

FORMATO N° 10
APROBACIÓN DE EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN

1	DATOS DE LA APROBACIÓN	Número	N° 01-2023-OASG-DIGA-UNFV
		Fecha	09 de marzo de 2023


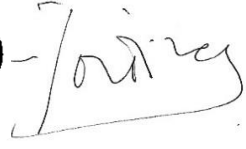
2	BASE LEGAL
	<p><u>Numeral 42.1 del Artículo 42° del Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado:</u> "El órgano encargado de las contrataciones lleva un expediente del proceso de contratación, en el que se ordena, archiva y preserva la información que respalda las actuaciones realizadas desde la formulación del requerimiento del área usuaria hasta el cumplimiento total de las obligaciones derivadas del contrato (...).;</p> <p><u>Numeral 42.3 del Artículo 42 del Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado:</u> "(...) Para su aprobación, el expediente de contratación contiene: a) El requerimiento, indicando si este se encuentra definido en una ficha de homologación, en el listado de bienes y servicios comunes, o en el Catálogo Electrónico de Acuerdo Marco; b) La fórmula de reajuste, de ser el caso; c) La declaratoria de viabilidad en el caso contrataciones que forman parte de un proyecto de inversión o la aprobación de las inversiones de optimización, ampliación marginal, reposición y rehabilitación reguladas en la normativa aplicable; d) En el caso de obras contratadas bajo la modalidad llave en mano que cuenten con equipamiento, las especificaciones técnicas de los equipos requeridos; e) En el caso de ejecución de obras, el sustento de que procede efectuar la entrega parcial del terreno, de ser el caso; f) El informe técnico de evaluación de software, conforme a la normativa de la materia, cuando corresponda; g) El documento que aprueba el proceso de estandarización, cuando corresponda; h) La indagación de mercado realizada, y su actualización cuando corresponda; i) El valor referencial o valor estimado, según corresponda, j) La opción de realizar la contratación por paquete, lote y tramo, cuando corresponda; k) La certificación de crédito presupuestario y/o la previsión presupuestal, de acuerdo a la normativa vigente; l) La determinación del procedimiento de selección, el sistema de contratación y, cuando corresponda, la modalidad de contratación con el sustento correspondiente; m) El resumen ejecutivo, cuando corresponda; y, n) Otra documentación necesaria conforme a la normativa que regula el objeto de la contratación.</p>

3	OBSERVACIONES
	Ref. Oficio N° 0859-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV - Contratación Internacional N° 001-2023-UNFV-1.

4	DECISIÓN QUE SE ADOPTA
	Teniendo a la vista el expediente de contratación, por el presente documento el funcionario que suscribe aprueba dicho expediente, considerando que la información consignada en la solicitud se ajusta a las disposiciones de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado, su T.U.O., su Reglamento y modificatorias.

5	<div style="text-align: center;"> LIC. JULIO GREGORIO TALLA RAMOS Jefe Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales</div>
	NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE APRUEBA EL EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN

FORMATO N° 9						
SOLICITUD DE APROBACIÓN DE EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN						
1	NÚMERO Y FECHA DEL DOCUMENTO	Número		Oficio N° 0859-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV		
		Fecha		09 de marzo de 2023		
2	DEPENDENCIA QUE APROBARÁ EL EXPEDIENTE					
	OFICINA DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS GENERALES					
3	OBJETO DE LA SOLICITUD					
	Por medio de la presente, el órgano encargado de las contrataciones de la Entidad, solicita la aprobación del expediente contratación del procedimiento que se detalla en el presente documento.					
4	DATOS DEL REQUERIMIENTO					
	4.1	DEPENDENCIA USUARIA	INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN			
	4.2	REQUERIMIENTO	Número	Pedido de Servicio N° 438		
			Fecha	17/02/2023		
5	VINCULACIÓN DEL REQUERIMIENTO CON EL POI Y EL PAC					
	5.1	POI	Actividad del POI	C0420		
	5.2	PAC	N° de referencia del PAC	NO APLICA		
7	DATOS DEL VALOR REFERENCIAL					
	7.1	INDAGACIÓN DEL MERCADO	Documento	IDM N° 0012-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV		
			Fecha de emisión	8/03/2023		
			Monto del valor estimado	S/ 11,000.00		
	7.2	ANTIGÜEDAD DEL VALOR REFERENCIAL	UN MES			
8	DATOS DE LA CERTIFICACIÓN DE CRÉDITO PRESUPUESTARIO (CCP) Y/O PREVISIÓN PRESUPUESTAL					
	8.1	CERTIFICACIÓN DE CRÉDITO PRESUPUESTARIO (CCP) Y/O PREVISIÓN PRESUPUESTAL	Número de la CCP	0201-2023		
			Fecha de la CCP	9/03/2023		
			Fecha del documento	---		
			Fuente(s) de Financiamiento	RDR		
	8.2	DEVENGADO DE LAS OBLIGACIONES CONTRACTUALES:				
		Las obligaciones contractuales devengarán totalmente en el presente ejercicio fiscal			SI	
		Las obligaciones contractuales devengarán totalmente en posteriores ejercicios fiscales			NO	
	Las obligaciones contractuales devengarán parte en el presente ejercicio fiscal y parte en el(los) próximo(s) ejercicio(s) fiscal(es)			NO		
9	DATOS DEL PROCEDIMIENTO DE SELECCIÓN					
	9.1	DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONVOCATORIA	SERVICIO DE PUBLICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULO CIENTÍFICO EN REVISTA INDIZADA INTERNACIONAL - TÍTULO: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT			
	9.2	TIPO DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SELECCIÓN:				
		Licitación Pública		Adjudicación Simplificada		Subasta Inversa Electrónica
		Concurso Público		Selección de Consultores Individuales		Comparación de Precios
		Contratación Internacional	X			
		EN CASO CORRESPONDA A UNA CONTRATACIÓN DIRECTA O CONTRATACIÓN INTERNACIONAL, DEBE INDICARSE EL SUPUESTO SEGÚN LO PREVISTO EN EL ARTÍCULO 27 DE LA LEY:				
		Contratación Directa		Supuesto		
	9.3	LA CONTRATACIÓN INCLUYE:				
		Item(s)	ÚNICO	Paquete(s)		

9.4	SISTEMA DE CONTRATACIÓN:			
	A Suma Alzada	X	A Precios Unitarios	
	Esquema Mixto de Suma Alzada y Precios Unitarios		Tarifas	
	En base a Porcentajes		En base a un Honorario Fijo y una Comisión de Éxito	
	MODALIDAD DE EJECUCIÓN:			
	9.5	Llave en mano	SI	
			NO	X
			SI	
			NO	X
			N° Res	
9.6	FÓRMULA DE REAJUSTE		SI	
			NO	X
BASE LEGAL				
10	<p>Numeral 42.1 del Artículo 42° del Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado: "El órgano encargado de las contrataciones lleva un expediente del proceso de contratación, en el que se ordena, archiva y preserva la información que respalda las actuaciones realizadas desde la formulación del requerimiento del área usuaria hasta el cumplimiento total de las obligaciones derivadas del contrato (...).";</p>			
OBSERVACIONES				
11	<p>Dada la naturaleza de la prestación, se realizará una Contratación Internacional, considerandose la única cotización válida recibida que cumple con los Términos de Referencia, la misma que ha sido validada por el área usuaria de forma previa.</p>			
SOLICITUD				
12	<p>Por el presente, se solicita la aprobación del expediente de contratación de la Contratación Internacional N° 001-2023-UNFV-1, mencionado en el presente documento.</p>			
13	<div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <p>Vº Bº Manuel Ortiz Chavez Jefe Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos</p>			
NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO COMPETENTE DEL ÓRGANO ENCARGADO DE LAS CONTRATACIONES				

<p align="center">FORMATO N° 8</p> <p align="center">RESUMEN EJECUTIVO DE LAS ACTUACIONES PREPARATORIAS</p> <p align="center">(SERVICIOS)</p>
--

1.	DATOS GENERALES
----	-----------------

1.1	FECHA DE EMISIÓN DEL FORMATO	08 de marzo de 2023	
1.2	ÁREA USUARIA	INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN - VRIN	
1.3	DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	SERVICIO DE PUBLICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULO CIENTÍFICO EN REVISTA INDIZADA INTERNACIONAL - TÍTULO: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT	
1.4	ACTIVIDAD DEL POI VINCULADA A LA CONTRATACIÓN	C0420 Aprobar y supervisar las publicaciones del VRIN	
1.5	Nº DE REFERENCIA DEL PAC	NO APLICA	
1.6	PROYECTO DE INVERSIÓN PÚBLICA	Código	---
		Documento que declaró la viabilidad	---

2.	INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL REQUERIMIENTO
----	------------------------------------

2.1		DATOS DEL REQUERIMIENTO	Documento de requerimiento	Pedido de Servicio N° 438		Fecha de recepción		17/02/2023	
2.2	MODIFICACIONES EFECTUADAS AL REQUERIMIENTO POR PARTE DEL ÁREA USUARIA	Fecha de la segunda versión	---	De oficio	---	Con motivo de observaciones	---		
		Fecha de la tercera versión	---	De oficio	---	Con motivo de observaciones	---		
		Fecha de la cuarta versión	---	De oficio	---	Con motivo de observaciones	---		
		Fecha de la quinta versión	---	De oficio	---	Con motivo de observaciones	---		
2.3	SEÑALAR SI LA CONTRATACIÓN INCLUIRÁ PAQUETE(S)	SI			NO	X			
		De ser afirmativa la respuesta, detallar el sustento técnico del área usuaria o el órgano encargado de las contrataciones, según el caso.							
2.4	SEÑALAR SI LA CONTRATACIÓN SE EFECTUARÁ POR ÍTEMS		SI		NO	X			
2.5	SEÑALAR SI SE HA LLEVADO A CABO UN PROCESO DE ESTANDARIZACIÓN		SI		NO	X			
			Documento de aprobación de la estandarización			Fecha de aprobación			
2.6	SEÑALAR SI EL SERVICIO OBJETO DE LA CONTRATACIÓN HA SIDO HOMOLOGADO		SI		NO	X			
			N° de Resolución que aprobó la Ficha de Homologación			Fecha de inicio de vigencia			
2.7	REQUERIMIENTO		Lo indicado se visulaiza en el Capítulo III de la Sección Especifica de las Bases.						

	OBSERVACIONES AL REQUERIMIENTO
--	--------------------------------

2.8	Nº Item	Cantidad total de observaciones	Cantidad de observaciones formuladas por el OEC	Comunicación con la cual se remitió al área usuaria las observaciones al requerimiento	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación	Cantidad de observaciones formuladas por los proveedores	Comunicación con la cual se remitió al área usuaria las observaciones al requerimiento	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación

RESPUESTA DEL ÁREA USUARIA								
2.9	Nº Item	Cantidad total de respuestas a las observaciones	Cantidad de respuestas a las observaciones formuladas por el OEC	Comunicación de respuesta del área usuaria	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación	Cantidad de respuestas a las observaciones formuladas por los proveedores	Comunicación de respuesta del área usuaria	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación

	AJUSTES QUE SE REALIZARON AL REQUERIMIENTO							
2.10	Ajustes realizados al requerimiento							

3.	INFORMACIÓN RELEVANTE ADICIONAL COMO RESULTADO DE LAS INDAGACIONES DE MERCADO							
3.1	FECHA DE INICIO DE LAS INDAGACIONES EN EL MERCADO		3/02/2023	FECHA DE CULMINACIÓN DE LAS INDAGACIONES EN EL MERCADO		3/02/2023		
3.2	PLURALIDAD DE PROVEEDORES QUE CUMPLEN CON EL REQUERIMIENTO			SI		NO	X	
	<p>La presente contratación de acuerdo a la documentación remitida por el área usuaria, se está realizando con un proveedor no domiciliado en el país, en concordancia con las consideraciones establecidas en el literal f) del numeral 5.1 del artículo 5 del T.U.O. de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado, como supuesto excluido del ámbito de aplicación de la Ley, pero sujetos a supervisión por el Organismo Supervisor de las Contrataciones del Estado (OSCE), y deberá tramitarse de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Directiva "Lineamientos y procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de las publicaciones en revistas indizadas", aprobada mediante Resolución R. N° 236-2022-UNFV.</p>							
3.3	POSIBILIDAD DE DISTRIBUIR LA BUENA PRO (EN CASO DE SERVICIOS EN GENERAL, DE CORRESPONDER)			SI		NO	X	
	De ser afirmativa la respuesta, sustentar la posibilidad de distribuir la buena pro.							
4.4	SOBRE LA INFORMACIÓN QUE PUEDA UTILIZARSE PARA LA DETERMINACIÓN DE LOS FACTORES DE EVALUACIÓN			SI		NO	X	
	De ser afirmativa la respuesta, detallar la información que pueda utilizarse para la determinación de los factores de evaluación.							
4.5	SOBRE OTROS ASPECTOS NECESARIOS QUE TENGAN INCIDENCIA EN LA EFICIENCIA DE LA CONTRATACIÓN			SI		NO	X	
	En caso de obtenerse información de otros aspectos que tengan incidencia en la eficiencia de la contratación, detallarla.							

5.



A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Manuel Ortiz Chavez".

Vº Bº Manuel Ortiz Chavez
Jefe Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO COMPETENTE DEL ÓRGANO ENCARGADO DE LAS CONTRATACIONES

Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

“Año del Fortalecimiento de la Soberanía Nacional”

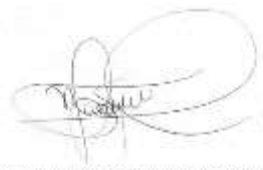
FORMATO N° 07

INFORME DE INDAGACIÓN EN EL MERCADO N° 0012-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV

1	ÁREA USUARIA		
	INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN		
2	DOCUMENTO CON EL QUE SE REMITE EL REQUERIMIENTO	FECHA DE RECEPCIÓN	N° PEDIDO SIGA
	Oficio N° 071-2023-OPI-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV	17/02/2023	0438
3	FUENTE DE FINANCIAMIENTO	MONTO PRESUPUESTADO (S/)	
	RDR	S/ 11,000.00	
4	RELACIÓN DE PROVEEDORES DEL RUBRO INVITADOS Y COTIZACIONES OBTENIDAS		
	NOMBRE O RAZON SOCIAL	OBTENCIÓN DE COTIZACIÓN (SI/NO)	FECHA DE OBTENCIÓN
	MDPI AG	SI	03/02/2023
5	DETERMINACIÓN DEL PROVEEDOR SELECCIONADO Y JUSTIFICACIÓN		
	Para el requerimiento se considera la única cotización validada por el área usuaria, adicionando el costo promedio del impuesto aplicable, porcentaje de retención y otros gastos que afectan al costo final de la contratación, en cumplimiento con los Términos de Referencia.		
	La presente contratación de acuerdo a la documentación remitida por el área usuaria, se está realizando con un proveedor no domiciliado en el país, en concordancia con las consideraciones establecidas en el literal f) del numeral 5.1 del artículo 5 del T.U.O. de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado, como supuesto excluido del ámbito de aplicación de la Ley, pero sujetos a supervisión por el Organismo Supervisor de las Contrataciones del Estado (OSCE), y deberá tramitarse de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Directiva “Lineamientos y procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de las publicaciones en revistas indizadas”, aprobada mediante Resolución R. N° 236-2022-UNFV.		
	Al haberse verificado que se realizará una Contratación Internacional, se deberán aplicar las normas tributarias y tratados internacionales correspondientes y vigentes a la fecha de la presentación del expediente de contratación.		
	Sin perjuicio de aplicación de los principios generales de derecho público, para la contratación de servicios del exterior, rigen los principios establecidos en la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado en lo que sea aplicable.		
6	VALOR DE LA CONTRATACIÓN (S/) (Incluye impuesto, retención y todo tipo de costos/comisiones)		
	S/ 11,000.00		
7	JUSTIFICACIÓN DE CANTIDAD MENOR DE COTIZACIONES (marcar solo si aplica)		
	Al haberse verificado que se realizará una Contratación Internacional, dada la naturaleza de la prestación, se considerará la única cotización válida recibida que cumple con los Términos de Referencia, la misma que ha sido validada por el área usuaria de forma previa.		



Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

FECHA DE ELABORACIÓN DEL INFORME	08 de marzo de 2023
 NATALY E. CAIRAMPOMA ARTEAGA Especialista en Contrataciones	



Manuel Ortiz Chávez

Vº Bº

Manuel Ortiz Chávez

Jefe Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

CUADRO COMPARATIVO Nº 0012-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV

DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN:				SERVICIO DE PUBLICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULO CIENTÍFICO EN REVISTA INDIZADA INTERNACIONAL									
ITEM Nº	DESCRIPCIÓN	UNIDAD DE MEDIDA	CANTIDAD	FUENTE: COTIZACIÓN ACTUALIZADA		FUENTE: PRECIOS DEL SEACE (HISTÓRICOS DE OTRA ENTIDAD)				VALOR ESTIMADO (V.E.)			
				MDPI AG		ENTIDAD CONVOCANTE:		INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD		PROCEDIMIENTO Y/O METODOLOGÍA UTILIZADO PARA DETERMINAR EL V.E.	VALOR UNITARIO	TIPO DE CAMBIO (14.02.2023) Fuente SBS	VALOR ESTIMADO DEL ITEM EN MONEDA NACIONAL INCLUYENDO EL 18% DE IGV, EL 30% DE RENTA Y LOS GASTOS OPERATIVOS Y COMISIONES Según el Formato N° 3
				RUC:	PROVEEDOR EXTRANJERO	TIPO Y Nº PROCESO DE SELECCIÓN:		INTER-PROC-22-2022-UNALM-1					
				CONTACTO:	MDPI AG	FECHA DE CONSENTIMIENTO DE LA BUENA PRO:		23/12/2022					
				TELÉFONO:	61 683 7734	NOMBRE O RAZÓN SOCIAL DEL ADJUDICATARIO:		L0609015158 PUBLIC LIBRARY OF SCIENCE					
				E-MAIL:	billing@mdpi.com								
				PRECIO UNITARIO (Moneda Extranjera)	PRECIO TOTAL (Consignar moneda del valor estimado)	PRECIO UNITARIO (Consignar moneda del valor estimado)	FACTOR DE AJUSTE-IPC(*)	PRECIO UNITARIO ACTUALIZADO (Consignar moneda del valor estimado)	PRECIO TOTAL ACTUALIZADO (Consignar moneda del valor estimado)				
1	SERVICIO DE PUBLICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULO CIENTÍFICO EN REVISTA INDIZADA INTERNACIONAL - TÍTULO: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT	SERVICIO	1.00	€ 1,617.95	€ 1,617.95	S/ 10,263.52	1.0051	S/ 10,315.86		Se considera la única cotización validada por el Funcionario responsable del área usuaria, adicionando el costo promedio del impuesto aplicable, porcentaje de retención y otros gastos que afectan al costo final de la contratación, en cumplimiento con los Términos de Referencia.	€ 1,617.95	S/ 4.436	S/ 11,000.00
		INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL DE LA FUENTE	PLAZO DE EJECUCIÓN	DE ACUERDO A LOS TDR		NO APLICA							
			GARANTÍA	DE ACUERDO A LOS TDR		NO APLICA							
			FORMA DE PAGO	DE ACUERDO A LOS TDR		NO APLICA							
			MONEDA DE LA FUENTE	EURO		NO APLICA							
			PRECIO UNITARIO EN LA MONEDA CONSIGNADA EN LA FUENTE	1617.95		NO APLICA							
			TIPO DE CAMBIO QUE SE USA	4.436		NO APLICA							
		ACCIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS REALIZADAS	FECHA DE SOLICITUD	3/02/2023		NO APLICA							
			CANTIDAD DE VECES QUE SE REITERO LA SOLICITUD	0		NO APLICA							
			FECHA DE RECEPCIÓN	3/02/2023		NO APLICA							
			PROVEEDOR SE DEDICA AL OBJETO DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	SI		NO APLICA							
			LA DEPENDENCIA USUARIA PARTICIPÓ EN LA VERIFICACIÓN DEL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS TDR	SI, SEGÚN LA VALIDACIÓN REALIZADA POR LA OFICINA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y LA DIRECCIÓN DEL INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN Formato N° 2		NO APLICA							
			CUMPLE CON LOS RTM O LA CONTRATACIÓN ES IGUAL O SIMILAR AL REQUERIMIENTO	SI, SEGÚN LA VALIDACIÓN REALIZADA POR LA OFICINA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y LA DIRECCIÓN DEL INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN Formato N° 2		NO APLICA							
			SE TOMO EN CUENTA PARA LA DETERMINACIÓN DEL VALOR ESTIMADO	SI		NO							

(*) IPC - Índice de Precios al Consumidor, según reporte adjunto.

FECHA DE ELABORACION: 08 de marzo de 2023

Cuadro elaborado por: NATALY CAIRAMPOMA ARTEAGA.
Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos



Vº Bº Manuel Ortiz Chavez
Jefe Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

PROVEIDO N° 1513-2023-DIGA-UNFV

RECURRENTE PEDRO MANUEL AMAYA PINGO
VICE- RECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION - VRIN
PROVEIDO N° 0178-2023-VRIN-UNFV

NT 007609 / 007646 - 2023

ASUNTO SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA
REVISTA HEALTHCARE POR EL ARTÍCULO: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL
TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY
OF THE INSTRUMENT - DR. JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA - FAPS

FECHA 17 DE FEBRERO DEL 2023

DESTINATARIO LIC. JULIO GREGORIO TALLA RAMOS
OFICINA DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS GENERALES - OASG

PARA SU ATENCIÓN CON CARGO AL MARCO PRESUPUESTAL PREVISTO EN EL VRIN
EN LA FTE. FTO. DE R.D.R. PARA PUBLICACIONES, INFORMADO POR LA OCPL Y
DE ACUERDO CON LA NORMATIVIDAD VIGENTE.

ATENTAMENTE



ECON. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUÍSPE
JEFE

JGCQ / mctc

FOLIOS: 44



VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

PROVEIDO N° 0178-2023-VRIN-UNFV

RECURRENTE : DR. JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA
INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

REFERENCIA : OFICIO N° 071-2023-OPI-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

NT. : 007609/007646-2023

ASUNTO : SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES)
EN LA REVISTA HEALTHCARE POR EL ARTÍCULO: MEASUREMENT
OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE
GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT - DR.
JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA – FAPS

FECHA : SAN MIGUEL, 16 DE FEBRERO DE 2023

PASE A : ECON. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUISPE
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

PARA : SU ATENCIÓN CORRESPONDIENTE.

ATENTAMENTE,


DR. PEDRO MANUEL AMAYA PINGO
VICERRECTOR DE INVESTIGACIÓN

PMAP/bjlp
C.C.: Archivo

PRIORIDAD: NORMAL
FOLIO: 43



Lima Cercado, 15 de febrero 2023

OFICIO N° 071-2023-OPI-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

Señor Doctor
PEDRO M. AMAYA PINGO
Vicerrector de Investigación
Presente.

Asunto: Solicito financiamiento para publicación de artículo – Dr. Jose Hector Livia Segovia.

Referencia: PROV N° 143-2023-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV
OFICIO N° 0117-2023-DIGA-UNFV

NT. 007609-007646

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a su Despacho para saludarlo cordialmente e informar respecto a la solicitud que presenta el Dr. José Livia Segovia, docente permanente de la Facultad de Psicología; para que a mérito a la Resolución R. N° 236-2022-UNFV que aprueba la Directiva Lineamientos y Procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de publicaciones en revistas indizadas, a fin que se autorice el financiamiento del artículo "Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-analysis of the generalization of the reliability of the instrument". aceptado para su publicación; toda vez que cumple con los requisitos:

2.1.1 Filiación Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal

2.1.2 a) Solicitud firmada por el autor o coautor de la UNFV

b) Es docente ordinario PRINCIPAL TC.

c) Es coautor del artículo "Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-analysis of the generalization of the reliability of the instrument".

d) Adjunta copia del manuscrito a publicar

Asimismo, se adjunta los siguientes formatos:

- Validación de los términos de referencia
- Conversión de moneda y cálculo de obligaciones tributarias
- Autorización para realizar el pago previo a la publicación por derecho a la revista indexada
- Ficha técnica de la revista
- Formato SIGA 438, por el monto de S/ 11,000 soles.



Universidad Nacional
Federico Villarreal

Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación
Oficina de Proyectos de Investigación - OPI

Por lo manifestado, se solicita su aprobación correspondiente a fin de continuar el trámite hasta su atención.

Sin otro particular, hacemos propicia la ocasión para reiterarle nuestra especial consideración.

Atentamente,



Dra. Miriam Corina Castro Rojas
Jefa Oficina de Proyectos de Investigación

Dr. JOSE HECTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA
Director del Instituto Central de
Gestión de la Investigación



Firmado digitalmente por:
CASTRO ROJAS Miriam
Corina FAU 20170934289 soft
Motivo: Soy el autor del
documento
Fecha: 15/02/2023 16:00:43-0500

Folios 43



Firmado digitalmente por:
LIVIA SEGOVIA JOSE HECTOR
FIR 07289224 hard
Motivo: Soy el autor del
documento
Fecha: 16/02/2023 08:22:04-0500

PEDIDO DE SERVICIO Nº

000438

UNIDAD EJECUTORA : 001 UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL FEDERICO VILLARREAL

NRO. IDENTIFICACIÓN : 000102

Tipo Uso : Consumo

Dirección Solicitante : VICE RECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN.

Entregar a Sr(a) : AMAYA PINGO PEDRO MANUEL

Fecha : 15/02/2023

Actividad Operativa : C0420 APROBAR Y SUPERVISAR LAS PUBLICACIONES DEL VRIN

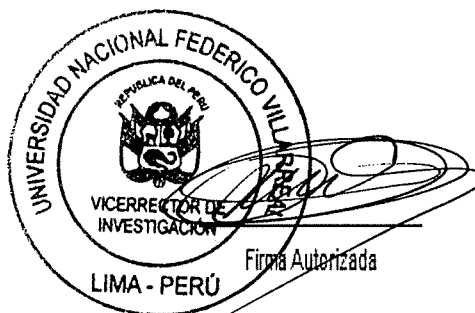
Motivo : Publicación de artículo en revista científica Indexada, Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-analysis of the generalization of the reliability of the Instrument. Dr. Jose Hector Lima Segovia

FF/Rb	META / MNEMONICO	Función	División Func.	Grupo Func	Programa	Prod/Fry	Act/Al/Obr
2-09	0019	22	006	0007	9001	3999999	5000002

Código	Descripción / Términos de Referencia	Valor S/.	Unidad Medida
150100020007	PUBLICACIONES DE ARTICULOS CIENTIFICOS EN REVISTA INTERNACIONAL	11,000.00	SERVICIO



Firma del Solicitante



Firma Autorizada



FORMATO N° 01

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA PARA SERVICIOS

1. ÁREA USUARIA

Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación

2. DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN

Servicio de publicación de artículo científico en revista indizada internacional

3. FINALIDAD PÚBLICA

El Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación tiene como parte de sus funciones, promover la investigación, producción científica, innovación y emprendimiento de los docentes y estudiantes de la Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, estableciendo estrategias que coadyuven a cumplir con las metas propuestas.

Debiendo contar para ello con la evidencia necesaria de las múltiples investigaciones que realizan los docentes y estudiantes de la comunidad villarrealina, a través de la publicación de los artículos en revistas indexadas de alto impacto a nivel internacional.

4. ANTECEDENTES

En el marco de las estrategias establecidas nuestra casa de estudios ha a través de sus recursos directamente recaudados otorgara financiamiento por servicio de publicación de artículos científicos en revistas especializadas e indexadas a nivel internacional. R. R. N° 236-2022-UNFV San Miguel, 28 abril de 2022. Directiva LINEAMIENTOS Y PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA EL ACCESO AL FINANCIAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE LAS PUBLICACIONES EN REVISTAS INDIZADAS.

5. OBJETIVO DE LA CONTRATACIÓN

Financiar el servicio de publicación de artículos científicos en una revista indexada a nivel Internacional.

6. REQUERIMIENTO, CARACTERÍSTICAS Y CONDICIONES

6.1. REQUERIMIENTO

N° Ítem	Código Siga	Descripción del servicio	Unidad de Medida	Cantidad
01	0438	Publicación de Artículos en revista Indexada	Servicio	01

6.2. CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA REVISTA

Deberá ser una revista científica de investigación a nivel internacional. Deberá tener publicaciones trimestrales y acceso libre e inmediato a su contenido a través de las páginas web. La revista deberá figurar en las bases de datos especializadas en revistas científicas indexadas, como: Scopus, Web of Science, Scielo.



Firmado digitalmente por:
CASTRO ROJAS Miriam
Corina FAU 20170934289 soft
Motivo: Soy el autor del
documento
Fecha: 15/02/2023 16:01:06-0500



6.3. RESPONSABILIDAD DEL CONTRATISTA

6.3.1. Plazo de reposición

En caso de detectarse errores ortográficos y/o gramaticales, luego de la publicación del artículo en la revista indizada, el área usuaria dentro de los dos (02) días hábiles siguientes de realizada la publicación, solicitará a través de la Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales, se notifique al proveedor el sentido de las observaciones y el plazo para su reposición (nueva publicación).

6.3.2. Garantía comercial

El proveedor otorgará una garantía comercial para avalar que el servicio prestado cumple con todas las características y condiciones establecidas en los términos de referencia, el cual no podrá ser menor a un (01) año, computados a partir de la entrega de la Constancia del artículo publicado.

Para lo cual una vez identificado el servicio que presenta defectos, se notificará al proveedor para su reposición inmediata en un plazo máximo de tres (03) días calendarios computados luego de la notificación de la carta por parte de la Oficina de Abastecimiento.

6.3.3. Responsabilidad por vicios ocultos

El plazo máximo de responsabilidad del contratista es de un (01) año, contado a partir de la conformidad otorgada por la Entidad.

6.4. LUGAR DONDE SE EJECUTARÁ LA PRESTACIÓN

No aplica

6.5. CONDICIONES DE LA PRESTACIÓN

La publicación se realizará a través de una plataforma especializada de forma virtual, de acuerdo con las condiciones establecidas por el proveedor.

6.6. PLAZO DE EJECUCIÓN DE LA PRESTACIÓN

Entregable	Plazo
Constancia del artículo publicado.	Hasta cien (100 días calendario siguientes, computados a partir del día siguiente de recibido el pago correspondiente.

6.7. FORMA DE PAGO

La Entidad debe pagar las contraprestaciones pactadas a favor del contratista de forma previa en pago único, a la publicación de artículo por derecho a la revista indexada, siempre que se verifiquen las condiciones establecidas en los términos de referencia y previa presentación del Formato N° 04 - Autorización para realizar el pago previo a la publicación por derecho a la revista indexada, por parte del área usuaria.

6.8. CONFORMIDAD

La conformidad de la prestación será dada expresamente por el Director del Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación - ICGI de la UNFV, dentro de los dos (02) días hábiles siguientes de la verificación y cumplimiento de la prestación de acuerdo al requerimiento y la orden de servicio.

6.9. PENALIDADES

No aplica.



Firmado digitalmente por:
CASTRO ROJAS Miriam
Corina FAU 20170934289 soft
Motivo: Soy el autor del
documento
Fecha: 15/02/2023 16:01:31-0500



6.10. CONFIDENCIALIDAD

El proveedor deberá guardar absoluta confidencialidad en el manejo de la información y documentación a la que tenga acceso durante la prestación del servicio, no podrá revelar detalles sobre el alcance del servicio a terceros, excepto cuando resulte estrictamente necesario para el cumplimiento de la prestación. En ambos casos el proveedor deberá dar cumplimiento y será responsable de la aplicación a todas las políticas definidas por UNFV en materia de seguridad de la información.

6.11. VICIOS OCULTOS

El plazo máximo de responsabilidad del contratista es de un (01) año, contado a partir de la conformidad otorgada por la Entidad.

6.12. NORMATIVA ESPECÍFICA

No aplica

6.13. ANEXOS U OTROS DOCUMENTOS EN RELACIÓN CON LA CONTRATACIÓN

- Carta de aceptación remitida por el proveedor.
- Invoice remitida por el proveedor.
- Formato de Validación de los Términos de Referencia.
- Formato de Conversión de moneda y Cálculo de obligaciones tributarias.
- Formato de Autorización para realizar el pago previo a la publicación por derecho a la revista indexada, de ser caso.
- Ficha técnica de la revista.
- El artículo a publicar en formato digital.



