in the Research stage, was established the meaning of the research, the research question, and the following keywords: online workplace, risks factors, security factors, hazards, health and security hazards, threats in the workplace. Non-physical workplaces, mobile workplaces, e-commerce, online platforms, and online delivery workplace. Then it is placed up the Technological Tools to develop the investigation: Google Scholar, Google forms, Cmap-Tools, and Cloud analysis tools. In order to collect the data, a survey was developed about what is the perception of Non-Physical/Mobile workplaces, asking for positive and negative insights of these. The population is the general public, who can be customers, workers, and both at the same time of the Mobile workplaces platforms. For analyzing the data, the answers were compiled in a spreadsheet, ordering, classifying, and categorizing. Subsequently, using a Cloud Analysis method is getting a visualization of the results. As the last stage, all this research is documented [8].

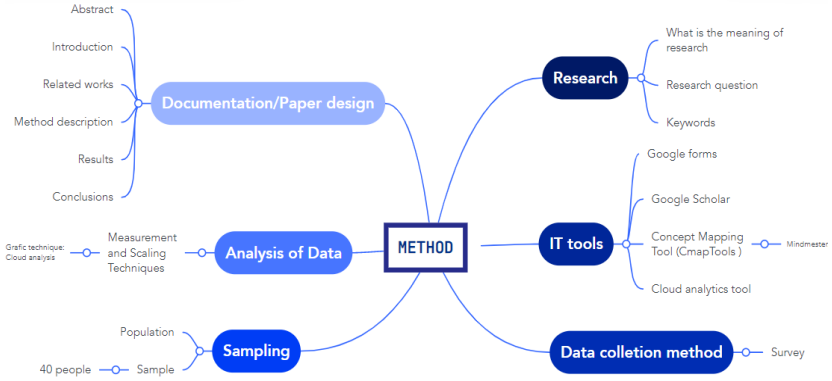

Figure 2. Method stages

4. Results

The results are shown graphically; the overall perception is shown in Figure 3, where is displayed that 96% of people asked wrote an answer about the positive perception of Mobile/non-Physical workplaces, while only 59.5% had an answer for the negative perception of these Online platforms as workplaces.

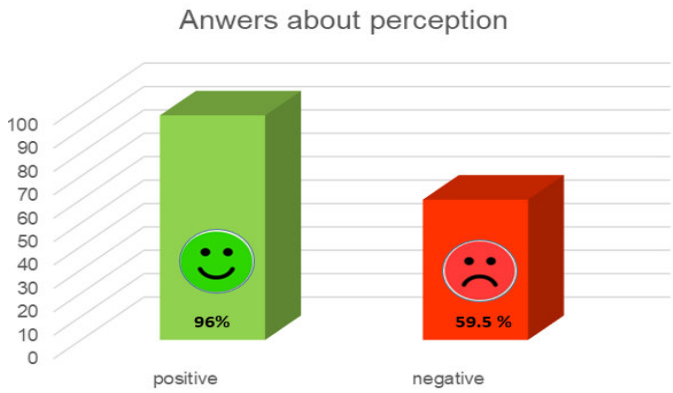

Figure 3. Overall perception of Mobile/non-Physical workplaces

5. Conclusions

Mobile/non-Physical workplaces seem comfortable for the general public, but the main risks found are that people become lonely and isolated; however, more seriously, the main hazard for the health of workers will be an overload of work caused by lack of surveillance and schedule programmed [9,10]. Figure 4 is illustrated the mobile/non-Physical workplaces with a positive perception. Figure 5 shows the perception of risk in mobile/non-Physical workplaces.

Figure 4. Mobile/non-Physical workplaces positive perception.

Figure 5. Perception of risk mobile/non-Physical workplaces)

Health and safety in the Mobile/non-physical workplaces are not broadly documented as the other workplaces named as common in the meaning of the definition, as is mentioned in the DIRECTIVE 2013/35/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL. The directive specifies that is applicable for those workplaces, temporary and spatially permanent, excluding directly mobile/non-physical workplaces as the e-commerce or Online Delivery OD platforms [11-13]. In such a manner, the actual perception of the mobile/non-physical workplaces is still blurry the official definition, and more worrying, there is no much information about the existing risks into these workplaces.

6. References

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