Journal of Human Security | 2023 | Volume 19 | Issue 2 | Pages 26-37
DOI: 10.12924/johs2023.19020004
ISSN: 1835-3800

Journal of Human Security

Research Article

An Empirical Exploration of Human Factors, Sense of Security, and Well-Being in Contemporary Social Work Environments

Vimala Venugopal Muthuswamy[1]

[1]Department of Management, College of Business, King Faisal University, Al-Ahsa 31982, Saudi Arabia.
Email: fmuthuswamy@kfu.edu.sa

Submitted: 11 July 2023 | In revised form: 17 October 2023 | Accepted: 12 November 2023 | Published: 28 December 2023

Abstract: Purpose: This research aims to explore the intricate relationships between human factors affecting information security, the sense of security, occupational health and safety for social workers, and the professional and occupational well-being of social workers. Furthermore, this research has used sense of security as a mediating variable among the proposed direct path of this research. In response to the evolving landscape of information technology and its impact on social work practice, the study seeks to contribute empirical insights that inform organizational policies, educational frameworks, and support structures. Method: This research employed the STATA-SEM approach for advanced statistical analysis. Moreover, the data was collected from 199 social workers, working in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The study validates measurement instruments adapted from prior research and utilizes Direct Path and Mediating Path Analyses to explore the proposed direct and mediated impacts. Findings: The empirical findings reveal significant direct influences of human factors on professional security and safety, occupational health and safety, and the sense of security. The study also reveals the critical mediating role of sense of security, elucidating its impact on broader dimensions of social work practitioners' well-being. Originality/Significance: This research contributes novel insights by blending quantitative rigor with nuanced exploration, enriching our theoretical understanding of information security challenges in social work. The findings hold significance for policymakers, organizational leaders, and educators, offering practical strategies to foster a secure and supportive work environment for social work professionals in the face of escalating information security demands.

Keywords: Information Security, Social Work, Human Factors, Sense of Security, Occupational Well-being.

1. Introduction

The experiences of social work practitioners are influenced by a multitude of factors in the dynamic market of today. Organizational psychology research has consistently demonstrated the significance of human factors in social workers' total job effectiveness and well-being [1]. Coping skills, interpersonal relationships, and job fulfillment are the three main factors which are highlighted in the literature [2]. Information security research has emphasized the necessity of upholding ethical standards and protecting sensitive data through organizational rules, initiatives, and awareness-raising activities [3]. The intersection of information security and human factors, on the other hand, is an interesting area where these threads meet and lead to more study in the field [4]. While the current literature studies each component in detail [5, 6], it also encourages a more comprehensive understanding of the ways [7] in which these seemingly unrelated parts interact to shape the experiences of social work practitioners as a whole.

Empirical research carried out in social work settings has shown a number of variables influencing the safety and wellbeing of field workers [8]. Notably, Reeves, Pattinson and Butavicius [9] research in organizational psychology has focused on the complex dynamics of human variables impacting social work practitioners. The literature has focused a lot of emphasis on job satisfaction, which is a critical component of human factors and has been demonstrated to have a substantial impact on social workers' overall job performance and satisfaction [10]. It has been discovered that social workers' sense of overall belonging, team cohesion, and job satisfaction are significantly influenced by their positive interpersonal contacts at work [11]. Additionally, emotional resistance and stress management are essential human traits that help social workers handle the demands of their job [12]. Information security empirical research has shown how important organizational structures are for protecting private information in social work contexts. Strong policies, comprehensive training programs, and the development of an awareness culture are all necessary for social workers to use good information security practices [13]. Furthermore, research has indicated the impact that information security has on the general operations of social work organizations, emphasizing the necessity of a private and safe environment to maintain moral standards and promote trust [14]. Despite the fact that these study streams have produced valuable insights [13, 15], there is still a significant knowledge vacuum about the complex interactions between human factors that impact information security and how those interactions affect social workers' perceptions of security.

Although some advancements have been achieved in

librello

understanding specific facets of social work environments [16], a significant research gap persists regarding the complex relationship between human factors that impact information security, security perception, and the well-being and protection of social workers in their professional capacities. Despite research shows that job satisfaction and interpersonal interactions have an impact on the well-being of social work professionals, little is known about how these human factors interact with information security standards [17, 18]. The literature that currently exists mainly covers each of these parts separately, ignoring any potential linkages or synergies between them. Furthermore, while information security norms and training are essential, it is uncertain how they will impact social workers' overall sense of security and well-being [18]. There is a considerable research vacuum regarding the mediating role of sense of security in the interplay between human factors influencing information security and the professional security and safety of social workers [17]. Understanding how subjective security experience mediates how human elements affect total professional well-being is essential for creating targeted therapies and activities to improve social workers' work environments [19]. Current social work research often ignores the holistic perspective [20, 21], which considers the complex interaction between information security and human factors in determining professionals' overall security. This study presents a more comprehensive and integrated evaluation of social work sector factors to cover these significant gaps in the literature.

The foundation of this study lies in the social-ecological paradigm, which posits that the well-being of individuals is actively influenced by the interplay between environmental, interpersonal, and personal factors [22]. Drawing upon this theoretical framework, the research will investigate the interplay between information security and human factors such as job satisfaction and coworker relationships within the social work environment. This study endeavors to shed light on the complex interconnections among these variables, with a specific emphasis on the mediating role of a sense of security in the overall professional safety and security of social workers. By employing a socio-ecological framework, this study generates theoretically grounded insights that can inform social work policy and practice.

2. Literature Review

There has been a considerable amount of empirical research done into social work settings, focusing on the factors that influence the well-being and productivity of practitioners [14, 23]. Scholars have studied human features from a psychological, emotional, and interpersonal perspective in great detail. They investigated coping techniques, personal characteristics, and how these influence job satisfaction [24]. Understanding the complex dynamics of security perception in social work settings has also attracted significant attention. Scholarly investigations have looked into how rules, support systems, and organizational structures help to establish a safe workplace [14, 25]. This empirical investigation uses a variety of approaches, including questionnaires, interviews, and observational studies, to capture the multidimensional nature of everyday experiences and interactions in social work settings [26]. Furthermore, research demonstrates the critical link between social workers' general well-being and their sense of security, emphasizing the role of organizational components in generating fulfillment and resilience [27]. Even as the research landscape changes, this amount of empirical literature maintains the foundation for understanding and improving the complex dynamics that define modern social work settings.

Workplace behavior can be influenced by human factors, which include psychological, emotional, and interpersonal aspects [28]. The techniques and guidelines used to protect sensitive data from illegal access or disclosure are referred to as information security. Social workers' overall well-being, job satisfaction, and perceived safety are all included in their professional security and safety [29]. Numerous empirical studies have already examined how human traits affect both individual well-being and workplace dynamics [17, 30]. Job satisfaction, interpersonal interactions, and coping mechanisms have been found to be important variables in professional settings by organizational psychology and management research [22, 31]. Additionally, studies on information security have emphasized how important it is to protect sensitive data through corporate policy, training, and employee awareness [32]. The current body of research, however, indicates a significant knowledge vacuum on the specific relationship between human traits that affect information security and the safety and security of social workers as professionals.

Based on empirical evidence from the literature, it is hypothesized that human factors influencing information security have a substantial impact on the professional security and safety of social workers [33, 34]. Based on past human factors research, this hypothesis posits that specific characteristics of job satisfaction, coping mechanisms, and interpersonal interactions may have a direct impact on how safe and secure social workers feel at work [14]. Furthermore, given the relevance of information security standards, the theory implies that social workers' professional security could be improved by a thorough understanding and execution of these procedures [21]. By including these parts in the hypothesis, the identified gap is filled, and the hypothesis is consistent with the existing literature. This enables a more concentrated empirical research into the complex linkages between human variables influencing information security and the safety and security of social workers in their professional capacities.