Firmado digitalmente por:
CASTRO ROJAS Miriam
Corina FAU 20170934289 soft
Motivo: Soy el autor del
documento
Fecha: 15/02/2023 18:01:58-0500



FORMATO Nº 2

VALIDACIÓN DE LOS TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA

Revisión y/o verificación del cumplimiento de los Términos de Referencia

1	DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	"Publicación de artículo en revista científica"
2	DEPENDENCIA USUARIA	Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación - ICGI

ÍTEM Nº	DESCRIPCIÓN DEL ÍTEM			PROVEEDOR	
	Descripción clara y precisa del objeto de la contratación	Cantidad	Cumple (Señalar Si o No)	Razón Social	MDPI
	Deberá ser una revista científica de investigación a nivel internacional	1	SI	RUC	PROVEEDOR EXTRANJERO
	Deberá tener publicaciones trimestrales y acceso libre e inmediato a su contenido a través de las páginas web.	1	SI	Número de Cotización / Invoice / Factura / Orden	1997317
	La revista debe figurar en las bases de datos especializadas en revistas científicas indexadas como: Scopus, Web of Sciences, Scielo.	1	SI	Fecha del documento remitido	03/02/2023
				Otros (País del proveedor)	SUIZA

3	NOTAS/OBSERVACIONES	SE REQUIERE EL PAGO PREVIO
---	---------------------	----------------------------



4	FECHA DE ELABORACIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO:	15/02/2023
---	-------------------------------------	------------

5	EMITIDO Y APROBADO POR:  VºBº Dr. Jose H. Livia S. Jefe - ICGI	DRA. MIRIAM CASTRO  Firmado digitalmente por: CASTRO ROJAS Miriam Corina FAU 20170934289 soft Motivo: Soy el autor del documento Fecha: 15/02/2023 10:02:10-0500
---	--	---



FORMATO N° 3

CONVERSIÓN DE MONEDA Y CÁLCULO DE OBLIGACIONES TRIBUTARIAS

1	DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	"Publicación de artículo en revista científica"			
2	DEPENDENCIA USUARIA	Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación - ICGI			
3	DATOS DEL PROVEEDOR				
	Razón Social	MDPI			
	RUC	PROVEEDOR EXTRANJERO			
	Número de Cotización / Invoice / Factura / Orden	1997317			
	Fecha del documento remitido	03/02/2023			
	Moneda y monto del importe	Moneda del importe:	EUR	Monto del importe:	1,617.95
4	CÁLCULO DE PAGO				
	Moneda y monto del importe		EUR 1,617.95		
	Tipo de cambio SBS al día 14.02.2023		S/ 4,436		
	Moneda y monto del importe según conversión		S/ 7,177.23		
	Cálculo de pago IGV no domiciliado (18%)		S/ 1,291.90		
	Periodo en que se realiza el cálculo de pago IGV no domiciliado		Feb-2023		
	Retenciones (30%) según sea el caso		S/ 2,153.17		
	Gastos operativos / Comisiones		S/ 377.70		
	IMPORTE TOTAL PARA CERTIFICAR		S/ 11,000.00		
3	NOTA:	Para la contratación de servicios con proveedores no domiciliados en el país, se aplicarán las normas tributarias y tratados internacionales correspondientes y vigentes a la fecha de elaboración de presente documento.			
4	FECHA DE ELABORACIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO:	15/02/2023			
5	EMITIDO Y APROBADO POR:	DRA MIRIAM CASTRO ROJAS			
	V°B° Dr. Jose H. Livia S. Jefe - ICGI	  Firmado digitalmente por: CASTRO ROJAS Miriam Corina FAU 20170934289 soft Motivo: Soy el autor del documento Fecha: 15/02/2023 16:02:36-0500			



FORMATO N° 4			
AUTORIZACIÓN PARA REALIZAR EL PAGO PREVIO A LA PUBLICACIÓN POR DERECHO A LA REVISTA INDEXADA			
1	FECHA DE EMISIÓN DEL DOCUMENTO	03/02/2023	
2	DEPENDENCIA USUARIA	Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación - ICGI	
3	DATOS DEL PROVEEDOR	Razón Social	MDPI
		RUC / Código	PROVEEDOR EXTRANJERO
		Dirección	St. Alban-Anlage 66 4052 Basel switzerland
		Nombre del contacto	MDPI AG
		Número telefónico	+41616837734
		E-mail	billing@mdpi.com
4	DATOS DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	ítem	1
		Descripción del objeto de la contratación	"SERVICIO DE PUBLICACIÓN DE ARTÍCULO CIENTÍFICO EN REVISTA INDEXADA INTERNACIONAL"
		Monto de la contratación	S/ 11,000.00
		Forma de pago	PAGO PREVIO
		Plazo de la prestación	HASTA CIEN DIAS CALENDARIOS SIGUIENTES CONTADOS A PARTIR DEL DIA SIGUIENTE DE RECIBIDO EL PAGO CORRESPONDIENTE
		Validación de TdR	Según formato adjunto.
5	OBSERVACIONES		
	PROVEEDOR CON SEDE SUIZA		
6	AUTORIZACIÓN EN CASO DE REALIZAR EL PAGO PREVIO A LA PUBLICACIÓN		
	El funcionario que suscribe el presente documento, dada la naturaleza de la contratación autoriza la realización del pago previo a la publicación, a fin de alcanzar la finalidad de la contratación.		



	CONDICIONES PARA EL PAGOPREVIO	Monto para pagar	S/ 11,000.00
		Plazo para realizar el pago	15 DIAS CALENDARIO
		Nombre y Dirección del banco destino	Credit Suisse, St. Alban-Graben 1-3, Postfach 2560, CH-4002 Basel, Schweiz
		Nombre de cuenta	MDPI AG
		Número de cuenta	0060-1604356-52
		CCI/Código Swift	CRESCHZZ80A
		Código ABA/IBAN	CH14 0483 5160 4356 5200 0
		Otras consideraciones	

7	  	Firmado digitalmente por: CASTRO ROJAS Miriam Corina FAU 20170934289 soft Motivo: Soy el autor del documento Fecha: 15/02/2023 18:03:20-0500
	NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO RESPONSABLE DEL ÁREA USUARIA	



Formato 12

FICHA TÉCNICA DE LA REVISTA

Nombre	<i>Healthcare</i>
URL	https://www.mdpi.com/journal/healthcare
ISSN	ISSN de acceso abierto : 2227-9032
Indexaciones	Scopus , SCIE y SSCI (Web of Science) , PubMed , PMC y muchas otras bases de datos .
Año de publicación	2023
Periodicidad	Mensual
Editor	Dr. Rahman Shiri <i>Editor-in-Chief</i>
Factor de impacto	El Factor de Impacto de esta revista es 3.16
Cuartil de la revista	Q2
Entidad patrocinadora	MDPI
País	Suiza



Firmado digitalmente por:
CASTRO ROJAS Miriam
Corina FAU 20170934289 soft
Motivo: Soy el autor del
documento
Fecha: 15/02/2023 16:03:48-0500



ANEXO 1

SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES)

Lima 6 de febrero del 2023

Señor Doctor
Pedro Amaya Pingo
Vicerrector de investigación
Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal

Yo, José Livia Segovia, Docente Principal de la Facultad de Psicología, Nombrado, con Código 95203. Con domicilio en Pasaje E26.Pueblo Libre, Identificado con DNI N° 07289224, e-mail: jlivia@unfv.edu.pe, en calidad de coautor del artículo:

Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-analysis of the generalization of the reliability of the instrument

Solicito financiamiento para su publicación en la revista: HealthCare . **ISSN: 2227-9032**, **JCR** category rank: Q2: Health Policy & Services (SSCI) | Q2: Health Care Sciences & Services (SCIE)

Teniendo como autores y coautores:

Natalia Reig-Aleixandre, Javier Esparza-Reig, Manuel Martí-Vilar, César Merino-Soto
Para lo cual adjunto el artículo, la aceptación y el costo para su publicación en la revista.

Atentamente

Dr. José Livia Segovia
Docente responsable

Adjunto

- Artículo
- Aceptación publicación
- Datos de la revista
- Monto y cuenta



José Livia Segovia

Facultad de Psicología/Universidad Nacional
Federico Villarreal
Jr. Carlos Gonzales 285. Urb. Maranga San Miguel
Lima
Peru

INVOICE

MDPI
St. Alban-Anlage 66
4052 Basel
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 61 683 77 34
E-Mail: billing@mdpi.com
Website: www.mdpi.com
VAT nr. CHE-115.694.943

Date of Invoice:	3 February 2023
Manuscript ID:	healthcare-1997317
Invoice Number:	1997317
Your Order:	by e-mail (manuel.marti-vilar@uv.es) on 13 October 2022
Article Title:	"Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-analysis of the generalization of the reliability of the instrument"
Name of co-authors:	Natalia Reig-Aleixandre, Javier Esparza-Reig, Manuel Martí-Vilar, César Merino-Soto and José Livia Additional Author Information
Institutional Open Access Program (IOAP):	University of Valencia
Terms of payment:	5 days
Due Date:	8 February 2023
License:	CC BY

Description	Currency	Amount
Article Processing Charges	EUR	1 797.72
IOAP discount (10%)	EUR	(179.77)
Subtotal without VAT	EUR	1 617.95
VAT (0%)	EUR	0.00
Total with VAT	EUR	1 617.95

Accepted Payment Methods

1. Online Payment by Credit Card in Euros (EUR)

Please visit <https://payment.mdpi.com/1935352> to pay by credit card. We accept payments in Euros (EUR) made through VISA, MasterCard, Maestro, American Express, Diners Club, Discover and Alipay+.

2. Paypal in Euros (EUR)

Please visit <https://payment.mdpi.com/payment/paypal> and enter the payment details. Note that the fee for using Paypal is 5% of the invoiced amount.

3. Wire Transfer in Euros (EUR)

Important: **Please provide the Manuscript ID (healthcare-1997317) when transferring the payment**

Payment in EUR must be made by wire transfer to the MDPI bank account. Banks fees must be paid by the customer for both payer and payee so that MDPI can receive the full invoiced amount.

IBAN: CH14 0483 5160 4356 5200 0

Beneficiary's Name: MDPI AG

Beneficiary's Address: St. Alban-Anlage 66, CH-4052 Basel, Switzerland

Bank Account Number (EUR, Euros Account for MDPI): 0060-1604356-52

Bank Name: Credit Suisse

Bank Address: Credit Suisse, St. Alban-Graben 1-3, Postfach 2560, CH-4002 Basel, Schweiz

SWIFT code (Wire Transfer Address): CRESCHZZ80A

Clearing number: 4835

For detailed payment instruction, or for more alternative payment methods, visit the website at <https://www.mdpi.com/about/payment>.

Invoiced Amount in CHF: 1 620.00

Exchange rate applied to this invoice 3 February 2023: 1.00127 EUR/CHF

Thank you for choosing MDPI.

Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-Analysis of the Generalization of the Reliability of the Instrument

Natalia Reig-Aleixandre ¹, Javier Esparza-Reig ², Manuel Martí-Vilar ^{3,*}, César Merino-Soto ^{4,*} and José Livia ⁵

¹ Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, 28223 Madrid, Spain; natalia.reig@ufv.es

² Universidad Europea de Valencia, 46010 Valencia, Spain; javier.esparza@universidadeuropea.es

³ Universitat e València, 46010 Valencia, Spain

⁴ Universidad San Martín de Porres, Lima 15011, Peru

⁵ Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, Lima 15088, Peru; jlivia@unfv.edu.pe

* Correspondence: manuel.marti-vilar@uv.es (M.M.-V.); sikayax@yahoo.com.ar (C.M.-S.)

Abstract: The Prosocial Tendencies Measure (PTM) and its revised version (PTM-R) are used internationally to measure prosocial behaviors in different life situations. To obtain accumulated evidence of the report and the reliability of its scores, a meta-analysis of the reliability of internal consistency was performed. The databases of Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus were reviewed and all the studies that applied it from 2002 to 2021 were selected. Results: Only 47.9% of the studies presented the index of reliability of PTM and PTM-R. The meta-analytic results of the reliability report of the subscales that the PTM and the PTM-R have in common were: Public 0.78 (95% CI: 0.76–0.80), Anonymous 0.80 (95% CI: 0.79–0.82), Dire 0.74 (95% CI: 0.71–0.76), and Compliant 0.71 (95% CI: 0.72–0.78). Each one of them presents high levels of heterogeneity derived from the gender of the participants (percentage of women), the continent of the population, the validation design, the incentive to participate, and the form of application. It is concluded that both versions present acceptable reliabilities to measure prosocial behavior in different groups and situations, as adolescents and young people, but their clinical use is discouraged.

Keywords: generalization of reliability; measurement of prosocial tendencies; measurement of prosocial behavior; reliability; Cronbach's alpha; systematic review

Citation: Reig-Aleixandre, N.; Esparza-Reig, J.; Martí-Vilar, M.; Merino-Soto, C.; Livia, J. Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-Analysis of the Generalization of the Reliability of the Instrument. *Healthcare* **2023**, *11*, x. <https://doi.org/10.3390/xxxxx>

Academic Editor(s): Clara Benna

Received: 13 October 2022

Revised: 13 January 2023

Accepted: 3 February 2023

Published: date



Copyright: © 2023 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

In general terms, prosocial behaviors refer to all kinds of actions that benefit others and that are carried out voluntarily. People who engage in prosocial behavior enjoy helping others (Carlson et al., 1988). These behaviors promote the productivity of organizations, improve the wealth of societies and, above all, improve the health and quality of life of the people who perform them. Corresponding to this importance and pervasiveness, human prosociality has received considerable attention in some scientific disciplines, including medicine, biology, sociology, and, obviously, psychology (Thielmann et al., 2020).

1.1. Prosocial Behaviors and Health

The relationship between prosocial behaviors and health has been extensively studied, particularly in non-clinical samples, due to the ease of finding samples with these characteristics. For example, Schacter et al. (2019) suggested that daily helping behaviors can meet the social and emotional needs of depressed youth and are negatively correlated with a depressed mood (Flynn et al., 2015). In turn, this type of prosocial behavior was a predictor of a decrease in gambling addiction (Esparza-Reig, 2020). On the other hand, Miles et al. (2019) recommended promoting prosocial behavior in times of catastrophe to safeguard mental health and foster a positive emotional state. Regarding the relationship

Commented [M1]: Please do not modify the format of the manuscript (type and size of font, margin size, paragraph spacing, etc.), only what is indicated with comments or highlighted, as it follows the standard style of MDPI.

We would appreciate if you could mark all the modifications with the Track Changes tool and thoroughly address all the comments.

Please note that author names will be published exactly as they appear on the proofed version.

Commented [M2]: Please carefully check the accuracy of names and affiliations.

Commented [M3]: For universities, the department/school/faculty/campus is required. Please try to provide this information.

Commented [M4]: We attempted to add the address information (the postal code and the city and country names). Please verify the validity of the newly added information.

Commented [M5]: Please confirm whether affiliations 2 and 3 are the same. If yes, please merge them into one affiliation.

Commented [M6]: We removed addresses of corresponding authors from affiliations 3 and 4.

Commented [M7]: Please check all author names carefully.

Commented [M8]: We marked reference citations in this format with the highlighter in the entire document. Please revise them in accordance with the instructions in the other comment.

Commented [M9]: Please cite all references with reference numbers and place the numbers in square brackets ("["]"), e.g., [1], [1–3], or [1,3]. Please refer to the following website for more information: <http://www.mdpi.com/authors/references>.

between prosocial behaviors and the health status of youth, a study with Spanish university students concludes that prosociality has positive effects on the perception of satisfaction with life (Zuffianó, 2018). Likewise, some results conclude that promoting prosocial behaviors among adolescents who have experienced traumatic situations is associated with greater resilience (Haroz et al., 2013).

The benefits of prosocial behaviors not only concern psychological health but also health in general. Some studies show the relationship between these behaviors and neurohormonal circuits (especially oxytocin and progesterone) that have a buffering effect on stress and restorative properties of the organism (Brown et al., 2015). There is also evidence that people who informally help others experience positive mental states associated with psychological well-being, good health, and longevity (Roth et al., 2013; Poulin, 2013; Raposa et al., 2016). In professional practice, prosocial behaviors toward patients allow nurses to feel less fatigue and work with greater vitality, despite the heavy workload (Park, 2021). On the other hand, adolescents with low prosocial behavior associated with relationship callous traits lead to greater self-reported mental health difficulties in young adulthood (Meehan et al., 2019). These empirical findings strengthen the theory of the influence of prosocial behavior on variables that improve the person's adaptability to their social and professional environment.

