



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Data in Brief

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dib

Data Article

Survey dataset on work-life conflict of women in the construction industry

Patience F. Tunji-Olayeni ^{a,*}, Adedeji O. Afolabi ^a,
Bukola A. Adewale ^a, Ayoola O. Fagbenle ^b

^a Covenant University, Nigeria

^b Osun State College of Education, Nigeria

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 3 April 2018

Accepted 24 April 2018

Available online 1 May 2018

ABSTRACT

Work-life conflict can have a detrimental effect on family life, particularly for women who have to work in order to support their families financially. The data set presents the views of 50 female construction professionals in Lagos, Nigeria through a purposive sampling technique with the aid of questionnaire. Categorical Regression was used to assess the effect of work pressure on family expectations. The features of the respondents in terms of profession, years of experience, office location and household characteristics were presented in bar chart. Analysis of the data can provide information on the work experiences of women in the construction industry particularly work load, hours worked per day, work on weekends and work on holidays. The data can also provide insights on the family expectations that are significantly affected by work pressure.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Specifications table

Subject area	Construction
More specific subject area	Work - Life Conflict
Type of data	Tables and Figures
How data was acquired	Field Survey

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: pat.tunji-olayeni@covenantuniversity.edu.ng (P.F. Tunji-Olayeni).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.04.095>

2352-3409/© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Data format	Raw
Experimental factors	Purposive sampling of female construction professionals
Experimental features	Descriptive statistics and categorical regression
Data source location	Lagos, Nigeria
Data accessibility	Data is attached

Value of the data

- To provide an understanding of the work experiences of women in the construction industry.
- To identify the significant family expectations affected by work pressure.
- To guide policies on reducing work-life conflict of women in the construction industry.
- The data can be modified for use in other context.

1. Data

The dataset presented was obtained from women in the construction industry in Lagos, Nigeria. Ninety three questionnaires were distributed. However, only 50 of the questionnaires were returned and found suitable for analysis. The characteristics of the respondents in terms of designation, years of experience, office location and household features are shown in Fig. 1. Work experiences of the respondents focusing on hours worked per day, work on weekends and work on holidays is provided in Fig. 2. Categorical regression was used to assess the effect of work pressure on family expectations (Table 1). Table 1 shows the categorical regression (CAT REG) of work pressure affecting family expectations. The CATREG shows that work pressure affect family expectations with R square values of 100%. The significant factors affecting family expectations are problem with children school transportation system (88.7%), attending children's school event (64.3%), taking children for doctor's appointment (100%), spending time with family (28.6%), helping with children home work (39.7%), community participation (6%), fun time with children (10.4%), summer holidays (18.5%), house chores (1.4%) and shopping (7%). Work pressure had no impact on 4 of the family expectations. These roles included dependable children school transportation system (with $0.277 > 0.05$), staying at home with a sick child (with $0.971 > 0.05$), visiting acquaintances (with $0.348 > 0.05$) and family meal time (with $0.293 > 0.05$). The data obtained can be used to compare experiences of women construction professionals in other countries.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The data collected was based on previous work. Details of similar work on the subject can be found in Refs. [1–14]. A total of 93 questionnaires were distributed to women construction professionals in



Fig. 1. Characteristics of respondents.

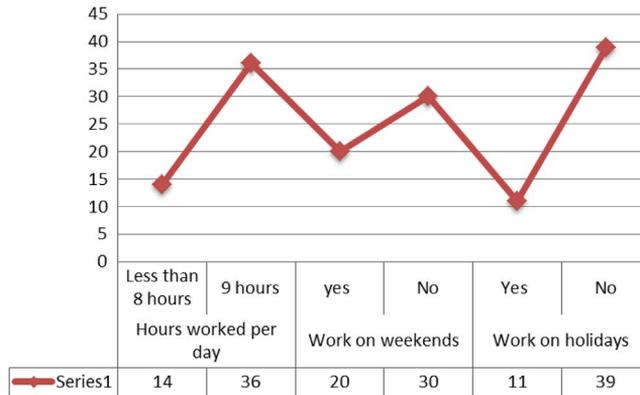


Fig. 2. Some work experiences of women in the construction industry.

Table 1

Categorical regression of the impact of work pressure on family expectations.

