

# Review of: "Analysis of Factors Influencing Health and Safety Programme in Selected Electricity Distribution Companies"

Vahid Ranaei<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Arak University of Medical Sciences

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

While the study provides valuable insights into factors influencing health and safety programs in electricity distribution companies in Southwest Nigeria, some potential negative points or limitations include limited generalizability, sample size, and data collection method.

The study focuses on a specific region (Southwest Nigeria) and a particular industry (electricity distribution companies). The findings may not be directly applicable to other industries or regions, limiting the generalizability of the results. The sample size of 385, while determined using a formula, might be considered relatively small when compared to the total population of 11,621 workers. This could impact the representativeness of the study. Reliance on self-reported data through questionnaires may introduce response bias, as participants might provide socially desirable answers or may not accurately recall information. The study identifies factors influencing health and safety programs but may not account for other variables that could confound the relationship between these factors and occupational health and safety practices.

The study does not specify the time frame during which data were collected. Occupational health and safety practices may evolve over time, and the study's findings may not reflect current conditions. While statistical significance is reported for the identified factors, the practical significance of these findings in terms of their impact on health and safety practices may not be fully explored.

While purposive sampling can be useful, selecting employees with at least five years of experience might introduce bias, excluding the perspectives of newer employees who could have valuable insights into health and safety practices. The text doesn't provide a clear rationale for choosing a sample size of 400. An explanation of why this specific number was selected would enhance the transparency and validity of the sampling process. While the text mentions a stratified random sampling technique, it lacks details on the criteria used for stratification and the distribution of employees among senior, middle, and junior categories. This omission raises questions about the representativeness of the sample.

It should be noted that depending solely on questionnaires for data collection may limit the depth of understanding. Combining surveys with other methods, such as interviews or focus groups, could provide a more comprehensive view of

the factors influencing health and safety practices.

Addressing these aspects by providing clearer rationales, detailing stratification criteria, diversifying data collection methods, specifying a time frame, and considering a broader context would strengthen the overall robustness and applicability of the research.