1.2. Measurement of Prosocial Behaviors

Prosocial behavior includes a wide range of specific behaviors, which encourages debates about how to measure it and determine what its components are (Aune et al., 2014). This wide range of behaviors can be deduced from multidimensional instruments that measure prosocial behavior, in which moderate or low correlations suggest that the constructs measured are associated, but completely independent.

The measurement of prosocial behavior implies having instruments that gather solid evidence of validity and reliability in a wide range of aspects. In a recent systematic review (Martí-Vilar, Corell-García, & Merino-Soto, 2019), 16 instruments that were considered relevant to this construct were identified. It allowed an organized and updated knowledge basis. This identification of essential aspects will make it possible to carry out other studies and provide information so that researchers can apply relevant instruments. However, the structuring of the validity evidence using a consensus framework of validity theory was absent. Following a good framework would have facilitated identifying the sources of validity of these instruments, and thus ensuring the interpretation and use of the scores of measures of prosocial behavior (i.e., American Educational Research Association, American Psychological Association, & National Council on Measurement in Education, 2014). In particular, and linked to the objective of this study, the precision of the scores also requires attention, since this property indicates the degree of measurement error contained in the scores (American Educational Research Association et al., 2014).

Given the importance of understanding and, above all, measuring the various behaviors and circumstances that come with prosociality, Carlo and Randall (2002) built the Prosocial Trends Measure (PTM). A 23-item scale composed of six subscales: public prosocial behavior (4 items), emotional prosocial behavior (4 items), emergency prosocial behavior (3 items), altruistic prosocial behavior (5 items), anonymous prosocial behavior (5 items), and prosocial behavior of compliance or obedience (2 items). Carlo and Randall (2002) created this multidimensional scale because they were not convinced of the idea that prosocial behaviors were a global behavior category (Rodrigues et al., 2017). The response scale was established in a range from 1 (does not describe me at all) to 5 (describes me a lot). Likewise, its internal structure was evaluated with an exploratory factor analysis that identified six factors that explained 63.38% of the variance. The item-test correlations in each dimension showed values above 0.40. Regarding the evidence of discriminative validity between the dimensions of the PTM, the correlations ranged between low magnitudes and some averages. The Public subscale showed negative correlations with Anonymous, Emotional, Pleasure, and Altruism. It also had direct coefficients among all the

other subscales, with no significant relationship between public and anonymous, anonymous and altruism, and emergency and altruism.

The internal consistency of the scale scores, measured by the *α coefficient*, ranged from 0.74 to 0.85, with gender differences in some dimensions. On the other hand, the criterion validity was evaluated, with positive and significant correlations above 0.20. A complementary study by Carlo and Randall (2002) made it possible to examine the stability of the test-retest scores, in addition to evaluating the relationships of the PTM with other measures of prosocial behaviors.

The results of Carlo and Randall (2002), Carlo et al. (2003), Hardy and Carlo (2005), and Hardy (2006) showed that although the subscales were expected to correlate positively and moderately, in most cases the correlations were weak or non-significant and sometimes even negative. This leads to the idea that prosociality is not a single behavior, but a group of different behaviors (Rodríguez et al., 2017).

The PTM was modified to be used with early and middle adolescents. For that purpose, a focus group consisting of 10 adolescents between 11 and 16 years old was formed to evaluate the items of the original PTM in terms of clarity and relevance (Carlo, Hausmann, Christiansen & Randall, 2003). This allowed the items to be written in simpler language, incorporating two new reagents (one for the prosocial emotional behavior subscale and the other for the prosocial altruistic behavior subscale), constituting a new version of 25 questions (PTM-R). The internal consistency of each subscale of the instrument was examined, the coefficients for average adolescents ranging between 0.75 and 0.86; and from 0.59 to 0.86 for early adolescents. The test-retest reliability range, after 2 weeks, was from 0.56 to 0.82 for middle adolescents and from 0.54 to 0.76 for early adolescents. In general, the PTM-R scales were significantly related to variables such as sympathy, perspective taking, moral reasoning; and not significantly with theoretically irrelevant variables such as vocabulary skills, social desirability, personal anguish.

Carlo et al. (2003) evaluated the effects of age and gender on prosocial tendencies. Regarding altruistic prosocial tendencies, both variables were predictive, indicating that middle adolescents and females were more likely to report this aspect than early adolescents and males. Boys were likelier to report these tendencies for public prosocial tendencies, and prosocial emotional tendencies in the case of girls. Regarding anonymous prosocial tendencies, middle adolescents were more likely to report them than early adolescents.

The validation studies of the PTM present some inconsistencies in the report. Thus, the PTM has been translated into six languages: Turkish (Kumru et al., 2004), Chinese (Kou et al., 2007), Spanish (Richaud, et al. 2012), Persian (Azimpour, 2012), Greek (Lampridis & Papastylianou, 2017), and Serbian (Dinic & Bodroza, 2020); and the PTM-R has been translated into two languages: Portuguese (Simones et al., 2016) and German (Rodrigues et al., 2017). The PTM was used by Castiglioni et al. (2019) with an Italian sample; however, they did not provide data on how the translation into Italian was made. The Turkish and Chinese studies only present the abstract in English, the rest of the article is written in their respective languages. In most of the studies, they added new items to the original version, and it was only in the Spanish, Greek, and Serbian translations that the number of items was preserved. In these studies, the validity of the structure converges in the multidimensional model originally designed by its authors (i.e., six dimensions), as it was indicated in their confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Only four of these studies report reliability, since the rest do not report it or induce it from other studies. In these validation studies, the size of the alpha coefficients for the subscales is established in a range from 0.86 to 0.54.

In both instruments, as it is the case of others that also evaluate prosocial behavior, the research that synthesizes their characteristics and describe their correlates have not managed to systematically review their specific psychometric properties, and meta-analyze some of these parameters (e.g., reliability, factor loadings, etc.). The accumulated and organized evidence on the psychometric properties of an instrument helps to make decisions about the use

Commented [M10]: Please confirm if the italic formatting is necessary for "coefficient" and should be retained.

and interpretation of its scores, in the context of its limitations. Therefore, a systematic review of these psychometric parameters can provide significant answers to the quality of a measure. The systematic review (SR) seeks to collect, critically evaluate, and synthesize the results of multiple primary studies, which enables the creation of a body of knowledge on a given topic (Egger, 2003). On the other hand, meta-analysis research consists of integrating the numerical results of a set of studies on the same topic, following the rules of scientific rigor to obtain a global clarification of that topic (Sánchez-Meca, 2009). When this meta-analytic research is focused on the reliability of the scores of a measure instrument, then the underlying focus is the quality of the instrument. This quality, derived from the precision of its scores, conditions the use of the instrument, as well as the quality of the evidence of the measurement validity and the substantive research with this instrument.

In particular, reliability is a metric attribute of the scores that can be conceptualized as reproducibility, consistency, or precision. It imposes a limit on the validity of the measures, as well as on the use of the scores, due to the amount of error of measurement around the scores. For example, linear correlations between constructs are attenuated to a degree that depends on the amount that the internal consistency reliability deviates from 1.0 (Charter, 2003a, 2003b). Furthermore, the accuracy of the scores to describe a behavior, operationalized by a confidence interval of variation by error, covary directly with the reliability (Charter, 2003a, 2003b). Finally, the differences between scores with clinical value are larger as the error of measurement increases (Charter, 1996), which makes it difficult to interpret the scores to make decisions.

A change in the conceptualization of reliability has established that reliability is not a property of the scale (Sanchez-Meca and Lopez-Pina, 2008), but rather a characteristic that depends on each application. The reliability of the scores of a scale varies in successive applications. This variation will increase as the differences between the populations from which the sample is drawn are accentuated. There is an incorrect research practice that consists of referring to a reliability that comes from some previous application of the test and not from the current sample. Vacha-Haase et al. (2000) named it “reliability induction”, which occurs when reliability coefficients from previous studies are cited. This induces the user to mistakenly believe that the data in question are reliable. However, it is assumed that reliability induction is better than not reporting reliability (Shields & Caruso, 2004). In another study, Vacha-Haase et al. (1999) already pointed out that a third of the articles reviewed did not mention reliability, that only 36% of the articles provided reliability coefficients for the data analyzed, and 23% induced reliability by suggesting a modification of journal editorial policies to effect change in scoring consistency reporting practices.

1.3. The Present Study

The following objectives are pursued in this research:

- (a) To analyze the characteristics of the reliability report of the PTM and PTM-R scores. The aim is to estimate the percentage of studies that do not report reliability, the percentage that do not report a value but a reliability range, and the percentage of studies that report induced reliability, that is, from a previous study. As a whole, this characterization is linked to the quality of the studies that report the internal consistency of the PTM.
- (b) To estimate meta-analytically the reliability of the Prosocial Tendencies Measure (PTM) and Prosocial Tendencies Measure-Revised (PTM-R) subscales, given the strong multidimensional nature of the instrument. There are 6 subscales, but only the public, anonymous, dire, and compliant subscales will be analyzed, since the other two subscales do not contain the same number of items in both versions of the instrument. It also seeks to examine the sources of variability in the samples that affect the reliability indices of the PTM and the PTM-R.

A meta-analysis of the generalization of reliability is carried out to achieve the objectives. The whole process was performed following the recommendations of the PRISMA

Commented [M11]: When using an author's name and year (together with number citations in square brackets), please make sure to not use "a", "b", etc. with the publication year.

Commented [M12]: We added brackets to the left side of "a)" and "b)" here and in other lists in this document. Please confirm.

guidelines for systematic reviews (Page, 2021), and the good practice recommendations of reliability generalization meta-analysis studies (REGEMA; Sánchez-Meca et al., 2021).

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Search and Identification of Studies

Firstly, a search was carried out in both the Trip and Cochrane databases, to check if previous systematic reviews or meta-analyses of this topic had been done. This review was performed on 15 June 2021, and no similar studies on the topic were found. Secondly, a search on the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases was carried out, dated 18 June 2021. These were the first databases chosen to start the research, as they are the most used. “Prosocial tendencies measure” or “PTM” was entered as a keyword in the search engine, specifically in the topic section (title, keywords and abstract). A total of 640 sources were identified, 319 in WoS and 321 in Scopus. The studies matched in the two databases and therefore no further search was carried out in other databases. All these studies were entered into the Refworks bibliographic manager. The steps carried out are reflected in Figure 1.

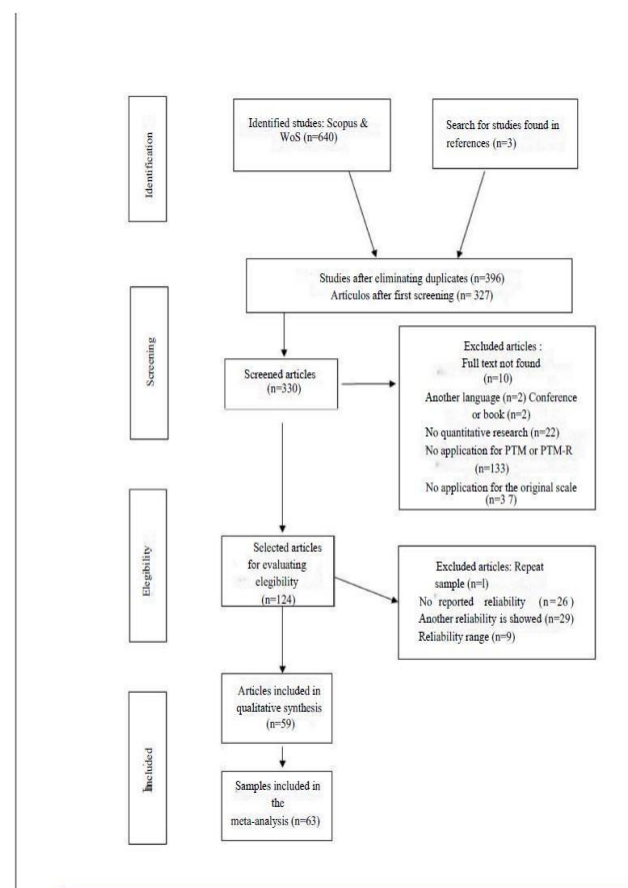


Figure 1. Flow chart of articles included in the meta-analysis.

Commented [M13]: Please revise "Artículos" into "Articles".

Commented [M14]: Please confirm if the vertical (on the left side) and horizontal (at the bottom) lines are necessary.

Commented [M15]: Please add spaces on both sides of the equal sign, e.g., "n = 59".

Commented [M16]: Please confirm if the variable "n" in the figure should appear in italics.

Commented [M17]: We scaled down the figure in order to reduce the amount of empty space on the pages. Please confirm this revision.

2.2. Screening

In the first place, 244 duplicates were eliminated, the remaining articles ($n = 396$) were screened and only articles (not conferences or book chapters) written in English and Spanish were chosen. In total, 327 articles were obtained. From the references of these articles, 3 more articles were subsequently included as it was concluded they were potentially valid. Despite drawing a filter, the bibliographic manager could not correctly detect all the studies and included some written in another language and some that were not articles. These studies were eliminated in subsequent phases.

Second, the abstracts of the studies found were read and a series of inclusion and exclusion criteria were established according to the objectives of the research. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (a) Experimental or quasi-experimental studies. (b) Research published in Spanish or English. (c) Research that applied the PTM or/and the complete PTM-R in its original version, including any validation or translation that did not alter the number of items or their content. (d) Investigations that have correctly indicated the reliability index (Cronbach's α and/or McDonald's ω) extracted from the study sample itself, that is, investigations that after applying the PTM carried out reliability analyses on their sample and reported the results correctly. (e) Research that communicated the sample size (n).

The exclusion criteria during the selection of the study were: (a) non-quantitative or literature review studies, (b) research in other languages, since the main research is written in English, (c) research that did not apply the PTM or PTM-R, (d) investigations that applied a version of the PTM or PTM-R different from the original, and (e) investigations that reported another reliability estimator different from that of the analyzed sample (induced reliability) or give a range (it is imprecise).

After the screening process, 124 articles were obtained.

2.3. Eligibility

Third, the full text of each article was read to fully apply the inclusion and exclusion criteria. After the eligibility process, 59 articles were obtained for our study, 41 of which applied the PTM and 18 the PTM-R.

2.4. Inclusion

Since three articles presented more than one sample, there were 63 different samples: 44 in which the PTM was applied and 19 in which the PTM-R was applied.

A random effects statistical model was used to calculate the mean value of α using the restricted maximum likelihood estimation (REML) method. Cronbach's α was the statistic used to measure reliability since McDonald's ω was only used in one article. Of the 63 samples, in 13 of them, only Cronbach's α was calculated for the full scale, in 44 of them Cronbach's α was calculated for the subscales, and in 6 of them, Cronbach's α was calculated for both the sub-scales as well as the global scale. The altruistic and emotional sub-scales have different numbers of items in the PTM and the PTM-R, so they will be left out of our study. The main statistics of the studies included in the meta-analysis are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Main statistics of the 60 studies included in the meta-analysis.

Study	n	Sample ^a	M Age	M	SD	Women%	Language ^b	Version ^c	α Total	α PU ^d	α AN ^d	α CO ^d	α DR ^d
1	182	1	21	NR	NR	76	9	1	0.64	0.71	0.86	0.77	0.69
2	261	1	NR	2.68	2.4	55.2	2	1	0.79	NR	NR	NR	NR
3	897	2	15	3.65	0.60	54.2	2	1	0.94	0.80	0.84	0.79	0.72
4	358	2	15	3.48	0.87	70	1	1	0.90	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	486	3	39	3.17	0.51	57.4	1	1	0.84	0.83	0.88	0.86	0.80
6	110	1	21	NR	NR	50	1	1	0.86	NR	NR	NR	NR

Commented [M18]: We italicised the variable "n" in the text. Please confirm.

Commented [M19]: We moved the table closer to its first citation. Please confirm.

Commented [M20]: We merged the two tables into one. Please confirm.

