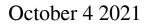


Study provides rare window into work life of app-based drivers during pandemic



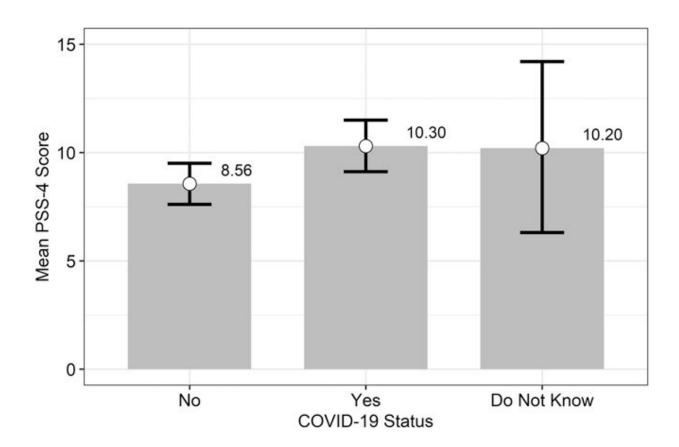


Figure 1. Perceived Stress Score by self-reported COVID status. The white point on each bar denotes the mean PSS-4 score by COVID-19 status, and the black bars denote the upper and lower 95% confidence interval of the mean. Credit: DOI: 10.1002/ajim.23295

When you get into the car of the app-based driver you just tapped up on



your phone, you expect and hope the driver and the car are safe and capable of getting you where you need to go. Apps rate drivers, which you can see. But what if the driver is sick? What if the car has a mechanical problem? What if the driver has simply had a bad day?

What you may not have realized is that the driver is wondering the same thing about you: Is the passenger ill? Are they properly masked? Will they pull it down once seated? Will they cough, blowing air around? Are they in a bad mood? Did they just get out of a rough meeting or an alcohol-fueled altercation at a bar?

"It's a job that is vital to so many people, for moving people to and from medical appointments, to and from the airport, etc. Obviously, appbased <u>drivers</u> are essential for moving people," said Marissa Baker, an assistant professor of environmental and occupational health sciences at the University of Washington. "It's vital work, but it's largely something the general public seems to forget about."

Baker is senior author on new study published Sept. 14 in the *American Journal of Industrial Medicine* that is focused on understanding the pressures, risks and dilemmas facing app-based drivers and how they were affected by the pandemic.

Every ride carries potential risks. Each trip includes at least two people—possible disease vectors, unpredictable humans—now in a closed and confined space. The passenger may face this risk a few times a week. For the driver, this is a workplace risk possibly undertaken dozens of times a day.

Throw a viral pandemic into the mix, and you have workers in a largely unprotected job facing a range of very difficult choices: keep driving no matter what or lose income; ignore an improperly masked passenger or tell them to mask up and risk a bad review or altercation; drive a



coughing passenger to a COVID-19 testing site or face deactivation for turning them away; pay out-of-pocket for cleaning supplies and PPE or run an even greater risk of infection.

To illuminate these pressures, Baker and other UW researchers trained four app-based drivers, all affiliated with the Teamsters Local 117 in Seattle, to conduct survey interviews of their fellow drivers. The newly trained interviewers surveyed 100 app-based drivers in Seattle between Aug. 11 and Sept. 7, 2020. The drivers were predominantly male (97%), identified as Black or African (84%) and were under the age of 55 (87%).

The majority of drivers reported high levels of stress and concern about being exposed to the novel coronavirus. Roughly 30% thought they had already had COVID-19. Most, 73 drivers, lost income, while spending their own money on PPE. Those who left the business because of the pandemic (42 drivers) reported having a hard time getting unemployment benefits. Only 31% said they received an appropriate mask and hand sanitizer from the company they drove for, and even then the supplies were not enough.

"For workers who are in this kind of employment during the pandemic, they receive very little support from the companies that they drive for, and this is a population that had a lot of awareness of the potential exposures they could be facing," Baker said. "They had a lot of concerns and worries, not only about how those exposures would be affecting their health and their family's health, but also the viability and their job."

The drivers spoke of feeling isolated and lonely, since they rarely have a chance to talk with their peers.

In the study, one driver explained, "*n* this line of work, you're very insular. I mean, I'm in my own little universe... so finding a way to bridge



that gap has been the biggest challenge."

Simple issues, like finding restrooms, became bigger problems with libraries, community centers and businesses closed during shutdowns.

"You have other people who are doing the same job as you, but you may never interact with them. So you miss out on some of that strength, not only brainstorming of like, "Hey what masks are you using?" or "Where are you stopping?" but it also keeps workers from organizing," Baker said. "If you get these workers talking to each other and recognizing that they are all facing the same struggles, that can lead to changes."

In Seattle, drivers and their union leaders have been able to win a minimum wage requirement as well as establish a "resolution center" where drivers contest being taken off the apps through which they are hired. There have been other improvements as well in Seattle and other cities.

Baker explains that while Seattle has taken steps to try to improve drivers' working conditions, drivers nationwide do not enjoy the same benefits because they are not classified as employees. So, they don't have access to state or federal health and safety protections, a living wage or sick leave.

"This is a full-time job for many people, this is not just driving on the weekends to supplement another job. These drivers are raising families, using what they make to pay for their kids to go to college. This is important, vital work, and we should be recognizing that through the benefits that we demand that these drivers receive," Baker said. "Not only for their well-being, but also for the customers they interact with."

More information: Kerry L. Beckman et al, Health and safety risk perceptions and needs of app-based drivers during COVID-19, *American Journal of Industrial Medicine* (2021). DOI: 10.1002/ajim.23295



Provided by University of Washington

Citation: Study provides rare window into work life of app-based drivers during pandemic (2021, October 4) retrieved 26 June 2024 from <u>https://phys.org/news/2021-10-rare-window-life-app-based-drivers.html</u>

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