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Abstract

Reliability and Validity of Questionnaire for Assessing Physical Workloads

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Objectives: The aims of the study were to make a questionnaire for assessing physical workloads and to evaluate its reliability and validity.

Methods: A total of 220 workers (foundry workers 30, large vehicle assemblers 30, shipyard workers 75, and automobile manufacturers 80) completed a self-administered questionnaire and took examinations for physical work capacity and working heart rate. We excluded data with insufficient responses or incorrect physical work capacity and working heart rate. Finally, the data of 154 workers (70.0%) were used for our study. In order to evaluate the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, we used statistical analyses including the scaling assumption test and a comparison with the objective tool for physical workload which was evaluated by working energy expenditure.

Results: The items of the questionnaire in the same categories had close distribution in the evaluation of the scaling assumption. The item internal consistency was 0.41-0.73 for posture factor, and 0.62-0.79 for non-posture factor. The item discriminate validity was 100%. Cronbach's coefficient of the total items was 0.73 (0.58 for posture factor and 0.74 for non-posture factor). In the correlation between working energy expenditure and questions, general physical activity ($p=0.008$), proportion of the workday with hands above shoulder ($p=0.002$), proportion of the workday with trunk bent ($p=0.028$), proportion of the workday with awkward posture ($p=0.048$), sweating after work ($p=0.006$), total scales ($p=0.003$) and Borg scale ($p=0.011$) all had statistical significance.

Conclusions: Our questionnaire for assessing physical workloads demonstrated statistically significant reliability and validity. But the questions for the proportions of the workday with sitting work posture and with static posture should be modified via a larger study.

Key Words: Questionnaire, physical workloads, reliability, validity

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Tecumseh questionnaire,
Baecke questionnaire Stockholm public
health questionnaire

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Tecumseh and Minnesota
questionnaire/interviews (Montoye, 1975),
Paffenbarger/Harvard alumni questionnaire
(Paffenbarger, 1993), Five-city/7-Day
recall questionnaire/interview (Blair, 1985),
Baecke questionnaire (Baecke, 1982),
Stockholm public health questionnaire (Ola,
2002), Health insurance plan of New York
questionnaire (Shapiro, 1963), British civil
servant questionnaire (Yasin, 1967),
Framingham · Massachusetts questionnaire
(Dannenberg, 1989), IMF

2003 2 26 2003

5 24 (30), (30

(75), (85) 4 220

50%

66 154 (29

가, 19 , 37 , (69) (70.0%).

1. 39.6% , 52.1%가
46.5%가
1~2 , 5.6%가 3~5 (Table 1).
35.7±7.5 , 171.5±6.2 2.
cm , 67.5±7.6 kg .
78.2% 가 ,
46.5%가 , (40.2%) 가 , 10 kg
1~10 (36.9%)

Table 1. General characteristics of study subjects

Characteristics	Numbers(%)
Job distribution	10%(27.7%)가 가 ,
Foundry workers	19(12.3) 75% (29.8%)
Large vehicle assemblers	29(18.8) 가 ,
Shipyards workers	37(24.0) 10%(27.3%)가 가 .
Automobile manufacturers	69(44.8) /
Age (years)	35.7 ± 7.5* (46.7%) 가 ,
Height (cm)	171.5 ± 6.2* 75% (62.0%)
Weight (kg)	67.5 ± 7.6* 50%(20.4%)가
Education level	
Elementary school	3(2.1)
Middle school	11(7.8)
High school	111(78.2)
College	17(12.0) 25%(23.2%), 50%(22.5%),
Smoking	75% (21.0%) ,
Smoker	67(46.5) 가 가 (37.1%),
Ex-smoker	20(13.9) (32.9%), (17.9%)
Non-smoker	57(39.6) 가
Alcohol drinking	
None	68(47.9) 가 (36.2%),
Yes(1~2 times/week)	66(46.5) (34.8%), (22.7%)
Yes(3~5 times/week)	8(5.6)

*, mean ± S.D.

(Table 2).