7	416	3	27	NR	NR	37.5	1	1	0.85	NR	NR	NR	NR
8	347	2	NR	NR	NR	46.9	1	1	0.92	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	314	3	32	4.87	0.53	56	2	1	0.79	NR	NR	NR	NR
10	1907	1	20	3.35	0.51	67.3	2	1	0.90	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	269	1	23	3.37	0.41	67.6	2	1	0.82	0.64	0.79	0.82	0.64
12	627	2	10	3.78	0.73	NR	1	1	0.85	NR	NR	NR	NR
13	305	3	27	3.60	0.60	42.6	2	1	0.93	0.84	0.85	0.83	0.76
14	149	3	NR	2.82	0.67	NR	1	1	0.86	NR	NR	NR	NR
14	122	2	NR	2.90	0.70	27	1	1	0.87	NR	NR	NR	NR
15	888	1	21	NR	NR	8.4	1	1	0.81	NR	NR	NR	NR
16	395	1	23	3.37	0.34	63.29	2	1	0.63	NR	NR	NR	NR
17	358	2	13	3.79	0.71	49.72	2	1	0.95	0.85	0.84	0.86	0.85
18	142	2	16	NR	NR	63	1	1	NR	0.85	0.82	0.81	0.76
19	324	1	19	NR	NR	79.6	1	1	NR	0.80	0.82	0.75	0.70
20	203	2	13	NR	NR	5.7	1	1	NR	NR	NR	0.75	NR
21	148	1	23	NR	NR	66.9	1	1	NR	0.86	0.89	0.74	0.76
22	749	2	10	NR	NR	49	1	1	NR	0.75	0.76	0.64	0.76
23	539	1	19	NR	NR	75.5	1	1	NR	0.86	0.83	NR	NR
24	187	1	19	NR	NR	100	1	1	NR	0.74	0.83	0.79	0.66
25	749	2	15	NR	NR	48.1	1	1	NR	NR	NR	0.67	0.78
26	46	1	19	NR	NR	50	1	1	NR	0.85	0.77	0.72	0.84
27	334	2	12	NR	NR	47	1	1	NR	0.78	0.81	0.72	0.78
27	1792	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	1	NR	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.73
28	581	3	34	NR	NR	78.3	4	1	NR	0.78	0.81	0.78	0.54
29	1527	1	20	NR	NR	75.2	1	1	NR	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.64
30	126	2	13	NR	NR	4.47	1	1	NR	0.70	0.73	NR	0.70
31	545	3	34	NR	NR	77.6	4	1	NR	0.72	0.81	0.78	0.54
32	148	1	23	NR	NR	67	1	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
33	202	1	20	NR	NR	76.5	1	1	NR	0.75	NR	NR	NR
34	148	2	15	NR	NR	66.89	1	1	NR	NR	NR	0.77	NR
35	398	1	20	NR	NR	73.4	1	1	NR	0.83	NR	NR	NR
36	186	1	21	NR	NR	78.5	1	1	NR	NR	NR	0.78	0.83
37	412	1	21	NR	NR	5.97	5	1	NR	NR	0.72	0.69	NR
38	140	1	19	NR	NR	4.71	5	1	NR	0.62	0.80	0.68	NR
38	117	1	18	NR	NR	64.10	1	1	NR	0.77	0.70	0.85	NR
39	1018	1	21	NR	NR	83.49	7	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
40	438	1, 2	NR	NR	NR	NR	5	1	NR	NR	0.81	NR	NR
41	435	3	34	NR	NR	61.4	6	1	NR	0.70	NR	NR	NR
42	80	2	14	NR	NR	61.25	1	2	NR	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.71
42	58	2	17	NR	NR	53.44	1	2	NR	0.86	0.84	0.75	0.75
43	207	2	10	NR	NR	50	1	2	NR	0.74	0.69	0.51	0.69
44	207	2	10	NR	NR	51	1	2	NR	0.74	0.69	0.51	0.69
44	108	2	11	NR	NR	50	1	2	NR	0.77	0.71	0.62	0.62
45	57	3	23	NR	NR	50	8	2	NR	NR	0.67	NR	NR
46	233	2	16	NR	NR	69	1	2	NR	0.83	0.86	0.67	0.82
47	311	2	16	NR	NR	58.7	1	2	NR	0.64	0.74	0.77	0.76
48	140	2	16	NR	NR	64	1	2	NR	0.77	0.77	0.65	0.82
49	904	2	12	NR	NR	48.67	1	2	NR	0.70	0.76	0.63	0.82
50	207	2	10	NR	NR	51	1	2	NR	0.78	0.75	0.51	0.69
51	302	2	14	NR	NR	46.7	1	2	NR	0.84	NR	NR	NR
52	302	2	14	NR	NR	46.7	1	2	NR	0.84	0.80	0.53	0.77
53	265	2	14	NR	NR	62	3	2	NR	0.77	0.74	0.42	0.65
54	35	2	16	3.31	0.58	47.5	3	2	0.79	NR	NR	NR	NR
55	240	2	14	NR	NR	57.9	2	2	NR	0.73	0.80	0.82	0.68
56	187	1	18	NR	NR	49	1	2	NR	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.69
57	311	2	16	NR	NR	58.7	1	2	NR	0.64	NR	0.77	0.76
58	202	1	20	NR	NR	76.5	1	2	NR	0.75	0.80	0.71	0.76

59	253	1	21	3.69	0.86	58.2	1	2	NR	NR	NR	0.80	0.82
60	189	1	18	NR	NR	49	1	2	NR	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.69

^a Type of sample: 1 = University students; 2 = Adolescents; 3 = Adults. ^b Scale language: 1 = English; 2 = Chinese; 3 = Spanish; 4 = Serbian; 5 = Turkish; 6 = Italian; 7 = Greek; 8 = German; 9 = Persian. ^c Version of the scale: 1 = PTM; 2 = PTM-R. ^d Subscales: PU = Public; AN = Anonymous; CO = Compliant; DR = Dire.

2.5. Coding

The meta-analytic study of the reliability of the PTM and PTM-R, in addition to seeking the estimation of the global reliability of the scale, aims to analyze its variability. In this sense, it is important to choose those moderating variables that can explain, to some extent, the variability in the reliability coefficients. Three groups of variables are considered to explain this variability in the coefficients (Sánchez-Meca et al., 2009): methodological factors (such as versions and adaptations of the test, ways of applying it, group size); factors related to the origin and composition of the group (for example, distribution by gender, socioeconomic status, educational level); contextual factors (for example, the objective of the study, year in which it was carried out or published, country or continent in which it was carried out). An Excel record was created and the characteristics of the 63 included studies that may explain part of the variability in the reliability coefficients were collected in it. The variables that were coded are: year of publication of the article, version (PTM or PTM-R) and language of the scale, country and continent in which the PTM was applied, format (applied or self-applied), and form (paper or online) to apply it, mean and standard deviation of the age, mean and standard deviation of the PTM scores, gender of the sample participants (percentage of men and percentage of women).

3. Results

3.1. Reliability Report

The articles selected in the systematic review were analyzed based on the first objective of this study, which corresponds to the information offered by the authors regarding the recording of reliability scores. Of the studies, 79.04% reported the reliability index: of them, reliability was reported through a range in 7.56% of the cases, reliability was induced from previous research in 23.58% of the studies, and only 47.9% presented adequate reliability. 20.96% of the studies did not report it.

3.2. Generalization of Reliability

A reliability generalization meta-analysis was performed over a total of 41 articles for the Public scale, 39 for Anonymous, 38 for Dire, and 41 for Compliant. These studies applied the PTM or the PTM-R and presented the α values for the total scale and the subscales: public, anonymous, dire, and compliant.

The reliability generalization meta-analysis and the calculation of heterogeneity for the scores of the four abovementioned subscales was conducted. The results of these operations are shown in Table 2.

Publication bias was analyzed by performing an Egger test. The results of this test verified that there were no biases in terms of selection, $t(17) = -1.4431$, $p = 0.1672$.

The four presented values of statistically significant heterogeneity, measured with the Q value, and a high proportion of variability, measured with the I^2 index, were observed. The values for the public subscale were obtained based on the 41 articles in which it appeared, indicating a mean of α of 0.78 (95% CI: 0.76–0.8); Q ($df = 40$) 341.56, $p < 0.01$; $I^2 = 89.51$. The mean of α for the anonymous subscale for the 39 studies in which it was included was 0.8 (95% CI: 0.79–0.82), Q ($df = 38$) 240.11, $p < 0.01$; $I^2 = 87.11$. Regarding the dire subscale, the mean of α for the 38 items was 0.74 (0.71–0.76), Q ($df = 37$) 366.79, $p < 0.01$; $I^2 = 89.33$. Finally, by calculating the values of the 41 studies in which the compliant

Commented [M21]: Please confirm if “t” should appear in italics as variables.

Commented [M22]: Please confirm if “ α ” should appear in italics.

Commented [M23]: We applied superscript formatting to “2” in “ I^2 ”. Please confirm.

subscale appeared, an α mean of 0.75 (0.72–0.78) was obtained, Q ($df = 40$) 395.6, $p < 0.01$; $I^2 = 90.55$.

Table 2. Estimates for PTM reliability scores.

Scores (<i>k</i>)	α Means		Heterogeneity			
	α	CI 95%	τ^2 (τ)	Q (df)	I%	H
Public (41)	0.78	0.76, 0.80	0.065	341.56 ** (40)	89.51	9.53
Anonymous (39)	0.80	0.79, 0.82	0.048	240.11 ** (38)	87.11	7.76
Dire (38)	0.74	0.71, 0.76	0.070	366.79 ** (37)	89.33	9.37
Compliant (41)	0.75	0.72, 0.78	0.115	395.60 ** (40)	90.55	10.58

k: number of items. Q : statistical test for heterogeneity. I%: percentage of heterogeneity. H: excess of Q value in case heterogeneity did not exist. τ^2 (τ): variability estimator; ** $p < 0.01$.

3.3. Moderator Analysis

Once the high levels of heterogeneity were observed, an analysis of the variables that could be acting as moderators was carried out. These variables were taken as independent variables, being the value of α the dependent variable. First, a linear meta-regression analysis was performed to calculate the influence of the continuous moderating variables on the α mean. This operation was performed for each of the subscales. The results of these operations appear in Table 3.

The values of age relative to the mean and the standard deviation acted as predictors of the α values according to the analysis of the moderators of the anonymous subscale. The mean age explained 27.1% ($p < 0.001$) of the variance of the heterogeneity and the standard deviation, 13.79% ($p < 0.05$). In both cases, the higher the age score, both in the mean and the standard deviation, the greater the heterogeneity. For the dire subscale, the percentage of women was a predictor of the α value, explaining the variance of heterogeneity at 12.87% ($p < 0.05$). The higher the percentage of women, the greater the heterogeneity. Finally, in the compliant subscale, it was observed that the mean age and the mean score acted as moderators of the α values, explaining 26.99% ($p < 0.0001$) and 26.64% ($p < 0.05$) of the variance of heterogeneity, respectively. Again, the higher score on both variables indicated greater heterogeneity. No values that would indicate that the variables acted as moderators of the α values were observed in the public subscale.

Table 3. Analysis of continuous moderating variables.

IV (<i>k</i>)	<i>b</i>	CI(95%)	Q_M	<i>p</i>	Q_E	R^2
Public score						
Year of publication (41)	−0.01	−0.03, 0.01	1.98	0.17	341.40 ***	1.99%
Sample year (5)	−0.01	−0.05, 0.03	0.44	0.56	7.78	0%
Age (mean) (40)	0.01	−0.01, 0.92	0.12	0.73	333.82 ***	0%
Age (SD) (33)	0.001	−0.03, 0.03	0.005	0.95	217.20 ***	0%
Average score (25)	0.06	−0.02, 0.14	2.23	0.15	161.33 ***	7.21%
SD score (25)	0.17	−0.02, 0.37	3.30	0.08	151.91 ***	12.04%
Percentage of women (40)	0.001	−0.01, 0.01	0.06	0.80	327.80 ***	0%
IPS Ranking (41)	0.001	−0.004, 0.002	0.82	0.37	340.21 ***	0%
Anonymous score						
Age (mean) (37)	0.02 **	0.01, 0.03	11.45	0.002	182.65 ***	27.1%
Age (SD) (32)	0.03 *	0.003, 0.06	4.95	0.03	169.61 ***	13.79%
Percentage women (36)	0.01	−0.001, 0.01	3.35	0.08	224.005 ***	6.34%
SD score (22)	0.08	−0.07, 0.23	1.24	0.28	94.13 ***	2.4%
Year of publication (39)	−0.004	−0.02, 0.01	0.30	0.59	237.43 ***	0%

Commented [M24]: We removed extra breaks and empty columns from the table. Please confirm.

Commented [M25]: We italicised "k". Please confirm.

Commented [M26]: We italicised "τ" based on the format from the table footer. Please confirm.

Commented [M27]: Please confirm if the hyphen should be retained.

Commented [M28]: Please confirm if the bold formatting marked with the highlighter is necessary and should be retained.

Commented [M29]: We merged table footers in this document into single paragraphs. Please confirm.

Commented [M30]: We removed the italic formatting from numbers in the text. Please confirm.

Commented [M31]: We centered the text in the table. Please confirm.

Commented [M32]: We formatted the variables in the header to match those in the table footer. Please confirm.

Sample year (5)	0.01	−0.03, 0.04	0.35	0.60	6.47	0%
Average score (22)	0.01	−0.03, 0.05	0.43	0.52	99.31 ***	0%
IPS Ranking (33)	−0.001	−0.005, 0.003	0.36	0.55	196.96 ***	0%
Dire score						
Year of publication (38)	0.01	−0.02, 0.01	0.21	0.65	331.94 ***	0%
Sample year (6)	0.01	−0.06, 0.01	3.04	0.16	28.16 ***	29.19%
Age (mean) (37)	0.01	−0.02, 0.004	2.03	0.16	308.28 ***	4.33%
Age (SD) (30)	−0.03	−0.06, 0.01	2.14	0.15	245.16 ***	4.04%
Average score (24)	0.15	−0.27, 0.36	0.08	0.78	205.28 ***	0%
SD score (24)	0.04	−0.91, 0.99	0.01	0.93	203.93 ***	0%
Percentage of women (37)	0.004 *	−0.01, 0.001	4.69	0.04	239.38 ***	12.87%
IPS Ranking (38)	0.002	−0.01, 0.002	1.21	0.28	359.58 ***	0.64%
Compliant score						
Year of publication (41)	0.01	−0.02, 0.03	0.40	0.53	352.82 ***	0%
Sample year (6)	0.01	−0.07, 0.09	0.11	0.76	45.59 ***	0%
Age (mean) (40)	0.01 ***	0.01, 0.04	12.73	0.001	242.34 ***	26.99%
Age (SD) (33)	0.04	−0.01, 0.08	3.12	0.09	215.36 ***	6.83%
Average score (26)	0.44 *	0.11, 0.77	7.36	0.01	125.74 ***	26.64%
SD score (26)	−0.66	−1.74, 0.42	1.61	0.22	181.82 ***	3.62%
Percentage of women (40)	0.01	−0.003, 0.02	1.82	0.19	328.58 ***	2%
IPS Ranking (41)	0.002	−0.003, 0.01	0.80	0.38	394.25 ***	0%

*** $p < 0.0001$. b = regression coefficient of the moderating variable. Q_M = statistical to test the statistical significance of the moderating variable. Q_E = statistical to check if the model is well specified. R^2 = proportion of the variance explained by the moderating variable.

Second, the possible influence of the categorical variables on the α values was analyzed using an analysis of variance (ANOVA). In this case, it was observed that all the variables considered: container, validation, design, incentive, and form were moderators of the value of α . The results are shown in Table 4.

No adjustments were made to the p -value that was obtained by the ANOVA tests, due to the very low p -values that were obtained (the exact p -values obtained were actually $p < 0.000001$). Using any adjustment to the value would not have produced any differences in the results.

Table 4. Analysis of categorical moderating variables.