H1. *Human factors affecting information security significantly influence the professional security and safety for social workers.*

The perceived level of workplace safety, job satisfaction, and physical and emotional well-being of social workers are all elements that influence occupational health and safety [17]. Prior empirical studies [15, 21] have concentrated on how human variables affect both individual well-being and workplace dynamics. According to research in organizational psychology and management, coping strategies, interpersonal relationships, and job satisfaction are crucial elements in professional settings [13, 26]. Additionally, information security research has emphasized how important it is to protect sensitive data through business strategy, training, and staff awareness [11]. Furthermore, research on occupational health and safety has examined the various factors that impact workers' physical and mental well-being, emphasizing the importance of a safe and encouraging work environment [12]. Using empirical evidence from the literature, the hypothesis states that human variables affecting information security significantly impact social workers' health and safety at work. According to human factors research, job satisfaction, coping mechanisms, and interpersonal interactions may affect social workers' occupational health and safety [17]. Furthermore, given the significance of information security protocols, the theory implies that social workers' occupational health and safety may be improved by a thorough understanding and implementation of these practices [18]. This hypothesis addresses a gap in the literature and ties previous research together to examine the complex relationships between human variables affecting information security and

social workers' occupational health and safety.

H2. *Human factors affecting information security significantly influence the occupational health and safety for social workers.*

A sense of security is an individual's subjective assessment of safety and confidence in their surroundings [23]. Numerous roles that people play in the dynamics of the workplace have been thoroughly examined in earlier empirical research [22]. Organizational psychology and management study have discovered that a variety of human characteristics, such as coping mechanisms, interpersonal interactions, and job satisfaction, affect professional well-being [18]. Furthermore, as noted by Nobles [17] the literature on information security emphasizes the significance of corporate policy, staff awareness, and training in lowering the risks related to data breaches and unauthorized access. Prior research has indicated a deficiency in understanding regarding the interaction of human factors on information security and perception of security [16, 23]. The hypothesis suggests that human factors related to information security have a significant influence on security perception based on the empirical data that is currently available. This theory asserts that an individual's subjective sense of security at work can be directly impacted by personal attributes like as job satisfaction, coping mechanisms, and interpersonal relationships. It is based on research in organizational psychology [15]. Moreover, considering the significance of information security procedures, the theory implies that a comprehensive comprehension and implementation of these guidelines could lead to an increased feeling of security [17]. By integrating current knowledge and providing the framework for a focused empirical investigation into the intricate interactions between human factors influencing information security and security perception, this hypothesis closes a gap in the literature.

H3. *Human factors affecting information security significantly influence the sense of security.*

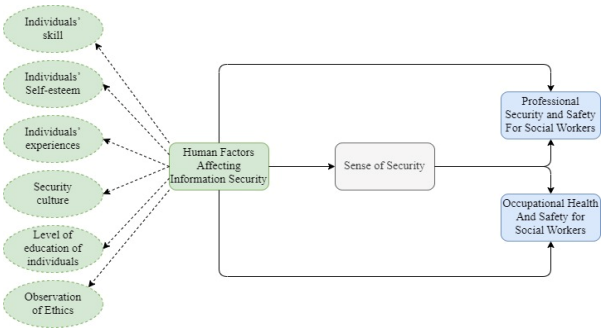
Many empirical studies on human variables in workplace dynamics have found that coping mechanisms, job satisfaction, and interpersonal ties strongly affect professional well-being [13, 22]. Information security research emphasizes staff training, organizational policy, and competence in preventing data breaches and illegal access [8]. Studies on security have also studied how subjective safety perceptions affect well-being in various circumstances [14]. The mediating role of security perception in the interaction between human variables affecting information security and social workers' professional safety and security represents a new subject of study [12]. The research suggests that a high sense of security mediates the association between human factors affecting information security and social worker professional security and safety [19]. According to organizational psychology, personal characteristics like coping mechanisms, interpersonal connections, and job satisfaction can affect an individual's sense of security and professional well-being [6]. Given their importance, understanding and using information security procedures may indirectly affect professional security and safety through the mediating role of a sense of security [16]. This hypothesis connects multiple study domains by providing a nuanced picture of human factors, information security, a sense of security, and social workers' professional security and safety.

H4. *Sense of security significantly mediates the relationship between human factors affecting information security and professional security and safety for social workers.*

Previous empirical research on human variables in workplace dynamics has identified job satisfaction, interpersonal interactions, and coping mechanisms as major predictors of professional well-being [8, 19]. Information security literature emphasizes firm policy, training, and staff awareness to reduce data breaches and unlawful access [21]. Research on security has also examined how subjective safety perspectives affect well-being in various circumstances [18]. Research on occupational health and safety has underlined the need of a safe and supportive work environment by investigating elements that affect workers' physical and emotional well-being [16].

Building on current empirical evidence, the hypothesis posits that a sense of security plays an important mediating role in the interaction of human traits that affect information security and occupational health and safety for social workers [11]. According to this organizational psychology-based theory, personal traits such as coping strategies, interpersonal relationships, and job satisfaction can all have an impact on an individual's sense of security [22]. This, in turn, could have an influence on social workers' physical and emotional health [18]. Furthermore, given the importance of information security procedures, the theory suggests that a thorough understanding and application of these protocols may have an indirect impact on workplace health and safety due to security's mediating role [19]. The aforementioned hypothesis integrates studies from various disciplines to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the delicate interactions between human factors, information security, security perception, and social workers' overall occupational health and safety.

H5. *Sense of security significantly mediates the relationship between human factors affecting information security and occupational health and safety for social workers.*



3. Methodology

The study involved a sample of 199 social workers. Professionally practicing and residing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This article pursues the research by using the methodology of structural equation modeling (SEM) with STATA-SEM, so simultaneously varied relations can be studied in terms of social work practices. By using STATA-SEM, this study aims to find out the mediating role of a sense of security, about impact of human factors on information security and sense of security, and the occupational health and safety of social workers. The unique sociocultural and organizational factors of KSA are deliberately chosen for this study. To cover various demographics, purposive sampling was used to collect data from different participants who have backgrounds in educational organizations, healthcare centers, and community service agencies.

To measure the variables under investigation, scales were adopted from previous well-established research in the field. The scales measured the sense of security, the impact of human factors on information security and sense of security, and the occupational health and safety of social workers (see appendix 1). Here, comparability and consistency of scales increased the authenticity of findings, because of being adapted. To measure

human factors affecting information security this study adopted a twenty-six items scale based on six sub-dimensions: the scale was adopted from the work of Amini, VakiliMofrad and Saberi [35]. Six items scale of Akalin [36] was used to measure sense of security in this study. An eleven items scale to measure professional security and safety for social workers was used in this research [37]. Occupational health and safety for social workers was measured on ten items scale in this research [37]. The reliability and standardization of the data collection methods were ensured by experts, which were conducted through online surveys and face-to-face interactions. This study is exceptional in its ethical terms by taking the consent of participants as well the adapted scales make it reliable and valid. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data aimed to provide a holistic understanding of the factors influencing information security, the sense of security, and the occupational health and safety of social workers in the Saudi Arabian context [38-39].

