

Impact of Domestic Violence on the Workplace and Workers' Productivity in Selected Industries in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT The study examined impact of domestic violence (independent variable) on the workplace and workers' productivity (dependent variables) in Nigeria industries. The study is a survey research using an ex-post-facto type with a sample size of two hundred (200) participants selected from four industrial sectors within Ibadan metropolis of Oyo State. The age range of participants was between 25 and 50 with a mean of 30.5. The main instrument used to generate data for the study was a set of questionnaire with 0.85 reliability coefficient. Multiple regression analysis were used as tools of analysis. The results indicated that there is significant inference of domestic violence variables (physical, psychological and sexual abuse) on the performance of workers in industries. The independent variables taken together predicted the dependent variable by yielding a coefficient of multiple regression of 0.683 and a multiple regression square of 0.467. Thus the findings showed that domestic violence leads to absenteeism, loss of work time, high labour turnover and low productivity. It is further recommended that batterers should be empathized with in a non-judgmental way and increases the safety of workplace so that victims can have the attention reduced; promote healthy living and projection of higher productivity within the establishment.