Abstract

The study aimed to design, implement and validate the "safe space" program based on the integration of the Theory of Protection Motivation with the Extended Theory of Planned Behavior to reduce risk in the development of municipal public cleaning service activities in the Mi Perú district, in Callao, 2021. To this end, a quantitative study, of pre-experimental, observational design, was implemented, in which the questionnaire was applied to measure the risks in the development of activities of the public cleaning staff to a total of 66 collaborators in the area of the Municipality, and the safe space program, designed specifically for the occasion, was executed. Thus, completing a longitudinal, observational, analytical and field investigation. It was observed that, from a score of protection against occupational risk of 88.54 points, it increased to 116.23 points, that is, an increase of 27.68 points was achieved, that is, 31.40% of better behavior before the risks in the development of municipal cleaning activities, also achieving that among the participants who showed at the beginning a standard deviation of 23.18 points was reduced to 14.38, that is, a 38.03% more homogeneous behavior of care and protection against risk was achieved among the participating collaborators, evidenced in a student T-value of 9,099 (p