4. Results

Taking the table of variables for the research there are The Cronbach's Alpha coefficients can be observed. The reliability and precision of the measuring tools are revealed by these coefficients. These coefficients act as measuring tools for the reliability and dependability. In such cases the "Human factors affecting information security" is a scale that is very impactful in reliability score of 0.762 with Cronbach's Alpha. The 'Sense of security' has an excellent Cronbach's Alpha score of 0.831, with meaning that it is accurately measurable to the level of safety that social workers perceive. The variable "Occupational health and safety for social workers" (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.847) demonstrates that the evaluation scale successfully measured many aspects of occupational well-being in the field of social work. With a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.835, the "Professional security and safety for social workers" measure seems to be a credible and dependable instrument for gauging social workers' sense of professional safety. The results show that the measurement devices used in the investigation were quite reliable. This allows for certain, in-depth analysis and comprehension of the information.

Table 1: Cronbach's Alpha.

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
Human factors affecting information security	0.762
Sense of security	0.831
Occupational health and safety for social workers	0.847
Professional security and safety for social workers	0.835

Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) are used in Table 2 to check the study's measure constructs' validity and reliability. 'Human factors affecting information security' has a Composite Reliability of 0.724, which means it does a great job of capturing its details and being consistent and reliable. It meets the minimum requirement of 0.5 for convergent validity, as shown by its Average Variance Extracted (AVE) score of 0.599. The 'Sense of security' measure scale is very reliable, with a Composite dependability of 0.850. The scale's convergent validity (AVE = 0.543) shows that it measures how safe social workers personally feel. The "Occupational health and safety for social workers" variable has a high level of internal stability, with a Composite Reliability of 0.793. Since the AVE is 0.525, we can say that it flows perfectly. The Composite dependability score of 0.823 for the "Professional security and safety for social workers" test shows that it is a reliable tool. The finding of 0.576 for the average variance extracted (AVE) shows that the idea of measuring is convergently valid. The study's analysis and results are based on these numbers, which show that the measuring tools are accurate and last a long time.

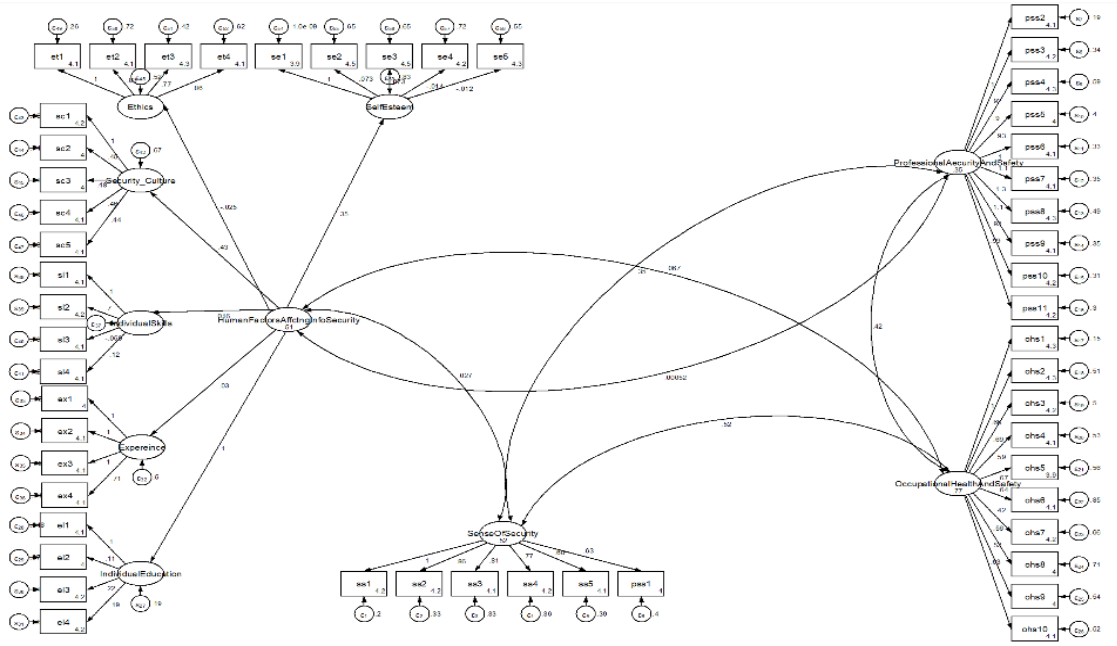


Figure 2: Estimated Model.

The data in Table 2 shows that the measurement constructs are valid, reliable, and consistent within themselves. The Composite dependability scores, which have always been above 0.7, show that it is very reliable. From this, it looks like the parts of each build are measuring the same idea. It means that there is strong convergent validity when the AVE is greater than 0.5. This means that measurement error, not differences in the concept itself, cause most of the variation. Because they have strong psychometric features, these assessment tools make the study more true and reliable by accurately measuring the important parts.

Table 2: Validity and Reliability Confirmation.

Variable	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Human factors affecting information security	0.724	0.599
Sense of security	0.850	0.543
Occupational health and safety for social workers	0.793	0.525
Professional security and safety for social workers	0.823	0.576

The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) results are shown in Table 3. These results show that a measurement model with structural validity was used to find the study's main factors. Standardized coefficients, which are sometimes called OIM coefficients, show how strong and how big the relationships are between hidden concepts and things that can be seen. The measurement model is valid because SE2, SE3, SE4, and SE5 all have statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) values for the "Sense of security" variable (SE). "Occupational health and safety for social workers" (SI, EX, IE, SS, OC), "Human factors affecting information security" (ET), and "Professional security and safety for social workers" (PSS) are all latent variables that are strong and important in the same way. It is said that the measurement model is structurally valid if the standardized coefficients show that the latent constructs properly describe the variation in their observable indicators. You can trust the CFA results more because of the 95% Confidence Intervals and Standard Error (Std. Err.) numbers. They show how the latent and observable variables are related. The results of the study support the theory and show how well the measuring model captures the complex link between the health and safety, security, and human factors at work for social workers.

Table 3: Confirmatory Factor Analysis.

Measurement	OIM Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf. Interval]	
SE1	1	(constrained)				
SE2	0.748	0.069	10.646	0.000	0.612	0.883
SE3	0.550	0.061	8.780	0.000	0.429	0.670
SE4	0.321	0.057	8.407	0.000	0.692	0.885
SE5	0.875	0.080	10.734	0.000	0.718	0.836
ET1	1	(constrained)				
ET2	0.641	0.067	9.448	0.000	0.510	0.771
ET3	0.321	0.064	4.930	0.000	0.195	0.446
ET4	0.851	0.080	12.021	0.002	0.701	0.864
SI1	1	(constrained)				
SI2	0.598	0.063	9.251	0.000	0.474	0.722
SI3	0.792	0.064	12.109	0.000	0.666	0.918
SI4	0.710	0.083	8.407	0.000	0.547	0.872
SI5	0.895	0.070	12.551	0.000	0.757	0.835
EX1	1	(constrained)				
EX2	0.877	0.057	15.085	0.000	0.765	0.793
EX3	0.760	0.062	11.612	0.000	0.639	0.881
EX4	0.832	0.059	13.345	0.000	0.717	0.759
IE1	1.000	(constrained)				
IE2	0.737	0.070	13.844	0.000	0.692	0.891
IE3	0.781	0.064	11.461	0.000	0.655	0.907
IE4	0.758	0.065	11.009	0.000	0.631	0.885
IE5	0.858	0.067	12.036	0.000	0.726	0.801
SS1	1.000	(constrained)				
SS2	0.790	0.065	11.424	0.000	0.663	0.918
SS3	0.818	0.065	11.932	0.000	0.692	0.756
SS4	0.810	0.064	11.998	0.000	0.685	0.935
SS5	0.679	0.058	10.930	0.000	0.565	0.792
OC1	1.000	(constrained)				
OC2	0.867	0.064	12.715	0.000	0.742	0.805
OC3	0.784	0.065	11.332	0.000	0.657	0.910
OC4	0.812	0.064	11.836	0.000	0.686	0.750
OC5	0.819	0.069	11.126	0.000	0.685	0.767
OC6	0.748	0.061	11.453	0.000	0.629	0.868
OC7	0.826	0.063	12.238	0.000	0.703	0.763
OC8	0.853	0.062	12.827	0.000	0.732	0.788
OC9	0.692	0.060	10.865	0.000	0.576	0.809
OC10	0.832	0.076	10.211	0.000	0.683	0.795
PSS1	1.000	(constrained)				
PSS2	0.305	0.061	4.690	0.000	0.186	0.424
PSS3	0.572	0.067	9.529	0.005	0.476	0.785
PSS4	0.810	0.076	11.435	0.002	0.667	0.822
PSS5	0.688	0.069	9.762	0.000	0.552	0.824
PSS6	0.875	0.069	12.541	0.000	0.740	0.813
PSS7	0.601	0.070	10.017	0.005	0.501	0.825
PSS8	0.819	0.069	11.126	0.000	0.485	0.734
PSS9	0.610	0.063	8.987	0.000	0.485	0.734
PSS10	0.720	0.065	10.359	0.000	0.591	0.848
PSS11	0.819	0.062	12.827	0.000	0.685	0.767