IV (α^*	CI 95%	p	Q_W	$Q.B.$
Public score						
Validation (40)	Original (30)	0.79	0.77, 0.81	<0.001	300.10 ***	404.66 ***
	Free translation (4)	0.73	0.62, 0.81	<0.001		
	Validated version (6)	0.77	0.67, 0.85	<0.001		
	Asia (7)	0.77	0.70, 0.83	<0.001		
Continent (41)	Central America (1)	0.77	0.72, 0.81	<0.001	309.27 ***	312.77 ***
	Europe (4)	0.72	0.60, 0.80	<0.001		
	North America (29)	0.79	0.77, 0.81	<0.001		
Design (38)	Longitudinal (3)	0.78	0.57, 0.89	<0.001	328.91 ***	541.17 ***
	Cross (35)	0.78	0.75, 0.80	<0.001		
	Credits (10)	0.81	0.77, 0.84	<0.001		
	Economic (8)	0.80	0.76, 0.84	<0.001		
Incentive (39)	No incentive (18)	0.75	0.71, 0.78	<0.001	246.81 ***	248.39 ***
	Gift (2)	0.74	0.58, 0.84	<0.001		
	Unspecified Reward (1)	0.75	0.72, 0.78	<0.001		
Shape (37)	Online (9)	0.80	0.68, 0.87	<0.001	318.08 ***	496.21 ***
	Paper (28)	0.89	0.83, 0.92	<0.001		
Anonymous score						
	Asia (7)	0.82	0.77, 0.86	<0.001	211.44 ***	413.86 ***

Commented [M33]: We italicised "k". Please confirm.

Continent (39)	Central America (1)	0.74	0.69, 0.79	<0.001		
	Europe (5)	0.79	0.74, 0.83	<0.001		
	North America (26)	0.80	0.78, 0.82	<0.001		
	Original (27)	0.80	0.78, 0.82	<0.001		
Validation (39)	Free translation (4)	0.79	0.74, 0.83	<0.001	229.32 ***	550.15 ***
	Validated version (8)	0.82	0.78, 0.85	<0.001		
Design (39)	Longitudinal (2)	0.81	0.48, 0.93	<0.001	239.79 ***	818.03 ***
	Cross (37)	0.80	0.78, 0.82	<0.001		
	Credits (8)	0.83	0.79, 0.86	<0.001		
	Economy (7)	0.79	0.71, 0.84	<0.001		
Incentive (36)	No incentive (18)	0.80	0.78, 0.82	<0.001	198.85 ***	310.27 ***
	Gift (2)	0.80	0.80, 0.80	<0.001		
	Unspecified Reward (1)	0.76	0.73, 0.79	<0.001		
Shape (34)	Online (8)	0.81	0.78, 0.84	<0.001	212.30 ***	711.34 ***
Dire score						
Continent (38)	Asia (6)	0.73	0.63, 0.81	<0.001		
	Central America (1)	0.65	0.57, 0.72	<0.001		
	Europe (2)	0.54	0.54–0.54	<0.001	240.08 ***	265.08 ***
	North America (29)	0.75	0.73, 0.77	<0.001		
	Original (29)	0.75	0.73, 0.77	<0.001		
Validation (38)	Free translation (4)	0.59	0.48, 0.68	<0.001	237.88 ***	372.72 ***
	Validated version (5)	0.75	0.63, 0.83	<0.001		
Design (35)	Longitudinal (3)	0.75	0.55, 0.86	<0.001	345.34 ***	351.30 ***
	Cross (32)	0.73	0.70, 0.76	<0.001		
	Credits (9)	0.73	0.66, 0.79	<0.001		
	Economic (8)	0.75	0.69, 0.80	<0.001		
Incentive (36)	No incentive (15)	0.72	0.66, 0.77	<0.001	330.59 ***	132.88 ***
	Gift (3)	0.76	0.51, 0.88	<0.001		
	Unspecified Reward (1)	0.76	0.73, 0.79	<0.001		
Shape (34)	Online (8)	0.73	0.62, 0.81	<0.001	304.04 ***	348.13 ***
	Paper (26)	0.74	0.72, 0.77	<0.001		
Compliant score						
Continent (41)	Asia (6)	0.83	0.80, 0.86	<0.001		
	Central America (1)	0.42	0.26, 0.54	0.09	294.05 ***	201.21 ***
	Europe (4)	0.74	0.64, 0.81	<0.001		
	North America (30)	0.74	0.71, 0.77	<0.001		
	Original (31)	0.75	0.71, 0.78	<0.001		
Validation (41)	Free translation (4)	0.73	0.39, 0.88	<0.001	382.15 ***	195.05 ***
	Validated version (6)	0.79	0.70, 0.85	<0.001		
Design (38)	Longitudinal (3)	0.68	0.14, 0.88	<0.001	330.94 ***	308.81 ***
	Cross (35)	0.76	0.73, 0.79	<0.001		
	Credits (9)	0.78	0.73, 0.82	<0.001		
	Economic (8)	0.68	0.53, 0.79	<0.001		
Incentive (38)	No incentive (17)	0.76	0.71, 0.80	<0.001	302.25 ***	113.46 ***
	Gift (3)	0.78	0.60, 0.88	<0.001		
	Unspecified incentive (1)	0.64	0.58, 0.69	0.005		
Shape (36)	Online (8)	0.75	0.66, 0.82	<0.001	335.94 ***	243.91 ***
	Paper (28)	0.75	0.71, 0.78	<0.001		

*** $p < 0.001$. b = regression coefficient of the moderating variable. Q_W = statistical to test the statistical significance of the moderating variable. Q_B = statistical to check if the model is well specified. R^2 = proportion of the variance explained by the moderating variable.

3.4. Robust Estimate

The robust estimation of the results of the PTM instrument, once the identified outliers were eliminated, can be found in Table 5. In the public subscale, the number of identified outliers was 15, with a mean of α of 0.78 (95%CI: 0.76–0.79), reducing its heterogeneity calculated using the I^2 index to 56.96, considered medium.

Two other subscales, dire and compliant, also reduced their levels of heterogeneity from high to medium. In the dire subscale, 10 outlier studies were counted which, once eliminated, produced a mean of α for this subscale of 0.73 (95% CI: 0.71–0.75) and a heterogeneity value of 61.59%. The outliers identified in the compliant subscale were 14, once eliminated, the mean of α for this subscale was 0.76 (95% CI: 0.74–0.78) and its level of heterogeneity was 53.61%. Finally, the most considerable reduction in the level of heterogeneity occurred in the anonymous subscale, in which 14 outliers were eliminated. Thus, an α mean of 0.81 (95% CI: 0.8–0.81) and an I^2 index of 6.31, considered close to null, were obtained.

Table 5. Robust estimates (without outliers) for PTM scores.

Scores	n Outliers (%)	α Means			Heterogeneity			
		α (se)	CI 95%	% Atten.	I^2 (tau)	Q (df)	I%	H
Public	15	0.78 ** (0.03)	(0.76, 0.79)	–22.17	0.010 (0.10)	58.62 ** (25)	56.96	2.32
Anonymous	14	0.81 ** (0.02)	(0.80, 0.81)	–20.29	0.0005 (0.02)	32.97 ** (24)	6.31	1.07
Dire	10	0.73 ** (0.03)	(0.71, 0.75)	–25.78	0.016 (0.12)	65.56 ** (27)	61.59	2.60
Compliant	14	0.76 ** (0.04)	(0.74, 0.78)	–25.91	0.017 (0.13)	53.40 ** (26)	53.61	2.16

Note. % atten: attenuation percentage: $100(\alpha_{\text{with outliers}} - \alpha_{\text{without outliers}} / \alpha_{\text{with outliers}})$. Studies identified as outliers (see Table 1 for numbering): Public = “4”, “5”, “6”, “7”, “8”, “10”, “12”, “20”, “22”, “23”, “25”, “31”, “33”, “35”, “39”. Anonymous = “2”, “3”, “4”, “6”, “10”, “11”, “21”, “23”, “27”, “28”, “29”, “30”, “32”, “35”. Dire = “4”, “5”, “7”, “17”, “18”, “20”, “21”, “26”, “29”, “37”. Compliant = “3”, “5”, “6”, “11”, “13”, “16”, “24”, “27”, “32”, “33”, “34”, “35”, “37”, “41”; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

4. Discussion

The objective of this study was to evaluate the characteristics of the reliability reports, the induction, and the reliability generalization of the PTM, whose measurement is widely used for prosocial tendencies, especially in English-speaking users, measuring different prosocial tendencies (Rodrigues et al., 2017).

Regarding the metric quality of the instruments, reliability constitutes one of the most important psychometric properties when psychological tests are applied to a sample of participants, providing information about the degree of precision of the measurement associated with a test (Badenes et al., 2020), having to report original estimates of the reliability of the tests with the sample data itself (Sánchez-Meca, 2011). The results of this study showed that only 47.9% of the selected studies reported the reliability index, 38% induced reliability, 7.5% reported imprecisely this property, and 20.95% did not report it at all. Vacha-Haase et al. (1999) set out to review the reliability report of three journals (Professional Psychology, Journal of Counseling Psychology, and Psychology & Aging) between 1990 and 1997. From the total of 839 articles, they concluded that only 35.6% provided their reliability coefficients for the study data, 22% induced it from previous studies, and 3.8% referred to the reliability of the instrument in previous studies, with imprecise values. Finally, 36.4% did not even mention the concept of reliability. The comparison of these data with the PTM data shows that in these 20 years there has been an improvement, in general, in the practice of reporting the reliability of an instrument. Historically, 36.4% did not report this data; nowadays, it is only 20.95%. However, it seems insufficient given the importance of this property. On the other hand, around 20% of the studies, both in the study by Vacha-Haase et al. (1999) and in the present study, reported induced reliability. This malpractice has the aggravating circumstance that it can lead the researcher to the false sensation of reporting reliability when, actually, he is not indicating the reliability of the scale in his study. All of it should imply an appeal to the research community to encourage them to proceed with greater rigor, regarding the reporting of this statistical data.

Commented [M35]: We removed extra breaks and empty columns from the table. Please confirm.

Commented [M36]: We formatted these variables similarly to Table 2. Please confirm.

Commented [M37]: Please confirm if the hyphen should be retained.

Commented [M38]: We revised the hyphen (-) into a minus sign (“-” U+2212). Please confirm.

Reliability generalization is a meta-analysis method used to explore the variability in the estimates of this property of the test and characterize the sources of this variance (Vacha-Hasse et al., 2002). This must take into account that consistency refers to the scores and not the test, therefore, for each application of the test, one or more reliability coefficients may be established, which may vary due to various factors. For this reason, studying how the reliability coefficients vary in each group, whether normative or not, constitutes a scientific task that the researcher must evaluate (Sánchez-Meca et al., 2009). About those indicated, a meta-analysis of generalization was performed regarding the reliability and the calculation of the heterogeneity for the scores of the four mentioned subscales, evaluating the bias in the selection of the articles. The average values of Cronbach's Alpha reliability were located between 0.74 to 0.80, being the lowest value for the Dire scale and the highest for Anonymous. These magnitudes of the α coefficient are considered a limit based on what was established by Nunnally (1978), and reaffirmed by Cho and Kim (2015) for exploratory research; they are not adequate for basic research and even less for making important decisions (Greco et al., 2018).

Regarding the sources of variability of the reliability coefficients, the influence of both a series of continuous variables and categorical variables was analyzed.

First, the results obtained with the analysis of continuous variables showed that none of the subscales had a significant influence on the Public subscale. According to the Anonymous scale, the only significant ones were the average age of the sample and the typical deviation in this value. These results would find justification within psychometric theory, since the greater the heterogeneity in the sample, the greater the reliability coefficient of the applied instrument.

Finally, while only the percentage of women had a significant effect on the heterogeneity of the reliability values in the Dire scale, in the Compliant scale, both the mean age of the sample and the scale mean score would have a significant effect.

Second, analyzing the categorical moderating variables, it was found that all the variables analyzed (container, validation, design, incentive, and form) had significant effects on the heterogeneity of the reliability coefficients.

The REGEMA guidelines (Sánchez-Meca et al., 2021) provide a checklist for the authors to corroborate that they are following the necessary steps when performing a meta-analytic report. This checklist appears in Appendix A. This study ensured a good reproducibility, which means that any other researcher could repeat it, following the same steps and calculations, even with the same data (López-Ibáñez and Sánchez-Meca, 2021).

4.1. Limitations and Future Research

Regarding the limitations, heterogeneity due to the multiple languages, countries that made their own adaptations and different number of items in which PTM was presented should be taken into account. Besides that, it has an original version and a revised version. Not all articles have adequately measured reliability. All of this means that the final sample was composed by a fewer number of articles than those initially obtained in the systematic review. The final number of subjects, the statistical analyses quality, the different languages in which the scale is presented, etc., are also reduced. Furthermore, the studies that are included in this research do not provide enough information about different biases that might be influencing the reliability, which make it difficult to interpret the heterogeneity. Some examples of these biases are the characteristics of the sample or their size, the response patterns of their subjects, etc.

Another limitation of this research is the fact that some levels of the moderator variables have a low representation, which could affect the generalization of the results.

For future research, it would be interesting to expand and review the moderators that can act as variables that make it difficult to generalize the reliability of the instrument. Including a greater number of studies can help with the analysis of the PTM properties and, due to that, the standardization of the results. Repeating this meta-analysis is considered a good indication for the future. Talk about the limitations of outliers.

Commented [AS39]: please confirm the intended meaning is retained

Commented [M40]: Please confirm whether this should be removed.

4.2. Practical Implication

Prevention and socio-psychological intervention can be nourished by the study of instruments directed at the study of psychological constructs, as it is the case of prosocial behavior. Increasing prosocial behaviors and decreasing disruptive ones in the general population can be facilitated by the analysis of the PTM and PTM-R instruments. Therefore, psychology professionals can benefit from this study because they obtain a positive assessment of the PTM instrument. With this information, professionals can, for instance, use the instrument to measure the baseline level of prosociality as a pretest before conducting an intervention or as a posttest when the intervention is done or even know the relationship that prosociality can have with other psychological constructs. On the other hand, achieving a proper degree of confidence ensures that the results can be generalized. The random coefficients model is considered an acceptable option for the generalization of the results in futures studies different from this one. Generalization is one of the preferred research objectives (Schmichth et al., 2009) [91].

This study does not end in assessing the suitability of the PTM and PTM-R. It is also trying to take its part in and improve the research of reliability standards directed to the instruments used in the healthcare settings. The study of reliability meta-analysis has allowed us to recognize the importance of having equivalent sample groups. Apart from that, there have been previous research focused on making the authors think about which of the reliability coefficients (choosing between α and ω) was more appropriate for their study (Flora, 2020) [92]. Furthermore, it is encouraged to use an ESEM model instead of the AFC model, or even the use of both, when measuring dimensionality. ESEM is considered more recommended when measuring psychological variables (Asparouhov et al., 2009; Marsh et al., 2014) [93,94].

This study also aims to encourage authors to foster a deeper analysis of reliability, reporting its indexes, even when their articles are not uniquely directed to analyze the psychometric properties of an instrument. We believe that it will be helpful for the rest of authors and for the reviewers since the aim is to establish the reliability report in a normative manner. Guidelines (Taylor et al. 2008, Enhancing, 2998) [95,96] and organizations (WHO, 2019, Appelbaum, 2018) [97,98] that promote good practices encourage the researchers to achieve transparency in their works, which is also promoted by this study, especially when it comes to the use of an instrument directed to assess variables in the field of health.

5. Conclusions

This research presents new and different ways of analyzing the implementation of the PTM and the PTM-R. The meta-analytic results show that many of the samples of the studies extracted do not provide data that helps with the interpretation of the reliability generalization. Despite this, it is observed that the PTM and PTM-R instruments, in their original version, present good values to be used to measure the prosocial behavior of the general population. It would be interesting, for future research, to know if it would be considered correct to use this instrument for clinical diagnosis, something that is ruled out by the results of this research.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, N.R.-A. and M.M.-V.; methodology J.E.-R., C.M.-S. and J.L.; software, J.E.-R.; validation, C.M.-S. and J.L.; formal analysis, J.E.-R. and N.R.-A.; investigation, C.M.-S. and J.L.; resources, M.M.-V.; data curation, N.R.-A. and J.E.-R.; writing—original draft preparation, N.R.-A. and J.E.-R.; writing—review and editing, C.M.-S. and J.L.; visualization, M.M.-V.; supervision, C.M.-S.; project administration, M.M.-V. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Commented [M41]: Please check if this should be "1998".

Commented [M42]: Please check if this should be "health".

Data Availability Statement: Analysis script is available on request from the authors.

Acknowledgments: The authors thank the casual helpers in information processing and search.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Appendix A

Table A1. Checklist for the corroboration of the meta-analytic report according to the method.

