



Analysis of the psychometric properties of the Questionnaire to evaluate psychosocial factors outside of work (Ministry of Social Protection of Colombia, 2010).

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In the study of the psychosocial risk factors in the workplace, factors external to the organization also play an important role, given that, may also be associated with stressful conditions, and affect the health and performance of the worker, therefore, require valid and reliable instruments for its diagnosis and evaluation. At the present time, at the global level, there are several tools to assess conditions outside of work, among these we found are especially tools to assess conditions of the family relationships and support network, not associated with the job. The objective of this research was to analyze the psychometric properties: internal consistency (Cronbach's α . alpha and method of two halves) and exploratory factor analysis (extraction method: analysis of main components and method of rotation: promax with Kaiser Normalization), of Questionnaire to evaluate psychosocial factors outside of work in working people, questionnaire belonging to the battery to evaluate psychosocial factors of the Ministry of Social Protection (2010).

The process of data collection was carried out through a census-type study with a total of 66,337 workers of companies belonging to different economic sectors: 19,417 of the financial sector, 16,294 of justice, 12,124 of services, 10,694 of manufacturing, 3393 of construction, 1504 of communications/technology, 1159 health care, 711 of education, 571 of Transport, 316 of Mining/oil and 154 of sport. An analysis was made discriminated against by economic sectors of the psychometric properties of the instrument, both of each of the dimensions of the questionnaire, as the construct in general.

The results showed a reliability according to the Cronbach's alpha coefficient between in 0.86 and 0.89 for the full scale of the construct in different economic sectors, the dimension with the less Cronbach's alpha coefficient was the dimension of Family Relations, and the highest was for the Time dimension outside of work with 0.92, this phenomenon was applied to all economic sectors evaluated.

In the exploratory factor analysis, differences were found in the group of the factors of the construct in all sectors, ranging from 8 to 10 components after rotations promax, above the 7 dimensions that sets the questionnaire originally. The economic sector that larger number of components established, was transport. In the construct in general we found are significant validity (% explained variance 64.390 - 69.843).

In conclusion, the Questionnaire to evaluate psychosocial risk factors Outside of Work (Ministry of Social Protection, Colombia 2010) evidence a stable coefficient of reliability in all its dimensions except in family relationships, being inconsistent is in all economic sectors. And, according to exploratory factor analysis, the grouping of factors is different to the original model of the questionnaire, are encouraged to the revision of the categories, for the reformulation of reagents.