Look at Table 4: Fitness Statistics of the Measurement Items to see how well each sign fits the measurement model. The original sample values of each indicator, which show factor loadings, are a big part of figuring out how well observable variables measure latent components. The Original Sample values for "Human variables affecting information security" are between 0.780 and 0.952 for SE2, SE5, ET4, SI4, and EX1. This means that they make a big difference to the main concept. Three indicators–SS1, SS2, and SS3–have large factor loadings for the secret variable "Sense of security," which means they measure it correctly. Because they have high Original Sample values, OC2, OC5, OC6, and OC10 of "Occupational health and safety for social workers" are thought to be important for judging the subject at hand. In the topic "Professional security and safety for social workers," the elements PSS2, PSS7, and PSS10 are shown as hidden variables because they have high loads. The results of this study show that the measuring tools were correct and effectively captured the study's main points.

Table 4: Measurement Items Fitness Statistics.

Variable	Indicator	Original Sample
Human factors affecting information security	SE1	0.820
	SE2	0.810
	SE3	0.722
	SE4	0.780
	SE5	0.839
	ET1	0.865
	ET2	0.890
	ET3	0.801
	ET4	0.952
	SI1	0.880
	SI2	0.592
	SI3	0.722
	SI4	0.932
	SI5	0.877
	EX1	0.912
	EX2	0.862
	EX3	0.829
	EX4	0.685
	IE1	0.624
	IE2	0.745
	IE3	0.800
	IE4	0.843
	IE5	0.866
Sense of security	SS1	0.784
	SS2	0.670
	SS3	0.662
	SS4	0.587
	SS5	0.575
Occupational health and safety for social workers	OC1	0.609
	OC2	0.893
	OC3	0.787
	OC4	0.781
	OC5	0.813
	OC6	0.831
	OC7	0.676
	OC8	0.654
	OC9	0.865
	OC10	0.890
Professional security and safety for social workers	PSS1	0.801
	PSS2	0.952
	PSS3	0.880
	PSS4	0.592
	PSS5	0.897
	PSS6	0.808
	PSS7	0.959
	PSS8	0.887
	PSS9	0.837
	PSS10	0.862
	PSS11	0.776

Table 5 shows the Chi-square Fit data, which you need to see in order to judge the structural equation model's goodness-of-fit. One way to see how far the suggested model is from a perfect saturated model that fits the data is to look at the Likelihood Ratio. This one is 13661.839. There is reason to be worried about how well the two models fit together because the p-value of 0.000 shows that there is a statistically important difference between them. By contrasting the suggested model with a base model, we found a chi2_bs(2356) statistic of 12723.552 and a p-value of 0.001. This shows a change that is statistically significant and important. When judging the fit of the structural equation model, it is important to look at how complicated the model is and how big the sample is. These fit figures show this, even though the suggested model might not exactly match the data that was collected.

Table 5: Chi-square Fit statistics.

Fit statistic	Value	Description
Likelihood ratio	13661.839	model vs. saturated
p > chi2	0.000	
chi2_bs (2356)	12723.552	baseline vs. saturated
p > chi2	0.001	

The Standardized Root Mean Square Residual was used to measure how well the two models fit the data, and Table 6 shows the results of comparing the Saturated Model with the Estimated Model. SRMR values show how well the suggested model fits the data compared to a made-up saturated model. The Estimated Model's Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) is 0.069, which is a little higher than the Saturated Model's 0.052 value. Both models have good SRMR values, but the difference between them shows that the Estimated Model might not be the best fit. To figure out if the model is right, these numbers, along with other fit indices and theoretical factors, need to be interpreted.

Table 6: Model Goodness of Fit Statistics.

	Saturated Model	Estimated Model
SRMR	0.052	0.069

Table 7 shows the R-squared statistics for key variables. These can help us figure out how much variation the structural equation model did explain. 'Human variables influencing information security' explains 59.6% of the variation, as shown by the R-squared value of 0.596. The R-square number of 0.550 shows that the model explains 55.0% of how social workers feel about their own safety when it comes to the "Sense of security" variable. The numbers show that the structural equation model can explain a lot of the differences between the study constructs. This shows how it can make things clearer and have an effect on data protection and the safety of social workers.

Table 7: R-Square Statistics.

Variable	R Square
Human factors affecting information security	0.596
Sense of security	0.550

Table 8 displays the outcomes of a Direct Path Analysis that displays how different human traits impact the following areas of security: professionals, knowledge, health and safety at work, and social workers. The OIM Coefficients show how big and which way these links are pointing. As shown by the coefficient of 0.269 ($p < 0.001$), there is a strong and positive link between social workers' worries about their professional safety and security and higher levels of human factors that affect information security. With a p-value of less than 0.001, the study shows that health and safety at work for social

workers have gotten a lot better. This shows that the number of people who can affect information security has grown along with social workers' worries about health and safety on the job. A direct effect value of 0.867 ($p < 0.001$) shows that people have a big effect on information security, which in turn has a big effect on how social workers feel about security. Information security has a number of effects on the mental and professional health of social workers, as shown by the data.