TITLE	Yes	No	Page	NA
Title In the title include: (a) the term “reliability generalization” or “meta-analysis” together with some explicit indication to reliability (internal consistency, test–retest, inter- or intra-rater) and (b) the name of the scale or, if more than one scale, the attribute/outcome measure that the scales are assessing.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
ABSTRACT	Yes	No	Page	NA
2. Abstract In the abstract explicitly state: (a) that the objective was to carry out a reliability generalization (RG) meta-analysis of one or several scales; (b) eligibility criteria of the studies; (c) data sources with the temporal range covered; (d) types of reliability coefficients analyzed; (e) statistical model applied; (f) main results (e.g., pooled reliability coefficient and 95% CI, moderator variables related to reliability); and (g) main conclusions. In case of space limitation, (b) and (c) criteria can be omitted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
INTRODUCTION	Yes	No	Page	NA
3. Background In the background include: (a) a conceptual definition of the attribute/outcome measure assessed by the scale/s; (b) description of the target population/s to which the scale/s is/are applied and its/their purposes (e.g., screening, clinical diagnosis); (c) a complete description of the scale/s (length, number of categories), including the versions and adaptations to other languages/cultures; and (d) a brief presentation of reliability estimates obtained in previous psychometric studies of the scale/s. Optionally, a brief review of validation studies of the scale/s (e.g., exploratory/confirmatory factor analyses, concurrent/convergent/discriminant validity, responsiveness) could be included.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
4. Objectives State whether the purpose of the meta-analysis was to obtain a more precise overall reliability coefficient estimate and/or investigate how reliability coefficients vary among different applications of the scales. Optionally, specify whether one objective of the meta-analysis is to estimate the reliability induction rates of the scale/s.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
METHOD	Yes	No	Page	NA
5. Selection criteria Specify inclusion criteria: (a) name/s of the scale/s analysed in the RG meta-analysis, as well as the versions and/or adaptations included; (b) geographical and/or cultural restrictions; (c) years considered; (d) language of the paper; (e) publication status; (f) to report any reliability estimate based on the study-specific sample/s; (g) type/s of reliability considered (e.g., internal consistency, temporal stability, inter-/intra rater reliability...); (h) target population/s (e.g., community, clinical, subclinical/analogue, university...); and (i) minimum sample size required.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
6. Search strategies Specify how the studies were located: (a) electronic databases consulted; (b) other formal search procedures (e.g., manual search in specific journals, backward search from references listed in selected studies); and (c) informal search procedures (e.g., internet searches, contacting study authors to identify additional studies). For electronic searches, describe the search strategy, including the keywords used and how they were combined, and the search limits (e.g., fields where the keywords were searched—title, abstract, full-text, temporal range, language).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	

Commented [M43]: Please ensure that all individuals included in this section have consented to the acknowledgement.

Commented [M44]: Please confirm if the grey background colours in the table are necessary and should be retained.

Commented [M45]: We centered the text in this table and removed vertical borders. Please confirm.

Commented [M46]: We added labels to table captions in the appendix (Tables A1 and A2, respectively). Please confirm this revision and please cite the tables in the text.

Commented [M47]: Please confirm if the bold/italic formatting marked with the highlighter is necessary and should be retained.

7. Data extraction	Describe the characteristics extracted from the studies, including: (a) sample size/s, mean/s and standard deviation/s of total test scores and subscales (if applicable); (b) sample characteristics (e.g., target population, country, mean age, standard deviation of the age, gender distribution, ethnic distribution, disorder history — mean and SD in years); (c) test version (e.g., adaptation/version, number of items, reporting format — self-report, clinician); (d) methods (e.g., study design, purpose of the study — psychometric versus applied, quality checklist); (e) extrinsic characteristics (e.g., publication status, researchers' affiliations, funding source).	X	7
8. Reported reliability	Identify the types of reliability coefficients included in the RG meta-analysis: internal consistency (e.g., Cronbach's alpha, KR-21, parallel forms, omega), temporal stability (test–retest), inter- and intra-rater reliability (e.g., intraclass correlation, kappa coefficient). Clearly state that separate meta-analyses were conducted for each type of reliability coefficient. In case of applying a multivariate/MASEM approach, specify the type of statistical information extracted from the studies (i.e., item–item correlation/covariance matrices, factor loadings, etc.).	X	7
9. Estimating the reliability induction and other sources of bias	In case that the meta-analysis intends to estimate the reliability induction, identify the types of reliability induction: induction by omission (no mention of test reliability whatsoever) or reporting induction (vague or precise reporting). Describe how other sources of bias were assessed (e.g., assumptions of the reliability coefficient, adequacy of the measurement model, etc.).	X	7
10. Data extraction of inducing studies	Declare whether characteristics of inducing studies were also extracted or if, on the contrary, only characteristics of studies that reported reliability were extracted.	X	7
11. Reliability of data extraction	Describe how the reliability of data extraction process was appraised: how many coders which agreement coefficients were applied (e.g., kappa coefficient, intraclass correlation), which values were obtained, and how disagreements were dealt with.	X	8
12. Transformation method	State whether or not the reliability coefficients were transformed for the meta-analytic integration. If relevant, specify the transformation methods: Fisher's Z for correlation coefficients (e.g., test–retest coefficients), Bonnett's and Hakstian and Whallen's transformation for internal consistency coefficients (e.g., Cronbach's alpha), reliability index, measurement error (e.g., standard error of measurement), or other (specify).	X	9
13. Statistical model	Describe the statistical model(s) assumed in the meta-analytic integration for estimating the average reliability coefficient and for analysing the influence of moderator variables (e.g., fixed-effect(s), random-effects, mixed-effects, varying-coefficient models, generalized linear models), as well as the analysis framework (frequentist or Bayesian). In case of applying a multivariate/MASEM approach, describe how the item correlation/covariance matrices or factor loadings were synthesized.	X	10
14. Weighting method	Specify the weighting method applied in the meta-analytic integration: unweighted, weighting by sample size, weighting by inverse variance, or other weighting methods.	X	10
15. Heterogeneity assessment	Describe how heterogeneity among reliability coefficients was assessed (e.g., standard deviation, <i>Q</i> statistic, <i>I</i> index, between-studies variance, 75% rule of Hunter-Schmidt). If relevant, specify the between-studies variance estimator (DerSimonian and Laird, Maximum Likelihood, Restricted Maximum Likelihood, Empirical Bayes, Paule and Mandel), as well as how confidence intervals, credibility intervals, or prediction intervals were calculated.	X	10

Commented [M48]: Please confirm if the variables *Q* and *I* should also appear in italics in the main text.

16. Moderator analyses	If relevant, describe how the influence of moderator variables was assessed (e.g., subgroup analyses, meta-regression analyses, correlational analyses).		10	
17. Additional analyses	Describe other additional analyses accomplished, such as sensitivity analyses (e.g., statistical analyses with transformed and untransformed reliability coefficients, one-to-one deleting of reliability coefficients, assessment of publication bias, reporting biases, and other sources of bias).		10	
18. Software	Mention the software and version used to carry out the statistical analyses (e.g., metafor in R, Proc MIXED in SAS, Comprehensive Meta-analysis).	X	10	
RESULTS		Yes	No	Page
19. Results of the study selection process	Describe, ideally with a flow chart, the selection process of the studies, specifying the number of studies identified from each search source, excluded studies and reasons why, and the number of studies that reported and induced reliability of test scores. Regarding reliability induction, report induction rates, distinguishing between induction “by omission” and “by report” (see e.g., REGEMA flowchart). Furthermore, it is advisable to compare the reliability induction rates as a function of variables such as publication year, country/continent and study purpose (psychometric vs. applied).	X	6	
20. Mean reliability	Present pooled reliability coefficients and confidence/credibility intervals for the scale (and subscales, if applicable) and for each type of reliability (e.g., internal consistency, temporal stability, inter- and intra-rater agreement). In case of applying any transformation of the reliability coefficients, results should be back-transformed to the original metric to facilitate interpretation. Illustrate the distribution of reliability coefficients with graphical techniques (e.g., forest plots, box plots, stem and leaf displays, histograms) and describe the degree of heterogeneity by one or more heterogeneity measures (see Item 15).	X	10	
21. Moderator analyses	For categorical moderators, provide the pooled reliability coefficient, confidence interval and other heterogeneity measures for each category of the moderator. For continuous moderators, include the regression coefficients, standard errors and confidence limits. For both types of moderators, report results of the statistical significance tests, misspecification tests, and proportion of variance accounted for. As a further step, it is advisable to fit a predictive/explanatory model including the most relevant moderator variables.	X	10	
22. Sensitivity analyses	Report or describe the results of any sensitivity analyses conducted (see Item 17).	X	13	
23. Comparison of inducing and reporting studies	If performed, present the results of comparing the characteristics of inducing and reporting studies (e.g., sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the samples).	X	8	
24. Data set	Tabulate the characteristics of the individual studies that reported reliability (see Item 7). Tables can be presented as appendices or supplementary files. In addition, list of all studies included in the RG meta-analysis, either in the reference section or as a supplementary file.	X	8	
DISCUSSION		Yes	No	Page
25. Summary of results	Present the main results, such as mean reliability exhibited by the scale/test and moderators of the reliability coefficients. If available, discuss the results in the light of previous evidence.	X	14	
26. Limitations	Discuss the limitations of the meta-analysis. Include an explicit statement of the reliability induction rates and the extent to which inducing and reporting studies are comparable in terms of samples characteristics.	X	15	

27. Implications for practice	Provide guidelines for professional practice regarding the usefulness of the scale/test in different settings and target populations.	X		15	
28. Implications for future research	Include recommendations for researchers regarding the conditions under which the scale/test should be applied.	X		15	
FUNDING		Yes	No	Page	NA
29. Funding	State the financial sources of the meta-analysis, as well as potential conflict of interests of the authors.	X		17	
PROTOCOL		Yes	No	Page	NA
30. Protocol	State whether a protocol of the meta-analysis was previously published or made accessible in some web-site (e.g., in Prospero).				X

NA: Not Applicable.

Appendix B

Table A2. Numbering of the studies included in the meta-analysis.

Study	Author, Year	Study	Author, Year	Study	Author, Year
1	Azimpour, 2012	22	Brittian et al., 2013	41	Castiglioni et al., 2019
2	Meng & Meng, 2020	23	White, 2014	42	Carlo et al., 2003
3	Yu et al., 2020	24	Davis et al., 2016	42	Carlo et al., 2003
4	Rious et al., 2019	25	Carlo et al., 2017	43	Davis et al., 2015
5	Ng et al., 2018	26	Morelli et al., 2018	44	Carlo et al., 2011
6	Lockwood et al., 2014	27	Vaughan et al., 2020	44	Carlo et al., 2011
7	Collins & Freeman, 2013	27	Vaughan et al., 2020	45	Rodrigues et al., 2018
8	Schwartz et al., 2007	28	Dinic & Bodroza, 2021	46	Carlo et al., 2007
9	Bao et al., 2020	29	Davis et al., 2017	47	Davis & Carlo, 2019
10	Lin et al., 2021	30	Guzmán et al., 2012	48	Hardy et al., 2008
11	Guan et al., 2019	31	Dinic & Bodroza, 2020	49	Carlo et al., 2010
12	White et al., 2018	32	Memmott et al., 2020	50	Armenta et al., 2011
13	Huang et al., 2016	33	Davis, 2020	51	Davis et al., 2016
14	Kauten & Barry, 2015	34	Laible et al., 2014	52	McGinley et al., 2021
14	Kauten & Barry, 2015	35	Christ et al., 2015	53	Gulseven & Carlo, 2021
15	Schwar & Mahony, 2012	36	Streit et al., 2018	54	Gómez, 2019
16	Shi et al., 2020	37	Kindap & Aktas, 2019	55	Fu et al., 2015
17	Yu et al., 2018	38	Gulseven et al., 2020	56	McGinley, 2018
18	Hardy & Carlo, 2005	38	Gulseven et al., 2021	57	Davis & Carlo, 2018
19	Mc Ginley et al., 2021	39	Kornilaki, 2021	58	Davis et al., 2019
20	Laible et al., 2010	40	Bayraktar et al., 2009	59	Streit et al., 2020
21	Carlo et al., 2012			60	McGinley, 2020

References

- Carlson, M.; Charlin, V.; Miller, N. Positive mood and helping behavior: A test of six hypotheses. *J. Pers. Soc. Psychol.* **1988**, *55*, 211. Available online: <https://psycnet.apa.org/buy/1989-01349-001> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
- Thielmann, I.; Spadaro, G.; Balliet, D. Personality and prosocial behavior: A theoretical framework and meta-analysis. *Psychol. Bull.* **2020**, *146*, 30–90. <https://doi.org/10.1037/bul0000217>.
- Schacter, H.L.; Margolin, G. When it feels good to give: Depressive symptoms, daily prosocial behavior, and adolescent mood. *Emotion* **2019**, *19*, 923. <https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0000494>.
- Flynn, E.; Ehrenreich, S.E.; Beron, K.J.; Underwood, M.K. Prosocial behavior: Long-term trajectories and psychosocial outcomes. *Soc. Dev.* **2015**, *24*, 462–482. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sode.12100>.
- Esparza-Reig, J. Prosocial behavior as protective factor against gambling addiction problems in university students. *Rev. Digit. Invertir. Docencia Univ.* **2020**, *14*, e1197. <https://doi.org/10.19083/ridu.2020.1197>.
- Miles, A.; Andiappan, M.; Upenieks, L.; Orfanidis, C. Using prosocial behavior to safeguard mental health and foster emotional well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic: A registered report protocol for a randomized trial. *PLoS ONE*. **2021**, *16*, e0245865. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0245865>.
- Zuffianò, A.; Martí-Vilar, M.; López-Pérez, B. Prosociality and life satisfaction: A daily-diary investigation among Spanish university students. *Pers. Indiv. Differ.* **2018**, *123*, 17–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2017.10.042>.
- Haroz, E.E.; Murray, L.K.; Bolton, P.; Betancourt, T.; Bass, J.K. Adolescent resilience in Northern Uganda: The role of social support and prosocial behavior in reducing mental health problems. *J. Res. Adolesc.* **2013**, *23*, 138–148. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-7795.2012.00802.x>.

Commented [M49]: Please make sure to cite Appendix B in the text.

Commented [M50]: We centered the text in this table. Please confirm.

Commented [M51]: Please cite all references with reference numbers and place the numbers in square brackets (“[]”), e.g., [1], [1–3], or [1,3]. Please refer to the following website for more information:
<http://www.mdpi.com/authors/references>.

