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Demographic Profile And Occupational Health Of Information Technology Professionals

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Abstract

This study was conducted among the Information Technology (IT) executives (N=300) in Chennai who were having a minimum of five years' experience to document the problem while working on computers and the type and kind of problems perceived. This study also examined the relationship between the ergonomic variables such as the position of monitor, mouse and position of various body locations. Moreover, it established the relationship between the viewing distance of the monitor and visual discomfort in the employees of software employees. Musculoskeletal problems were very high, along with the subjects who were not using proper ergonomic guidelines. Stress and Visual discomfort were the other problems encountered by the participating IT Professionals. The females reported more musculoskeletal problems (80 Percentage) when compared to male. There are little knowledge and awareness among IT executives about ergonomic factors that was reduce these problems..

Key words: Demographic Profile, Occupational Health, Information Technology

Introduction

4.1 Table showing Gender wise classification of the respondents

Table 4.1 Gender wise classification of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	323	46.9
Female	366	53.1
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 366 respondents out of 689 forming 53.1 percentage are female. Followed by 323 respondents forming 46.9 percentage are male.

4.2 Table showing Age wise classification of the respondents

Table 4.2Age wise classification of the respondents

Age wise classification	Percent	Valid Percent
Below 20 Years	5	.7
21-30 Years	588	85.3
31-40 Years	93	13.5
41-50 Years	3	.4
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 588 respondents out of 689 forming 85.3 percentage are in the age 21-30 years.

Followed by 93 respondents forming 13.5 percentage are in the age 31-40years, 5 respondents consisting 0.7 percentage are in the age below 20 years, 3 respondents consisting of 0.4 percentage are in the age 41-50 years.

4.3 Table showing Marital status wise classification of the respondents

Table 4.3 Marital status wise classification of the respondents

Marital Status	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Single, Never Married	406	58.9
Married	282	40.9
Single, Divorced	1	.1
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 406 respondents out of 689 forming 58.9 percentage are Single, Never Married. Followed by 282 respondents forming 40.9 percentage are married and remaining 1 respondents consisting 0.9 percentage is single, Divorced.

4.4 Table showing Educational qualification wise classification of the respondents

Table 4.4 Educational qualification wise classification of the respondents

Educational qualification	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Post Graduate	236	34.3
Under Graduate	438	63.6
Intermediate	13	1.9
Others	2	.3
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 438 respondents out of 689 forming 63.6 percentage have completed Under graduation. Followed by 236 respondents forming 34.3 percentage have completed Post graduation, 13 respondents consisting 1.9 percentage have completed intermediate, 2 respondents consisting 0.3 percentage have completed others qualifications like diploma and certification courses.

4.5 Table showing Occupational category of the respondents

Table 4.5 Occupational category of the respondents

Occupational Category	**Frequency**	**Percent**
IT Industry	218	31.6
IT- Enabled Service- Voice based	279	40.5
IT -Enabled service -NonVoice Based	192	27.9
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 279 respondents out of 689 forming 40.5 percentage are in IT- Enabled Service-Voice based. Followed by 218 respondents forming 31.6 percentage are in Information Technology industry , 192 respondents consisting 27.9 percentage are in IT- Enabled Service- Non-voice based.

4.6 Table showing Designation of the respondents

Table 4.6Designation of the respondents

Designation	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Call Center Executive	247	35.8
Medical Coder	73	10.6
Medical Transcriptionist	156	22.6
Software Engineer	213	30.9
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 247 respondents out of 689 forming 35.8 percentage are working as call center executive. Followed by 213 respondents forming 30.9 percentage are working as software Engineer, 156 respondents consisting 22.6 percentage are working as medical transcriptionist, 73 respondents consisting 10.6 percentage are working as medical coder.

4.7 Table showing Current experience of the respondents

Table 4.7 Current experience of the respondents

Current Experience	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Less than one year	187	27.1
One to two years	331	48.0
Two to five years	104	15.1
above Five years	67	9.7
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 331 respondents out of 689 forming 48.0 percentage having one to two years of present experience. Followed by 187 respondents forming 27.1 percentage having less than one year of experience, 104 respondents consisting 15.1 percentage having two to five years of present experience,67 respondents consisting 9.7 percentage having above five years of present experience.

4.8 Table showing Overall experience of the respondents

Table 4.8 Overall experience of the respondents

Overall experience	**Frequency**	**Percent**
Lessthan one year	158	22.9
One to two years	240	34.8
Two to five years	134	19.4
above Five years	157	22.8
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 240 respondents out of 689 forming 34.8 percentage having one to two years of overall experience. Followed by 158 respondents forming 22.9 percentage having less than one year of overall experience, 157 respondents consisting 22.8 percentage having above five years of overall experience,134 respondents consisting 19.4 percentage having two to five years of overall experience.