Table 2. Responses to the questionnaire

Question	Responses	Numbers(%)
1. General physical activity in occupational work	Sedentary, light work	18(13.1)
	Light, somewhat mobile work	25(18.3)
	Mobile, fairly heavy work	55(40.2)
	Heavy work	26(19.0)
	Very heavy work	13(9.5)

Table 2. Responses to the questionnaire (continue)

Question	Responses	Numbers(%)
2. Frequency of manual handling of loads 10kg in present job	Almost never/not at all	44(31.2)
	1~10 times per day	52(36.9)
	11~50 times per day	13(9.2)
	More than 50 times per day	6(4.3)
	Almost all the time	26(18.4)
3. Proportion of the workday with hands above shoulder level in present job	Almost never/not at all	37(26.2)
	About 10% or slightly less	39(27.7)
	About 25% of the workday	20(14.2)
	About 50% of the workday	18(12.8)
	75% or more of the workday	27(19.2)
4. Proportion of workday with trunk bent in present job	Almost never/not at all	3(2.1)
	About 10% or slightly less	24(17.0)
	About 25% of the workday	37(26.2)
	About 50% of the workday	35(24.8)
	75% or more of the workday	42(29.8)
5. Proportion of workday with awkward posture in present job	Almost never/not at all	13(9.4)
	About 10% or slightly less	38(27.3)
	About 25% of the workday	29(20.9)
	About 50% of the workday	36(25.9)
	75% or more of the workday	23(16.6)
6. Proportion of workday with sitting work posture in present job	Almost never/not at all	64(46.7)
	About 10% or slightly less	16(11.7)
	About 25% of the workday	18(13.1)
	About 50% of the workday	16(11.7)
	75% or more of the workday	23(16.8)
7. Proportion of workday with repetitive movement in present job	Almost never/not at all	7(4.9)
	About 10% or slightly less	7(4.9)
	About 25% of the workday	11(7.8)
	About 50% of the workday	29(20.4)
	75% or more of the workday	88(62.0)
8. Proportion of workday with static posture in present job	Almost never/not at all	26(18.8)
	About 10% or slightly less	20(14.5)
	About 25% of the workday	32(23.2)
	About 50% of the workday	31(22.5)
	75% or more of the workday	29(21.0)
9. I think my work should be finished quickly	Very often	25(17.9)
	Often	46(32.9)
	Sometimes	52(37.1)
	Seldom	15(10.7)
	Never	2(1.4)

Table 2. Responses to the questionnaire (continue)

Question	Responses	Numbers(%)
10. After work I am tired	Very often	32(22.7)
	Often	49(34.8)
	Sometimes	51(36.2)
	Seldom	6(4.3)
	Never	3(2.1)
11. After work I sweat	Very often	16(11.5)
	Often	20(14.4)
	Sometimes	67(48.2)
	Seldom	24(17.3)
	Never	12(8.6)
12. Subjective thinking of work hardening(Borg scale)	140(Numbers)	12.4 ± 2.7(Mean ± S.D)

Table 3. Item-total correlation

	Mean(S.D)	Intensity1	Intensity2	Total
Q1	3.01(1.12)	0.79	0.31	0.64
Q2	2.54(1.44)	0.62	0.14	0.45
Q3	2.86(1.49)	0.41	0.56	0.59
Q4	3.63(1.21)	0.29	0.71	0.62
Q5	3.19(1.28)	0.46	0.73	0.72
Q6	2.47(1.58)	-0.08	0.41	0.21
Q7	4.33(1.09)	0.19	0.58	0.50
Q8	3.13(1.39)	0.10	0.49	0.39
Q9	3.63(0.98)	0.70	0.35	0.62
Q10	3.76(0.97)	0.73	0.36	0.64
Q11	3.11(1.09)	0.74	0.29	0.58

Intensity1: non-posture factor (Q1, Q2, Q9, Q10, Q11) Intensity2: posture factor (Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8)

가 (48.2%가 가 , Borg scale 12.4±2.7

Table 3

Table 4

3. 가 (scaling assumption)

0.41 ~ 0.73

가 가

가

0.62 ~ 0.79

Table 3

(8)

가 0.4

Table 3

Table 4. Results of Item Internal Consistency and Discriminant Validity

Scale	k ^a	Range of Correlation		Internal consistency ^d		Discriminant Validity ^e	
		Item Internal Consistency ^b	Item Discriminant validity ^c	Success/Total	Success Rate(%)	Success/Total	Success Rate(%)
Intensity1	5	.62 - .79	.14 - .36	5/5	100	5/5	100
Intensity2	6	.41 - .73	.08 - .46	6/6	100	6/6	100

^aNumber of item and number of item-internal consistency tests per scale.

^bCorrelation between items and hypothesized scale corrected for overlap.

^cCorrelation between items and other scale.

^dNumber 0.40

^eNumber of correlations significantly higher/total number of correlations.

Intensity1: non-posture factor (Q1,Q2,Q9,Q10,Q11)

Intensity2: posture factor (Q3,Q4,Q5,Q6,Q7,Q8)

Table 5. Cronbach's coefficients

Scale	Cronbach's
Intensity1	.74
Intensity2	.58
Total	.73

Intensity1: non-posture factor (Q1,Q2,Q9,Q10,Q11)

Intensity2: posture factor (Q3,Q4,Q5,Q6,Q7,Q8)

2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 (Table 6).