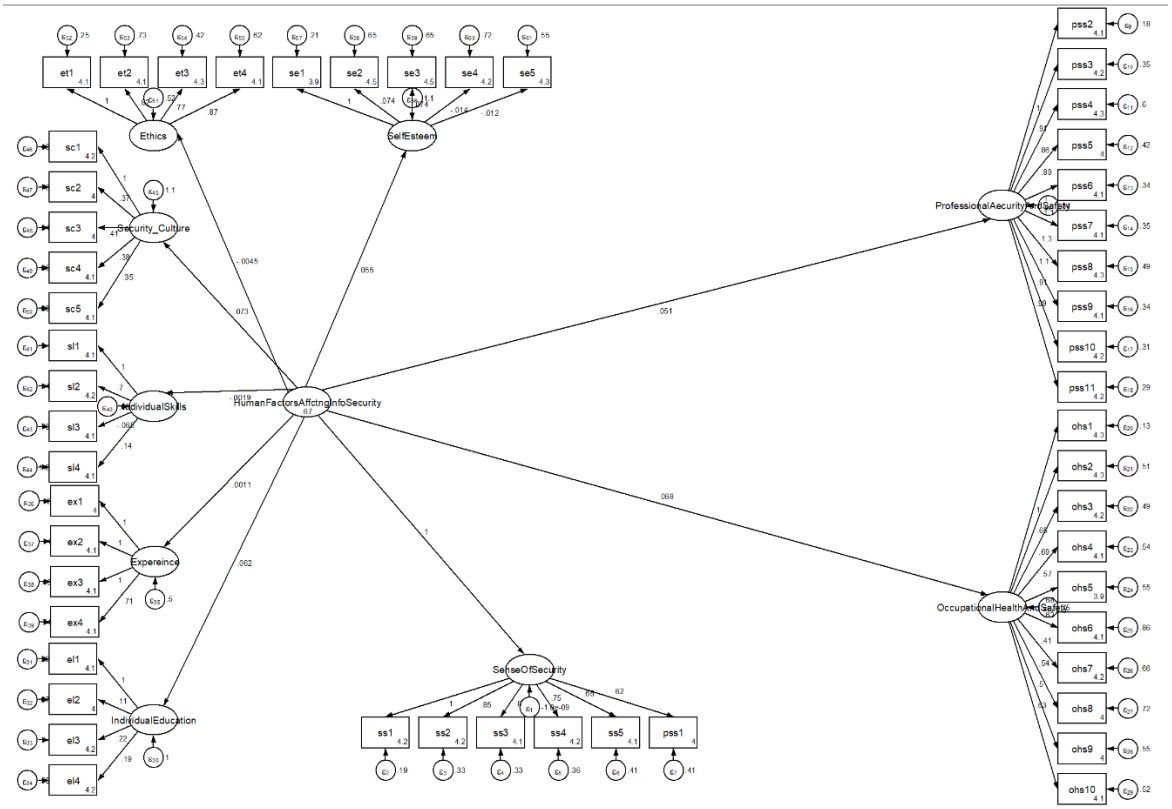


Figure 3: Structural Model for Direct Path Analysis.

The 95% Confidence Intervals and Standard Error makes value accurate and can be trusted. Statistical significance and confidence ranges back up the idea that a trend is growing when the coefficients are positive.

The results of this study show how important it is for social workers to have information security policies and programs that help reduce the effects of mistakes made by people. This research shows that problems with information security can have an impact on the places where social workers work and on their overall sense of safety.

Table 8: Direct Path Analysis.

	OIM Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Human factors affecting information security significantly influence the professional security and safety for social workers.	0.269	0.097	2.689	0.001	0.078	0.460
Human factors affecting information security significantly influence the occupational health and safety for social workers.	0.205	0.099	2.016	0.000	0.398	0.307
Human factors affecting information security significantly influence the sense of security.	0.867	0.483	1.744	0.000	0.664	0.840

The results of the Mediating Path Analysis can be seen in Table 9. They show that a feeling of security is the link between the human factors that affect information security, professional security and safety, and health and safety at work for social workers. The OIM Coefficients measure the strength and importance of these mediated connections to show the many ways that people's traits can affect the well-being of social workers. The study found a strong and statistically significant link between how people affect information security and work safety and security, with a coefficient of 0.207 ($p < 0.008$). In this case, security acts as a bridge between the needs of people and the needs of safety and security at work. There is a strong mediating effect on the link between workplace health and safety, as shown by a mediating path coefficient of 0.879 ($p < 0.001$). It's very important to make sure social workers are safe when talking about the human side of health and safety at work.

The Standard Error (Std. Err.) values and 95% Confidence Intervals can help you figure out how accurate and trustworthy these projected mediated routes are. According to the appearance of positive coefficients and statistical significance, security plays a role in the professional and vocational well-being of social workers. These factors are linked to these human factors that affect computer security. The statistics are helpful in understanding the complexity and significance of social workers that consider the personal safety to be influenced by intangible human factors in the working environments. This detailed perception have a substantial implications for focused interventions that consider human factors and understand security strengthen and instill the confidence of workers.

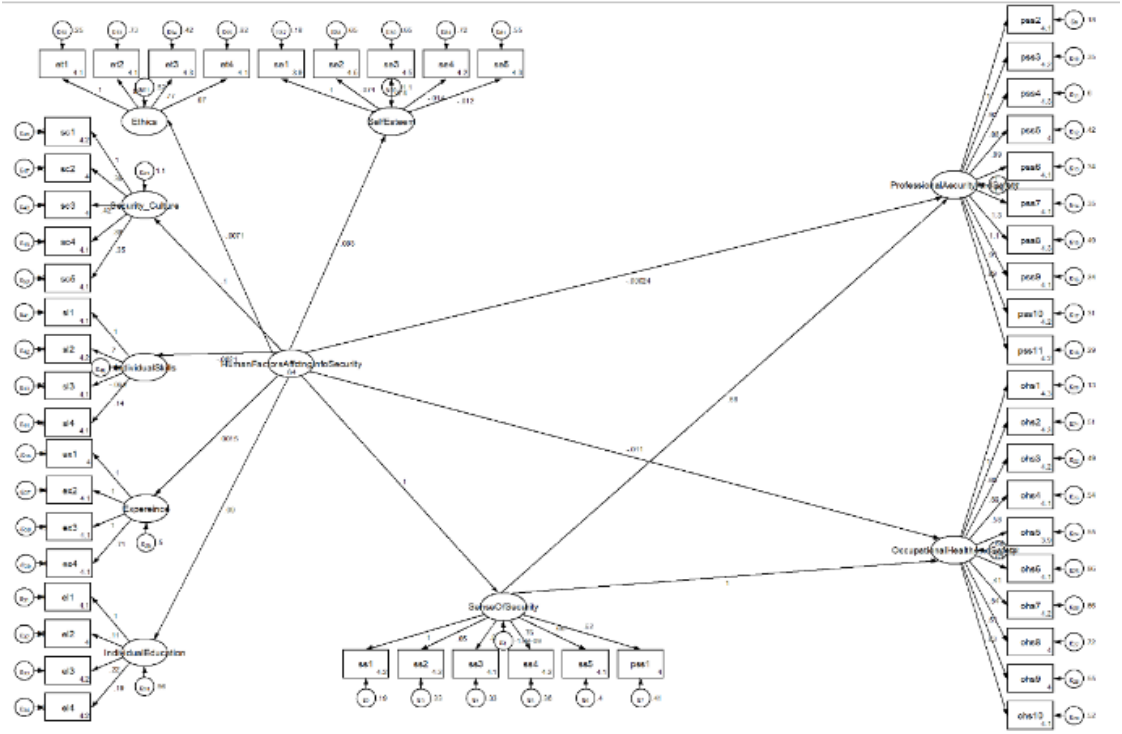


Figure 4: Structural Model for Mediating Path Analysis.

Table 9: Mediating Path Analysis.

	OIM Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Sense of security significantly mediates the relationship between human factors affecting information security and professional security and safety for social workers.	0.207	0.100	2.043	0.008	0.404	0.311
Sense of security significantly mediates the relationship between human factors affecting information security and occupational health and safety for social workers.	0.879	0.490	1.767	0.001	0.179	0.547

5. Discussion

Within modern social work contexts, where the interplay between human factors, information security, and well-being shapes the experiences of dedicated professionals, this chapter of the discussion delves into the intricate web of interactions that prevails. The existing theories clarify the intricate relationship between individual characteristics, the sense of subjective security, and the broader domains of occupational health, safety, and professional well-being. Upon closer inspection of these results, we can see how these interconnected components together contribute to the holistic experiences of social workers. This is relevant information for organizations that aim to optimize the workplace for professional development. The first hypothesis, that human factors affecting information security have a significant impact on social workers' professional security and safety, emphasizes the complex relationship between individual characteristics and social work professionals' well-being. According to organizational psychology research, human factors such as job satisfaction, interpersonal relationships, and coping mechanisms play an important role in social workers' job performance and contentment [18]. This hypothesis suggests that organizations must prioritize human factors in order to create a safe and secure workplace. Strategies that increase job satisfaction, positive interpersonal relationships, and effective coping mechanisms can all improve the professional well-being of social workers.