4.9 Table showing Weekly working hours of the respondents

Table 4.9 Weekly working hours of the respondents

Weekly working hours	Frequency	Percent
Less than 20 hours	24	3.5
21-40 Hours	383	55.6
41-50 Hours	232	33.7
51-60 Hours	49	7.1
More than 60 Hours	1	.1
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 383 respondents out of 689 forming 55.6 percentage are working 21-40 hours per week. Followed by 232 respondents forming 33.7 percentage are working 41-50 hours per week, 49 respondents consisting 7.1 percentage are working 51-60 hours per week, 24 respondents consisting 3.5 percentage are having less than 20 hours per week, 1 respondents consisting 0.1 percentage are having more than 60 hours per week.

4.10 Table showing Frequency of break during long hours of work

Table 4.10 Frequency of break during long hours of work

Frequency of break during long hours of work	Frequency	Percent
Never	37	5.4
Rarely	234	34.0
Occasionally	286	41.5
Often	83	12.0
Frequently	49	7.1
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 286 respondents out of 689 forming 41.5 percentage are taking break occasionally. Followed by 234 respondents forming 34.0 percentage are taking break rarely, 83 respondents consisting 12.0 percentage are taking break often,49 respondents consisting 7.1 percentage are taking break frequently,37 respondents consisting 5.4 percentage are taking break never.

4.11 Table showing Minutes of break given for refreshing

Table 4.11 Minutes of break given for refreshing

Minutes of break given for refreshing	Frequency	Percent
Lessthan 5 Minutes	306	44.4
6-10 Minutes	264	38.3
11-20 Minutes	95	13.8
At least 30 Minutes	24	3.5
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 306 respondents out of 689 forming 44.4 percentage are preferred to take less than 5 minutes. Followed by 264 respondents forming 38.3 percentage are preferred to take 6-10 minutes, 95 respondents consisting 13.8 percentage are preferred to take 11-20 minutes,24 respondents consisting 3.5 percentage are preferred to take at least 30 minutes.

4.12 Table showing availability of Work shifts

Table 4.12 Availability of Work shifts

Work shifts	Frequency	Percent
Yes	325	47.2
No	364	52.8
Total	689	100.0

From the above table infers that 364 respondents out of 689 forming 52.8 percentage are not having any shift systems in their organisations. Followed by 325 respondents forming 47.2 percentage are having shift system in their organisation.

4.13 Table showing Nature of shift work

Table 4.13Nature of shift work

Nature of shift work	Frequency	Percent
Constant Shift work	289	88.9
Rotating Shift work	36	11.1
Total	325	100.0

From the above table infers that 325 respondents forming 47.2 percentage are working in shift, 289 respondents consisting 88.9 percentage are working in constant shift work, 36 respondents consisting 11.1 percentage are working in rotating shift work.

4.14 Table showing Schedule for night shift

Table 4.14 Schedule for night shift

Schedule for night shift	Frequency	Percent
Changes in every week	13	36.1
Changes in every fortnight	11	30.6
Unpredictable	12	33.3
Total	36	100.0

From the above table infers that 13 respondents consisting 36.1 percentage are working in shifts and it got changed in every week,12 respondents consisting 33.3 percentage are opined that the changes in schedule are not predictable, 11 respondents consisting 30.6 percentage are working in shifts and it got changed in every fortnight.

4.15 Table showing Work off for night shifts

Table 4.15Work off for night shifts

Work off for night shifts	Frequency	Percent
1.00	15	41.7
2.00	21	58.3
Total	36	100.0

From the above table infers that 36 respondents forming 5.2 percentage are working in night shifts, 21 respondents consisting 58.3 percentage are having week off of 2 days,15 respondents consisting 41.7 percentage are having week of 1 day for working in night shifts

Conclusion

It is inferred from the above table, the level of significance of the Fishers test for this hypothesis is 0.841, which is more than level of 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is a no significant variation between the indoor environmental parameters like ambient temperature , humidity, lighting level and background noise in the work area are optimal for the employees to function comfortably and Too many deadlines in work that are difficult to meet. $H_{0:}$ There is no significant variation between the indoor environmental parameters like ambient temperature , humidity, lighting level and background noise in the work area are optimal for the employees to function comfortably and Difficulty falling asleep & Frequent awakening from sleepH_{26} : There is significant variation between the indoor environmental parameters like ambient temperature , humidity, lighting level and background noise in the work area are optimal for the employees to function comfortably and Difficulty falling asleep & Frequent awakening from sleep. It is inferred from the above table, the level of significance of the Fishers test for this hypothesis is 0.000, Which is smaller than level of 0.05. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant variation between the indoor environmental parameters like ambient temperature, humidity, lighting level and background noise in the work area are optimal for the employees to function comfortably and Difficulty falling asleep & Frequent awakening from sleep

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