4, 6, 5.

(p=0.008), (p=0.002), (p=0.028), (p=0.048), (p=0.006), (p=0.011) (p=0.003)가 (reverse coding) (Borg scale) 1 11

Table 4, 100% , 10 kg (p=0.058), (reverse coding) (p=0.083) 가 (Table 7).

Cronbach's

Table 5

Cronbach's 0.73

0.58

0.74

가

1.0

4

가,

가

1

IMF

Table 6. Factor analysis

Factor coefficients of individual questionnaire after rotation				
	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Factor4
Q1	0.75	0.22	-0.11	-0.27
Q2	0.37	0.34	-0.39	-0.12
Q3	0.49	0.39	0.12	-0.32
Q4	0.16	0.83	0.03	0.15
Q5	0.37	0.74	0.01	0.17
Q6	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.89
Q7	0.08	0.59	0.50	-0.27
Q8	0.14	0.09	0.82	0.09
Q9	0.76	0.04	0.23	0.04
Q10	0.81	0.09	0.09	-0.01
Q11	0.80	0.04	-0.21	0.28
Eigenvalue	3.66	1.46	1.13	1.05

Table 7. Correlation between working energy expenditure and questions

Questions		S.E.	p value
1. General physical activity in occupational work	0.1327	0.0492	0.008*
2. Frequency of manual handling of loads 10 kg in present job	0.0740	0.0388	0.058
3. Proportion of the workday with hands above shoulder level in present job	0.1184	0.0375	0.002*
4. Proportion of workday with trunk bent in present job	0.1085	0.0489	0.028*
5. Proportion of workday with awkward posture in present job	0.0903	0.0452	0.048*
6. Proportion of workday with sitting work posture in present job(reverse coding)	0.0216	0.0367	0.558
7. Proportion of workday with repetitive movement in present job	0.0404	0.0502	0.423
8. Proportion of workday with static posture in present job	-0.0097	0.0410	0.813
9. I think my work should be finished quickly (reverse coding)	0.0637	0.0587	0.280
10. After work I am tired(reverse coding)	0.1036	0.0594	0.083
11. After work I sweat(reverse coding)	0.1434	0.0517	0.006*
12. Subjective thinking of work hardening (Borg scale)	0.0534	0.0208	0.011*
Total scales(1-11)	0.0253	0.0083	0.003*

*, p<0.05

가 , Ola (2002) -
 (test-retest agreement) 0.74-0.92,
 (inter-method agreement) 0.38-
 0.81 가
 (Kw 0.38),
 (Kw 0.39)

Tecumseh questionnaire
 Baecke questionnaire

가 가 가
 가 , 가
 가 , 가
 Tecumseh questionnaire

Tecumseh questionnaire, Baecke question-
 naire Stockholm public health question-
 naire MET(metabolic ,
 / (kilocalories))
 Tecumseh questionnaire Michigan 가 가
 Tecumseh 1 가 가
 가 1965 , 가
 10% 350 ,
 1 가
 1988 , treadmill endurance . Baecke questionnaire
 Leon (1981) 가 0.45 MET Tecumseh
 large-scale integrated motor activity questionnaire , Likert
 monitor LaPorte (1982)
 가 0.45, caltrac accelerometer Tecumseh questionnaire
 Gretebeck (1993) 가 0.40 Baecke questionnaire
 Stockholm public health questionnaire
 Baecke questionnaire
 / 가
 가 1982 (1),
 (1) (5) 5 (2), ()
 caltrac accele- naire Tecumseh question-
 rometer Mahoney (1990) Baecke questionnaire
 가 0.53 , (9-11)
 Jacobs (1993) 가 0.54 Baecke questionnaire
 Stockholm Public Health Questionnaire
 가 scale Borg
 가

가 (1, 2, 9, 10, 11) 0.62-0.79
가 100% ,
가 0.73
가 , 0.58, 0.74 .
가 (p=0.008),
, 6 8 (p=0.002), (p=0.028),
, 6 8 가 (p=0.048),
가 가 (reverse coding) (p=0.006),
가 (Borg scale) (p=0.011), 1
가 11 (p=0.003),
, 6 8 : 가
retest test- 가 6 8 가 ,
가 가 가 ,
가 가 가 ,
6 8 test-retest
: 가 가 .
: (30),
(30), (75
), (85) 4 , SAS : ,
220 1990.
: , 1995.
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50% 가 66
154 (19 , 37
, 29 , 69)
(70.0%). 가 ,
: 가 (scaling assumption)
(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) 0.41-0.73 ,

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