	Beta	Significance
R Square	1.000	
F	1.356EA	0.000
Dependable children school transportation system	0.273	0.277
Problem with children school transportation system	0.887	0.000
Attending children's school event	0.643	0.000
Staying at home with a sick child	-0.066	0.971
Taking children for doctor's appointment	-1.389	0.000
Spending time with family	-0.286	0.000
Helping with children home work	0.397	0.000
Visiting friends	0.043	0.348
Community participation	0.006	0.053
Family meal time	0.003	0.293
Fun time with children	-0.104	0.000
Summer holidays	-0.185	0.000
House chores	-0.014	0.000
Shopping	-0.007	0.004

Lagos state. Out of which 50 questionnaires were returned, representing 53.76% return rate. Purposive sampling was used to administer the questionnaire to the respondents because of the characteristics of the sample and easy access of the respondents to the researcher. The questionnaire was measured using a five point Likert scale questionnaire. The respondents comprised of women construction professionals who are Architects, Builders, Quantity Surveyors and Builders. Survey design was used because it can predict respondents' characteristics. Some researchers [15–20] used survey design to achieve their research objectives.

Acknowledgements

The research is sponsored by Covenant University Center for Research Innovation and Development (CUCRID).

Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.04.095>.

References

- [1] A. Agapiou, Perceptions of gender roles and attitudes toward work among male and female operatives in the Scottish construction industry, *Constr. Manag. Econ.* 20 (2002) 697–705.
- [2] D.T. Allen, L.E.D. Herst, S.C. Bruck, M. Sutton, Consequences associated with work-to-family conflict: a review and agenda for future research, *J. Occup. Health Psychol.* 5 (2) (2000) 278–308.
- [3] L.M. Amusan, J.D. Owolabi, A.O. Ogunde, P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, R.A. Ojelabi, I.O. Omuh, A.O. Afolabi, R. Ugochukwu, *Turk. Online J. Educ. Technol. Spec. Issue INTE* (2017) 809–815.
- [4] R. Batt, P.M. Valcour, Human resources practices and predictors of work-family outcomes and employee turnover, *Ind. Relat.* 42 (2003) 189–220.
- [5] S.D. Carlson, M.K. Kacmar, J.L. Williams, Construction and initial validation of a multidimensional measure of work-family conflict, *J. Vocat. Behav.* 56 (2000) 249–276.
- [6] P. Delecta, Work life balance, *Int. J. Curr. Res.* 3 (4) (2011) 186–189.
- [7] X. Dong, Long work hours, work scheduling and work-related injuries among construction workers in the United States, *Scand. J. Work Environ. Health* 31 (5) (2005) 329–335.
- [8] V. Francis, H. Lingard, A Quantitative Study of Work Life Experiences in the Public and Private Sectors of the Australian Construction Industry, Construction Industry Institute, Australia, 2004.
- [9] E.O. Ibe, M.N. Anosike, D.E. Azuh, T.O. Mosaku, Work stress among Professionals in the building construction industry in Nigeria, *Aust. J. Constr. Econ. Build.* 11 (3) (2011) 45–57.
- [10] P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, O.I. Omuh, L.M. Amusan, R.A. Ojelabi, A.O. Afolabi, Attracting and retaining female students in construction related programmes, *Turk. Online J. Educ. Technol. Spec. Issue INTE* (2017) 425–430.
- [11] P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, I.O. Omuh, Strategies for Improving Indigenous Contractors' Participation in R&D in Nigeria, Retrieved from www.eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng, 2018, pp. 1–12.
- [12] P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, J.D. Owolabi, L.M. Amusan, D.O. Nduka, Job satisfaction of female professionals in male dominated fields, *Int. J. Mech. Eng. Technol.* 9 (1) (2018) 732–738.
- [13] P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, A.O. Ogunde, O. Joshua, A.A. Oni, Work life balance of women in male dominated fields, *Int. J. Mech. Eng. Technol.* 8 (12) (2018) 1197–1205.
- [14] R.M. Wentling, A study of career development and aspirations of women in middle management, *Hum. Resour. Dev. Q.* 7 (1996) 253–270.
- [15] P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, P.O. Lawal, L.M. Amusan, Developing infrastructure in Nigeria: why is the cost so high? *Mediterr. J. Soc. Sci.* 2 (3) (2012) 262–270.
- [16] P.F. Tunji-Olayeni, M.E. Emetere, A.O. Afolabi, Multilayer perceptron network model for construction material procurement in fast developing cities, *Int. J. Civil. Eng. Technol. (IJCIET)* 8 (5) (2017) 1468–1475.
- [17] W. Xu, C. Liu, H. Li, Data set for testing the performances of jump diffusion models, *Data Brief* 10 (2017) 98–100.
- [18] E. Dimara, E. Manganari, D. Skuras, Survey data on factors influencing participation in towel reuse programs, *Data Brief* 10 (2017) 26–29.
- [19] D. Lombardi, P. Siklos, Measuring resilience to financial instability: a new data set, *Data Brief* 9 (2016) 976–977.
- [20] Z. Fang, Data on examining the role of human capital in the energy-growth nexus across countries, *Data Brief* 9 (2016) 540–542.