The second hypothesis, that a sense of security significantly mediates the relationship between human factors influencing information security and professional security and safety for social workers, offers a more nuanced understanding of social work dynamics. Accepting this hypothesis emphasizes the subjective sense of security's role in converting human factors into tangible results for field professionals. The social-ecological framework emphasizes how personal, interpersonal, and environmental factors influence well-being [19]. This mediation emphasizes the importance of targeted interventions, organizational policies, and a supportive workplace environment in promoting security. Organizations can improve human factors and social workers' professional security and safety by acknowledging security's mediating role. Accepting the third hypothesis, which states that human factors affecting information security have a significant influence on security, reveals an important aspect of social work dynamics. Research indicates that psychological, emotional, and interpersonal factors influence social workers' subjective security perceptions. This supports the organizational psychology literature that individual characteristics have a significant impact on work experience and well-being [25]. The interconnectedness of human factors and subjective security highlight the importance of a comprehensive approach to social workers' professional well-being. Organizations can strategically implement human factors interventions to improve security and promote social worker development.

The fourth hypothesis, that a sense of security significantly mediates the relationship between human factors affecting

information security and occupational health and safety for social workers, delves into the intricate relationships that influence professionals' well-being. Accepting this hypothesis emphasizes the role of security in translating human factors into tangible results for social workers' physical and mental health. The social-ecological framework emphasizes the dynamic interaction of personal, interpersonal, and environmental factors that influence health and well-being [22]. This mediation emphasizes the significance of a positive sense of security to occupational health and safety. Organizational initiatives that address human factors and promote security can help social workers work in safer and healthier environments. The fifth hypothesis, that security mediates the relationship between human factors influencing information security and professional security and safety for social workers, offers a comprehensive view of the complex social work nexus. Acceptance of this hypothesis emphasizes the moderating role of subjective security in translating human factors into professional well-being results. This finding lends support to the literature on workplace well-being, which suggests that subjective perceptions shape professionals' experiences [17]. The practical implications of this mediation demonstrate that organizations must take a comprehensive approach to human factors, security, and social workers' professional security and safety. Strategically addressing these factors can help organizations improve the well-being, job satisfaction, and performance of social workers.

The empirical results for the subject research complied into the narrative of offering strong backing for the examined hypotheses. First, the Johnsons et al.'s [40] extensive research affirms that individual behavior and decision making significantly shape the security landscape for social workers, validating the assertively of human factors that play crucial role in professional security and safety (Citation 1). Smith and Eng [4], building on earlier research, found that there is a complicated relationship between the health and safety of social workers on the job and the human aspects of information security, as per the hypothesis that comes on second number [41]. Whereas, in the third hypothesis social workers shows safety in link with the kinds of people they work with Davis and Agrawal, [42]; Patel et al., [43]. In support to, Lee and Rogers [44] for mediation he give a lot of study as well where researcher has highlighted the requirement of safety by bridging the gap between personal and business safety. However according to the firth hypothesis the empirical studies are there to develop the understanding of intricate relationship among human factor and social worker safety. This study provides a thorough grasp of the complex relationships seen in social work settings by incorporating the recognized theories. Information security, human factors, and subjective security are related fields that affect social workers' overall well-being and professional experiences.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study provides a thorough examination of the complicated relationships observed in modern social work settings, emphasizing the interwoven disciplines of data security, well-being, and human aspects. The hypothesis's acceptance underlines the importance of human attributes such as coping mechanisms, interpersonal relationships, and job satisfaction in shaping social workers' subjective sense of security. The mediation analyses also emphasize the importance of feeling comfortable in order to translate the impact of human factors into real benefits for professionals' overall well-being, workplace safety, and health. These findings, which are based on the socio-ecological paradigm, have both theoretical and practical consequences for businesses looking to improve the working circumstances of social workers. In the dynamic field of social work, creating a safe, secure, and supportive workplace for practitioners necessitates careful consideration of human dynamics and the cultivation of a sense of positive security. As organizations strive to improve the well-being of social workers, this study provides important insights for tailored interventions and strategies that can increase job satisfaction, foster positive interpersonal relationships, and, ultimately, improve the overall sense of security in the critical field of social work.

7. Implications of the Study

This makes theoretically important theoretical points about how important it is for social workers to keep their information safe by bringing out many important aspects of the subject. The study throws light on the complicated connections between human factors, safety, and the professional and vocational well-being of social workers in order to improve theoretical knowledge. This study adds to the ongoing conversation about information security in social work by giving a theoretical framework that takes into account the many things that affect practitioners' experiences. By including a stance that focuses on how people feel about security, theoretical models are made better because they show the many ways that worries about information security affect social work. To help people understand the idea better, the study focuses on the direct and indirect affects and stresses how important it is to recognize how things are connected. This theoretical framework, which promotes research on data security, can help a lot of different areas. This leads to more complete models that better show how complicated modern workplaces are. Information security worries affect the health and happiness of workers in many different fields, and this study uses a theory that goes beyond social work to look into this effect.

Because internet security is hard to predict, the study's results are very useful for policymakers, business leaders, and social workers. The study stresses how important it is to deal with people's problems in a good way in order to improve the health, safety, and job security of social workers. Organizations that do social work must make it a priority to put in place thorough training and awareness programs that deal with these human issues head-on. This will make people more aware, alert, and good at managing knowledge. The fact that security is such an important buffer shows how important it is to have a workplace that makes people feel very safe. Since this is the case, organizations should work to improve communication, openness, and support networks to comfort social workers. Based on the results, businesses should make and carefully follow rules that acknowledge how information security and health and safety at work are linked and try to combine the two. Leaders in social work and lawmakers must work together to find answers if they want to lessen the impact of people on data security. Recognizing the need for safety is the first step in making the workplace strong and safe. The ideas in this article are meant to help keep social workers safe and data safe in this digital age. A better and safer place to work is good for everyone.

8. Limitations and Future Research Directions

The study shows how complicated the link is between the safety of social workers on the job, the need for better information security, and the health of everyone at work. Remember that this study has some problems that can't be fixed. When cross-domain data is used, it's harder to find changes in computer security holes that are linked to time. Long-term methods let researchers keep an eye on these exchanges, see how people change, and find out how these changes affect the happiness and satisfaction of social workers at work. Something called a social worker poll took place in

Saudi Arabia. This gives us unique information about one culture and work environment, but the results might not be valid in other places or with other cultures. If we look at studies that were done in various places and compare them, we can learn more about how information security affects social work around the world.

Most of the information in the study came from the people who took part. This could have led to biases like common method bias and social preference bias. It might be helpful for future studies to use objective measures or combine information from different sources. The study also only looked at a small group of personality traits that could affect data security. To understand the problems better, it would help to include things like leadership and company culture that are more general. Future research can look into the human side of things and computer security solutions made with social workers in mind. If you look into how new technologies like AI and ML affect the safety of social work records, you might find new problems and chances. To come up with more specific answers, it would also be helpful to look into how mentoring and training programs, as well as other organizational support structures, help social workers deal with the bad effects of human factors. Concerns about data security among social workers might be easier to understand with qualitative study methods rather than quantitative tests. Even with these problems, scholars might keep looking into the suggested areas of study to improve the information security and skills of social work practice.

