



Symposium:

Reliability and validity of the battery of instruments designed for the evaluation of the psychosocial risk factors, protective factors, and the symptoms of stress in the Colombian working population.

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The assessment of psychosocial factors at work has been a subject growing within Latin American countries, to the point of not being able to find many studies in the region to design and validate assessment tools with representative populations (Tabanelli, M. C, 2008). Colombia is one of the only countries in this region, which, through the Ministry of Labor, has formulated a specific legislation and official technical guidelines for the identification, intervention and monitoring of psychosocial risk factors in the work environment, which is designed on the basis of a cluster-type national study, conducted at a total of 2360 workers in the year 2011. Recent Publications in Colombia (Castrillón, D., & Knob, L. E. 2016) refer to psychometric limitations of this technical guideline, which have not been documented for the purpose of strengthening its formulation. Studies have not been conducted exploratory factorial structure of the instrument panel of the battery, in representative populations or in different economic sectors, to determine their psychometric properties.

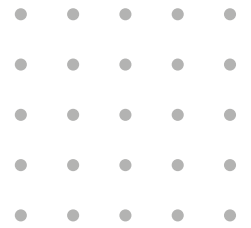
The goal of the symposium is to determine the reliability and validity of the instruments designed by the Ministry of Labor of Colombia, for the identification evaluation of laboral psychosocial risk factors, extra-labor, the protective factors of personality, coping and the proximal effects associated, in terms of symptoms associated with stress (Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, 2010). Conducted analysis of internal consistency (Cronbach's α . alpha and method of two halves) and exploratory factor analysis (principal component analysis and a promax rotation method), carrying out an analysis discriminated against by economic sectors of the psychometric properties of the instruments in each of the dimensions, domains and constructs assessed.

The process of data collection was carried out by means of a study census-type with 66337 workers of companies from different economic sectors: financier, Justice, construction, manufacturing, communications/technology, education, health, services, transport, Mining/hydrocarbon and sport.

The themes of the symposium are oriented to the analysis of the reliability and construct validity of the following instruments:

- Questionnaire of psychosocial risk factors intra-labor Form A and Form B. 2011 Colombia Ministry of Labor.
- Questionnaire of psychosocial risk factors outside work. 2011 Colombia Ministry of Labor.





- Questionnaire for the evaluation of the stress. Colombia's ministry of labor. 3 version. 2010.
- Instrument of personality resistant drs-15 (v.3) bartone (2009), version Torres (2011).
- Questionnaire of Coping Strategies of Moos, Cronkite, Billings and Finney (1984) by Tyler and cushway (1995). Version of J. Roman (1997).

(1) Tabanelli, M. C., Depolo, M., Cooke, R. M. T., Sarchielli, G., Bonfiglioli, R., Mattioli, S., & Violante, F. S. (2008). Available instruments for measurement of psychosocial factors in the work environment. *International Archives of Occupational & Environmental Health*, 82(1), 1-12. doi:10.1007/s00420-008-0312-6

(2) Safe, V., Gómez Camacho, S., Castrillón, D., & Knob, L. E. (2016). Standardization of A BATTERY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS IN COLOMBIAN workers. *Acta Colombiana de Psicología*, 19, 239-255.

(3) Villalobos, G., Vargas, A. M., Escobar, J., Jiménez, M. L., and Rondón, M.A. (2010). Instrument cluster for the evaluation of psychosocial risk factors. Bogotá: Ministry of Social Protection.