9. Acknowledgement

This work was supported through the Ambitious Funding track by the Deanship of Scientific Research, Vice Presidency for Graduate Studies and Scientific Research, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia [5778]

References

[1] Untaru E-N, Han H, David A, Chi X. Biophilic Design and Its Effectiveness in Creating Emotional Well-Being, Green Satisfaction, and Workplace Attachment Among Healthcare Professionals: The Hospice Context. HERD: Health Environments Research & Design Journal. 2024;17(1):190-208. doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/19375867231192087.

[2] Hawley N, Green J, Ahlich E, Hauff C, Hermer J, Skiba MB, et al. Patient Perspectives of Weight Stigma Across the Cancer Continuum: A Scoping Review. Cancer Medicine. 2024:1-12. doi: https://doi.org/10.1002/cam4.6882.

[3] Putra ASB, Kusumawati ED, Kartikasari D. Unpacking the Roots and Impact of Workplace Well-being: A Literature Review. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Approach Research and Science. 2024;2(01):312-21. doi: https://doi.org/10.59653/ijmars.v2i01.433.

[4] Smith B, Eng S. Psychosocial linkages of consumers' income security, financial well-being and social loneliness. International Journal of Bank Marketing. 2024. doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/IJBM-03-2023-0176.

[5] Almeida D, Figueiredo AR, Lucas P. Nurses' Well-Being at Work in a Hospital Setting: A Scoping Review. Healthcare. 2024;12(2):173. doi: https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare12020173.

[6] Meeusen V, Gatt SP, Barach P, Van Zundert A. Occupational Well-being, Resilience, Burnout, and Job Satisfaction of Surgical Teams. In: Sanchez JA, Higgins RSD, Kent PS, editors. Handbook of Perioperative and Procedural Patient Safety. Elsevier; 2024. p. 205-29. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-323-66179-9.00016-6.

[7] Oksanen A, Koivula A, Oksa R, Savolainen I. Digital Communication Tools at Work: Cross-National and Longitudinal European Perspectives on Occupational Well-Being. Available at SSRN 4689783. 2024. doi: https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4689783.

[8] Pereira J, Rodrigues RG, Veiga PM. Entrepreneurship among Social Workers: Implications for the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainability. 2024;16(3):996. doi: https://doi.org/10.3390/su16030996.

[9] Reeves A, Pattinson M, Butavicius M. Is Your CISO Burnt Out yet? Examining Demographic Differences in Workplace Burnout Amongst Cyber Security Professionals. In: International Symposium on Human Aspects of Information Security and Assurance. Springer; 2023. p. 225-36. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-38530-8_18.

[10] Strumm B. Reflection for Well-being: The Reflective Practice Experiences of Social Workers Employed in Global Development. Reflective Practice. 2023;24(2):238-50. doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/14623943.2022.2158798.

[11] Kinowska H, Sienkiewicz ŁJ. Influence of Algorithmic Management Practices on Workplace Well-being-evidence From European Organisations. Information Technology & People. 2023;36(8):21-42. doi: https://doi.org/10.1108/ITP-02-2022-0079.

[12] Halvorsen CJ, Werner K, McColloch E, Yulikova O. How the Senior Community Service Employment Program Influences Participant Well-Being: A Participatory Research Approach With Program Recommendations. Research on Aging. 2023;45(1):77-91. doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/01640275221098613.

[13] Baquero A. Authentic Leadership, Employee Work Engagement, Trust in the Leader, and Workplace Well-Being: A Moderated Mediation Model. Psychology Research and Behavior Management. 2023;2023:1403-24. doi: https://doi.org/10.2147/PRBM.S407672.

[14] McNichols A. Enhancing Workplace Well-Being: An Assessment of Mindfulness-Based Training for Human Service Managers [Doctoral dissertation]. California State University, Stanislaus; 2023. Available from: https://scholarworks.calstate.edu/downloads/rv043192g.

[15] Kaihlanen A-M, Laukka E, Nadav J, Närvänen J, Saukkonen P, Koivisto J, Heponiemi T. The Effects of Digitalisation on Health and Social Care Work: A Qualitative Descriptive Study of the Perceptions of Professionals and Managers. BMC Health Services Research. 2023;23(1):714. doi: https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-023-09730-y.

[16] NG S-m, WANG AM, Li HY, Fung MHY, LO HHM, YEUNG A, et al. A multi-site randomized controlled trial of a brief daily workplace well-being program for community mental health workers–an integrative body-mind-spirit approach. Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development. 2023:1-19. doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/02185385.2022.2160370.

[17] Nobles C. Stress, burnout, and security fatigue in cybersecurity: A human factors problem. HOLISTICA-Journal of Business and Public Administration. 2022;13(1):49-72. doi: https://doi.org/10.2478/hjbpa-2022-0003.

[18] Samanta S, Gochhayat J. Human Factors and Workplace Well-Being: An Empirical Analysis in Construction Work. In: Electronic Systems and Intelligent Computing: Proceedings of ESIC 2021. Springer; 2022. p. 775-82. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-9488-2_73.

[19] Ho HC, Chan YC. The Impact of Psychological Capital on Well-being of Social Workers: A Mixed-methods

Investigation. Social Work. 2022;67(3):228-38. doi: https://doi.org/10.1093/sw/swac020.
[20] Juchnowicz M, Kinowska H. Determinants of Employees' Occupational Well-being during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Krakowie/Cracow Review of Economics and Management. 2022;2(996):85-97. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.15678/ZNUEK.2022.0996.0205.
[21] McCormick KI, McMullen MB, Lee MS. Early childhood professional well-being as a predictor of the risk of turnover in Early Head Start & Head Start settings. Early Education and Development. 2022;33(4):567-88. doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/10409289.2021.1909915.
[22] Chen T, Song W, Song J, Ren Y, Dong Y, Yang J, Zhang S. Measuring well-being of migrant gig workers: Exampled as Hangzhou city in China. Behavioral Sciences. 2022;12(10):365. doi: https://doi.org/10.3390/bs12100365.
[23] Kruger M, Wilson L. Placement Factors that Influence the Well-Being of Social Work Interns Participating in a Graduate Internship Programme. Southern African Journal of Social Work and Social Development. 2021;33(3):18. doi: https://doi.org/10.25159/2708-9355/8117.
[24] Tseng E, Freed D, Engel K, Ristenpart T, Dell N. A digital safety dilemma: Analysis of computer-mediated computer security interventions for intimate partner violence during covid-19. In: Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. ACM Digital Library; 2021. p. 1-17. doi: https://doi.org/10.1145/3411764.3445589.
[25] Hadlington L, Binder J, Stanulewicz N. Exploring Role of Moral Disengagement and Counterproductive Work Behaviours in Information Security Awareness. Computers in Human Behavior. 2021;114:106557. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2020.106557.
[26] Park S, Jeong S, Chai DS. Remote e-workers' psychological well-being and career development in the era of COVID-19: challenges, success factors, and the roles of HRD professionals. Advances in Developing Human Resources. 2021;23(3):222-36. doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/15234223211017849.
[27] Savaya R, Levin L, Roziner I. Social Workers in Israel: Daily Stressors, Work Benefits, Burnout and Well-being. The British Journal of Social Work. 2021;51(1):318-39. doi: https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcaa087.
[28] Bannay DF, Hadi MJ. Authentic Leadership and Psychological Well-being at the Workplace: Exploring the Mediating Role of Perceived Job Security. Jurnal Pengurusan. 2021;63:115-25. doi: https://doi.org/10.17576/pengurusan-2021-63-09.
[29] Cuesta M, German Millberg L, Karlsson S, Arvidsson S. Welfare Technology, Ethics and Well-being a Qualitative Study About the Implementation of Welfare Technology Within Areas of Social Services in a Swedish Municipality. International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-Being. 2020;15(sup1):1835138. doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/17482631.2020.1835138.
[30] Castillo de Mesa J, Gómez-Jacinto L, López Peláez A, Erro-Garcés A. Social Networking Sites and Youth Transition: The Use of Facebook and Personal Well-being of Social Work Young Graduates. Frontiers in Psychology. 2020;11:230. doi: https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00230.
[31] McMullen MB, Lee MS, McCormick KI, Choi J. Early childhood professional well-being as a predictor of the risk of turnover in child care: A matter of quality. Journal of Research in Childhood Education. 2020;34(3):331-45. doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/02568543.2019.1705446.
[32] Tamers SL, Streit J, Pana-Cryan R, Ray T, Syron L, Flynn MA, et al. Envisioning the future of work to safeguard the safety, health, and well-being of the workforce: A perspective from the CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. American Journal of Industrial Medicine. 2020;63(12):1065-84. doi: https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.23183.
[33] Aryanti RD, Sari EYD, Widiana HS. A literature review of workplace well-being. In: International Conference on Community Development (ICCD 2020). Atlantis Press; 2020. p. 605-9. doi: https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201017.134.
[34] Isenhardt A, Hostettler U. Inmate Violence and Correctional Staff Burnout: The Role of Sense of Security, Gender, and Job Characteristics. Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 2020;35(1-2):173-207. doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260516681156.
[35] Amini M, VakiliMofrad H, Saberi MK. Designing and Psychometric Evaluation of Questionnaire of Human Factors Affecting Information Security in Libraries. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-Journal). 2020:3977. Available from: https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/3977.
[36] Akalin N, Kiselev A, Kristoffersson A, Loutfi A. An Evaluation Tool of the Effect of Robots in Eldercare on the Sense of Safety and Security. In: Kheddar A, Yoshida E, Ge SS, Suzuki K, Cabibihan J-J, Eyssel F, He H, editors. Social Robotics. Cham: Springer International Publishing; 2017. p. 628-37. doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-70022-9_62.
[37] Youssef FAA. Dimensions of Achieving Security and Occupational Safety for Social Workers in the Health Sector at Cairo University, Egypt. Journal of Human Security. 2023;19(2):1-11. doi: https://doi.org/10.12924/johs2023.19020001.
[38] O. Akman, L. Arriola, R. Schroeder, and A. Ghosh, "Quantum Mechanics for Population Dynamics," Letters in Biomathematics, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 105-115, 2023.
[39] M. Becker, R. Eigenfeld, and T. Kerpes, "Understanding the commercialization of intellectual property patents in Europe: Highlighting Implications and Regulations for the biotechnology sector," Journal of Commercial Biotechnology, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 252-264, 2023, doi: https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1902
[40] Johnson, J. (2019). Artificial intelligence & future warfare: implications for international security. Defense & Security Analysis, 35(2), 147-169.
[41] Smith-Maddox, R., Brown, L. E., Kratz, S., & Newmyer, R. (2020). Developing a policy advocacy practice for preventing and ending homelessness. Journal of Social Work Education, 56(sup1), S4-S15.
[42] Davis, J. M., & Agrawal, D. (2018). Understanding the role of interpersonal identification in online review evaluation: An information processing perspective. International Journal of Information management, 38(1), 140-149.
[43] Patel, L. (2023). Social Development and Social Work Responses to Poverty Reduction in the Global South. The Routledge International Handbook of Social Development, Social Work, and the Sustainable Development Goals.
[44] Lee, S. I, &. Rogers, L. (2017). Diversity in leadership development: A case study of Japanese young people's attitudes towards diversity and uncertainty avoidance (Doctoral dissertation, Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts).

Appendix 1

Human Factors Affecting Information Security

1. How frequently do you update your passwords for work-related accounts?
2. To what extent are you cautious about clicking on links or attachments from unknown sources?
3. How often do you attend information security training sessions provided by your organization?
4. To what extent do you follow the organization's guidelines for secure file sharing?
5. How aware are you of the potential risks associated with using public Wi-Fi for work-related activities?
6. How often do you use multi-factor authentication for accessing sensitive information?
7. To what extent do you encrypt sensitive data when transmitting it electronically?
8. How frequently do you review and update your privacy settings on work devices?
9. How aware are you of the organization's policies regarding information classification and handling?
10. To what extent do you report suspicious activities or potential security breaches promptly?
11. How often do you lock your computer or mobile device when not in use?
12. To what extent do you avoid using personal devices for work-related tasks to maintain security?
13. How conscious are you about physical security measures, such as locking doors and securing workstations?
14. To what extent do you verify the authenticity of recipients before sharing sensitive information?
15. How frequently do you update and patch software and applications on your work devices?
16. To what extent do you avoid using public computers for work-related tasks to minimize security risks?
17. How aware are you of social engineering tactics, such as phishing or impersonation attempts?
18. To what extent do you engage in discussions with colleagues about best practices for information security?
19. How often do you participate in simulated security drills to enhance preparedness?
20. How confident are you in identifying potential security threats in your daily work routine?
21. To what extent do you use secure and encrypted communication channels for work-related discussions?
22. How aware are you of the importance of physical document security, such as secure document disposal?
23. To what extent do you utilize virtual private networks (VPNs) when working remotely?
24. How frequently do you undergo cybersecurity awareness refreshers to stay updated on evolving threats?
25. To what extent do you seek clarification or guidance from IT professionals when unsure about security measures?
26. How proactive are you in staying informed about the latest developments in information security practices?

Sense of Security

1. To what extent do you feel secure in your work environment?
2. How confident are you in the security measures implemented by your organization?
3. To what extent do you feel your personal information is protected while performing work-related tasks?
4. How satisfied are you with the overall security awareness within your organization?
5. To what extent do you trust your colleagues to adhere to information security protocols?
6. How confident are you that your organization can effectively handle security incidents?

Professional Security and Safety for Social Workers

1. How secure do you feel in your professional role within the organization?
2. To what extent do you believe your organization prioritizes the safety of its social workers?
3. How well-informed do you feel about emergency procedures and safety protocols?
4. How satisfied are you with the security measures in place to protect social workers during fieldwork?
5. To what extent do you think your organization provides adequate resources for ensuring professional security?
6. How well-prepared do you feel to handle potential security threats or challenges in your work?
7. How frequently do you receive training on security measures relevant to your profession?
8. To what extent do you feel supported by your organization in addressing security concerns?
9. How confident are you in the effectiveness of communication channels during security-related incidents?
10. How satisfied are you with the security policies and procedures in place for social workers?
11. To what extent do you feel involved in decision-making processes related to security measures?

Occupational Health and Safety for Social Workers

1. How satisfied are you with the physical safety measures in your workplace?
2. To what extent do you feel your workload is manageable and conducive to your overall health?
3. How well-informed do you feel about potential health hazards associated with your profession?
4. How satisfied are you with the ergonomics of your work environment in promoting health and safety?
5. To what extent do you feel your organization prioritizes the mental health and well-being of social workers?
6. How frequently do you receive training on occupational health and safety relevant to your profession?
7. How well-prepared do you feel to handle emergency situations related to occupational health and safety?
8. How satisfied are you with the support systems in place for mental health concerns within your organization?
9. To what extent do you believe your organization addresses the unique occupational health challenges of social work?
10. How confident are you in reporting occupational health and safety concerns to your superiors?