9. Brown, S.L.; Brown, R.M. Connecting prosocial behavior to improved physical health: Contributions from the neurobiology of parenting. *Neurosci. Biobehav. Rev.* **2015**, *55*, 1–17. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neubiorev.2015.04.004>.
10. Roth, D.L.; Haley, W.E.; Hovater, M.; Perkins, M.; Wadley, V.G.; Judd, S. Family caregiving and all-cause mortality: Findings from a population-based propensity-matched analysis. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* **2013**, *178*, 1571–1578. <https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwt225>.
11. Poulin, M.J.; Holman, E.A. Helping hands, healthy body? Oxytocin receptor gene and prosocial behavior interact to buffer the association between stress and physical health. *Horm. Behav.* **2013**, *63*, 510–517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.yhbeh.2013.01.004> <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/75x3h2ht>.
12. Raposa, E.B.; Laws, H.B.; Ansell, E.B. Prosocial behavior mitigates the negative effects of stress in everyday life. *Clin. Psychol. Sci.* **2016**, *4*, 691–698. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702615611073>.
13. Park, J.H.; Chang, Y.K.; Kim, S. Are Your Vitals OK? Revitalizing Vitality of Nurses through Relational Caring for Patients. *Healthcare* **2021**, *9*, 46. <https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare9010046>.
14. Meehan, A.J.; Maughan, B.; Barker, E.D. Health and functional outcomes for shared and unique variances of interpersonal callousness and low prosocial behavior. *J. Psychopathol. Behav. Assess.* **2019**, *41*, 353–365. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10862-019-09756-9>.
15. Auné, S.; Blum, G.D.; Abal, F.; Lozzia, G.; Attorresi, H. La conducta prosocial: Estado actual de la investigación. *Pers. Psicol.* **2014**, *11*, 21–33. Available online: <https://ri.conicet.gov.ar/handle/11336/45115> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
16. Martí-Vilar, M.; Corell-García, L.; Merino-Soto, C. Systematic review of prosocial behavior measures. *Rev. Psicol.* **2019**, *37*, 349–377. <https://doi.org/10.18800/psico.201901.012>.
17. American Educational Research Association; American Psychological Association; National Council on Measurement in Education (Eds.). *Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing*; American Educational Research Association: **Washington, DC, USA**, 2014.
18. Carlo, G.; Randall, B.A. The development of a measure of prosocial behaviors for late adolescents. *J. Youth Adolesc.* **2002**, *31*, 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1014033032440>.
19. Rodrigues, J.; Ulrich, N.; Mussel, P.; Carlo, G.; Hewig, J. Measuring prosocial tendencies in Germany: Sources of validity and reliability of the revised prosocial tendency measure. *Front. Psychol.* **2017**, *8*, 2119. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2017.02119>.
20. Carlo, G.; Hausmann, A.; Christiansen, S.; Randall, B. Sociocognitive and Behavioral Correlates of a Measure of Prosocial Tendencies for Adolescents. *J. Early Adolesc.* **2003**, *23*, 107–134. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431602239132>.
21. Hardy, S.A.; Carlo, G. Religiosity and prosocial behaviours in adolescence: The mediating role of prosocial values. *J. Moral Educ.* **2005**, *34*, 231–249. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240500127210>.
22. Hardy, S.A.; Kisling, J.W. Identity Statuses and Prosocial Behaviors in Young Adulthood: A Brief Report. *Identity* **2006**, *6*, 363–369. https://doi.org/10.1207/s1532706xido604_4.
23. Kumru, A.; Carlo, G.; Edwards, C.P. Olumlu sosyal davranışların ilişkisel, kültürel, bilişsel ve duyuşsal bazı değişkenlerle ilişkisi. *Türk. Psikol. Derg.* **2004**, *19*, 109–125. Available online: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/famconfacpub/71> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
24. Kou, Y.; Hong, H.; Tan, C.; Li, L. Revisioning Prosocial Tendencies Measure for adolescent. *Chin. Psychol. Dev. Educ.* **2007**, *23*, 112–117. Available online: <https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84992698909&origin=inward&txid=b539b5e28c182d87ea74393c53fd9e1b> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
25. Richaud, M.C.; Mesurado, B.; Kohan Cortada, A. Analysis of dimensions of prosocial behavior in an Argentinean sample of children. *Psychol. Rep.* **2012**, *111*, 687–696. <https://doi.org/10.2466/10.11.17.PR0.111.6.687-696>.
26. Azimpour, A.; Neasi, A.; Shehni-Yailagh, M.; Arshadi, N. Validation of “Prosocial tendencies measure” in Iranian university students. *J. Life Sci. Biomed.* **2012**, *2*, 34–42. Available online: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Alireza-Azimpour/publication/285641937_Validation_of_Prosocial_Tendencies_Measure_in_Iranian_University_Students/links/5bd56c224585150b2b8b502c/Validation-of-Prosocial-Tendencies-Measure-in-Iranian-University-Students.pdf (accessed on 19 September 2022).
27. Lampridis, E.; Papastylianou, D. Prosocial behavioural tendencies and orientation towards individualism–collectivism of Greek young adults. *Int. J. Adolesc. Youth* **2017**, *22*, 268–282. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02673843.2014.890114>.
28. Dinić, B.; Bodroža, B. “My precious... toilet paper”: Stockpiling during the COVID-19 pandemic is related to selfishness, but not to fear. *Primen. Psihol.* **2020**, *13*, 489–504. <https://doi.org/10.19090/pp.20.4.489-504>.
29. Simões, F.; Calheiros, M. The Relations between Prosocial Behaviors and Self-Regulation: Evidences from the Validation of the PTM-R for Portuguese Early Adolescents. *Lapsos J. Psychol.* **2016**, *19*, E73. <https://doi.org/10.1017/sjp.2016.70>.
30. Castiglioni, C.; Lozza, E.; van Dijk, E.; van Dijk, W.W. Two sides of the same coin? An investigation of the effects of frames on tax compliance and charitable giving. *Palgrave Commun.* **2019**, *5*, 39. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-019-0247-4>.
31. Egger, M.; Davey-Smith, G.; Altman, D. (Eds.). *Systematic Reviews in Health Care: Meta-Analysis in Context*; John Wiley & Sons: **Hoboken, NJ, USA**, 2008.
32. Sánchez-Meca, J.; López-Pina, J.A.; López, J.L. Generalización de la fiabilidad: Un enfoque metaanalítico aplicado a la fiabilidad. *Fisioterapia* **2009**, *31*, 262–270. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ft.2009.05.005>.
33. Charter, R.A. A breakdown of reliability coefficients by test type and reliability method, and the clinical implications of low reliability. *J. Gen. Psychol.* **2003**, *130*, 290–304. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221300309601160>.

Commented [M52]: Newly added/revised information are highlighted in yellow. Please check and confirm.

34. Charter, R.A. Study samples are too small to produce sufficiently precise reliability coefficients. *J. Gen. Psychol.* **2003**, *130*, 117–129. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221300309601280>.
35. Charter, R.A. Formulas for Reliable and Abnormal Differences in Raw Test Scores. *Percept. Motor Skills* **1996**, *83*, 1017–1018. <https://doi.org/10.2466/pms.1996.83.3.1017>.
36. Sánchez-Meca, J.; López-Pina, J.A. El enfoque meta-analítico de generalización de la fiabilidad. *Accion Psicol.* **2008**, *5*, 37–64. Available online: <http://e-spacio.uned.es/fez/eserv/bibliuned:AccionPsicologica2008-2-0003/Documento.pdf> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
37. Vacha-Haase, T.; Kogan, L.R.; Thompson, B. Sample compositions and variabilities in published studies versus those in test manuals. *Educ. Psychol. Meas.* **2000**, *60*, 509–522. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00131640021970682>.
38. Shields, A.L.; Caruso, J.C. A reliability induction and reliability generalization study of the CAGE questionnaire. *Educ. Psychol. Meas.* **2004**, *64*, 254–270. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164403261814>.
39. Vacha-Haase, T.; Ness, C.; Nilsson, J.; Reetz, D. Practices regarding reporting of reliability coefficients: A review of three journals. *J. Exp. Educ.* **1999**, *67*, 335–341. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220979909598487>.
40. Page, M.J.; Moher, D.; Bossuyt, P.M.; Boutron, I.; Hoffmann, T.C.; Mulrow, C.D.; Shamseer, L.; Tetzlaff, J.M.; Akl, E.A.; Brennan, S.E.; et al. PRISMA 2020 explanation and elaboration: Updated guidance and exemplars for reporting systematic reviews. *Clin. Res. Ed.* **2021**, *372*, n160. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n160>.
41. Sánchez-Meca, J.; Marín-Martínez, F.; López-López, J.A.; Núñez-Núñez, R.M.; Rubio-Aparicio, M.; López-García, J.J.; López-Pina, J.A.; Blázquez-Rincón, D.M.; López-Ibáñez, C.; López-Nicolás, R. Improving the reporting quality of reliability generalization meta-analyses: The REGEMA checklist. *Res. Synth. Methods* **2021**, *12*, 516–536. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jrsm.1487>.
42. Meng, Y.; Meng, G. Prosocial Behavior Can Moderate the Relationship Between Rumination and Mindfulness. *Front. Psychiatry* **2020**, *11*, 289. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2020.00289>.
43. Yu, G.; Li, S.; Zhao, F. Childhood maltreatment and prosocial behavior among Chinese adolescents: Roles of empathy and gratitude. *Child Abuse Negl.* **2020**, *101*, 104319. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chabu.2019.104319>.
44. Rious, J.; Cunningham, M.; Spencer, M.B. Rethinking the Notion of “Hostility” in African American Parenting Styles. *Res. Human Dev.* **2019**, *16*, 35–50. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15427609.2018.1541377>.
45. Ng, V.; Tay, L.; Kuykendall, L. The development and validation of a measure of character: The CIVIC. *J. Posit. Psychol.* **2017**, *13*, 346–372. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760.2017.1291850>.
46. Lockwood, P.L.; Seara-Cardoso, A.; Viding, E. Emotion Regulation Moderates the Association between Empathy and Prosocial Behavior. *PLoS ONE* **2014**, *9*, e96555. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0096555>.
47. Collins, E.; Freeman, J. Do problematic and non-problematic video game players differ in extraversion, trait empathy, social capital and prosocial tendencies? *Comput. Human Behav.* **2013**, *29*, 1933–1940. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2013.03.002>.
48. Schwartz, S.J.; Zamboanga, B.L.; Jarvis, L.H. Ethnic identity and acculturation in Hispanic early adolescents: Mediated relationships to academic grades, prosocial behaviors, and externalizing symptoms. *Cult. Divers. Ethn. Minor. Psychol.* **2007**, *13*, 364–373. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1099-9809.13.4.364>.
49. Bao, R.; Sun, X.; Liu, Z.; Fu, Z.; Xue, G. Dispositional greed inhibits prosocial behaviors: An emotive-social cognitive dual-process model. *Curr. Psychol.* **2020**, *41*, 3928–3936. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-020-00928-5>.
50. Lin, R.M.; Hong, Y.J.; Xiao, H.W.; Lian, R. Dispositional awe and prosocial tendency: The mediating roles of self-transcendent meaning in life and spiritual self-transcendence. *Soc. Behav. Pers.* **2020**, *48*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.2224/sbp.9665>.
51. Guan, F.; Chen, J.; Chen, O.; Liu, L.; Zha, Y. Awe and prosocial tendency. *Curr. Psychol.* **2019**, *38*, 1033–1041. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-019-00244-7>.
52. White, R.M.; Zeiders, K.H.; Safa, M.D. Neighborhood structural characteristics and Mexican-origin adolescents’ development. *Dev. Psychopathol.* **2018**, *30*, 1679–1698. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579418001177>.
53. Huang, H.; Liu, Y.; Liu, X. Does Loneliness Necessarily Lead to a Decrease in Prosocial Behavior? The Roles of Gender and Situation. *Front. Psychol.* **2016**, *7*, 1388. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01388>.
54. Kauten, R.L.; Barry, C.T. Adolescent narcissism and its association with different indices of prosocial behavior. *J. Res. Pers.* **2015**, *60*, 36–45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2015.11.004>.
55. Schwär, G.; Mahony, A. Birth Order Position and Prosocial Tendencies. *J. Psychol. Afr.* **2012**, *22*, 56–60. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14330237.2012.10874521>.
56. Shi, X.; Wang, B.; He, T.; Wu, L.; Zhang, J. Secure attachments predict prosocial behaviors: A moderated mediation study. *Psych. J.* **2020**, *9*, 597–608. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pchj.348>.
57. Yu, Z.; Hao, J.; Shi, B. Dispositional envy inhibits prosocial behavior in adolescents with high self-esteem. *Pers. Individ. Dif.* **2018**, *122*, 127–133. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2017.10.022>.
58. McGinley, M.; Pierotti, S.L.; Carlo, G. Latent profiles of multidimensional prosocial behaviors: An examination of prosocial personality groups. *J. Soc. Psychol.* **2021**, *162*, 245–261. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2021.1881031>.
59. Liable, D.; Carlo, G.; Panfile, T.; Eye, J.; Parker, J. Negative emotionality and emotion regulation: A person-centered approach to predicting socioemotional adjustment in young adolescents. *J. Res. Pers.* **2010**, *44*, 621–629. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2010.08.003>.
60. Carlo, G.; McGinley, M.; Hayes, R.C.; Martinez, M.M. Empathy as a mediator of the relations between parent and peer attachment and prosocial and physically aggressive behaviors in Mexican American college students. *J. Soc. Pers. Relat.* **2012**, *29*, 337–357. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0265407511431181>.

Commented [M53]: The first ten authors' names should be included before using “et al.” in the references. We added missing names. Please confirm. Same below.

61. Brittian, A.S.; O'Donnell, M.; Knight, G.P.; Carlo, G.; Umana-Taylor, A.J.; Roosa, M.W. Associations between adolescents' perceived discrimination and prosocial tendencies: The mediating role of Mexican American values. *J. Youth Adolesc.* **2013**, *42*, 328–341. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-012-9856-6>.
62. White, B.A. Who cares when nobody is watching? Psychopathic traits and empathy in prosocial behaviors. *Pers. Individ. Dif.* **2014**, *56*, 116–121. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2013.08.03>.
63. Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G.; Hardy, S.; Olthius, J.; Zamboanga, B.L. Bidirectional relations between different forms of prosocial behaviors and substance use among female college student athletes. *J. Soc. Psychol.* **2016**, *157*, 645–657. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224545.2016.1263596>.
64. Carlo, G.; White, R.M.; Streit, C.; Knight, G.P.; Zeiders, K.H. Longitudinal relations among parenting styles, prosocial behaviors, and academic outcomes in US Mexican adolescents. *Child Dev.* **2018**, *89*, 577–592. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12761>.
65. Morelli, S.A.; Knutson, B.; Zaki, J. Neural sensitivity to personal and vicarious reward differentially relate to prosociality and well-being. *Soc. Cogn. Affect. Neurosci.* **2018**, *13*, 831–839. <https://doi.org/10.1093/scan/nsy056>.
66. Vaughan-Johnston, T.; Lambe, L.; Craig, W.; Jacobson, J.A. Self-esteem importance beliefs: A new perspective on adolescent self-esteem. *Self Identity* **2020**, *19*, 967–988. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15298868.2019.1711157>.
67. Dinić, B.M.; Bodroža, B. COVID-19 Protective Behaviors Are Forms of Prosocial and Unselfish Behaviors. *Front. Psychol.* **2021**, *12*, 1128. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.647710>.
68. Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G.; Schwartz, S.J.; Zamboanga, B.L.; Armenta, B.; Kim, S.Y.; Opal, D.; Streit, C. The roles of familism and emotion reappraisal in the relations between acculturative stress and prosocial behaviors in latino/a college students. *J. Lat. Psychol.* **2017**, *6*, 175. <https://doi.org/10.1037/lat0000092>.
69. De Guzman, M.R.; Jung, E.; Do, K.A.T. Perceived social support networks and prosocial outcomes among Latino/a youth in the United States. *Interam. J. Psychol.* **2012**, *46*, 413–424. Available online: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/famconfacpub/98/> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
70. Memmott-Elison, M.; Yu, M.; Maiya, S.; Dicus, J.L.; Carlo, G. Relations between stress, coping strategies, and prosocial behavior in U.S. Mexican college students. *J. Am. Coll. Health* **2020**, *70*, 1644–1650. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07448481.2020.1817035>.
71. Davis, A.N. Considering racial attitudes and empathic concern as predictors of prosocial behaviors among emerging adults. *Race Soc. Probl.* **2020**, *12*, 279–287. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12552-019-09278-9>.
72. Liable, D.J.; Murphy, T.P.; Augustine, M. Adolescents' aggressive and prosocial behaviors: Links with social information processing, negative emotionality, moral affect, and moral cognition. *J. Genet. Psychol.* **2014**, *175*, 270–286. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221325.2014.885878>.
73. Christ, C.C.; Carlo, G.; Stollenberg, S.F. Oxytocin receptor (OXTR) single nucleotide polymorphisms indirectly predict prosocial behavior through perspective taking and empathic concern. *J. Personal.* **2016**, *84*, 204–213. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12152>.
74. Streit, C.; Carlo, G.; Killoren, S.E.; Alfaro, E.C. Family members' relationship qualities and prosocial behaviors in US Mexican young adults: The roles of familism and ethnic identity resolution. *J. Fam. Issues* **2018**, *39*, 1056–1084. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X16686134>.
75. Kindap-Tepe, Y.; Aktas, V. The mediating role of needs satisfaction for prosocial behavior and autonomy support. *Curr. Psychol.* **2019**, *40*, 5212–5224. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-019-00466-9>.
76. Gülseven, Z.; Kumru, A.; Carlo, G.; de Guzman, M.R. The roles of perspective taking, empathic concern, and prosocial moral reasoning in the self-reported prosocial behaviors of Filipino and Turkish young adults. *J. Cross-Cult. Psychol.* **2020**, *51*, 814–830. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022022120968265>.
77. Kornilaki, E.N. The psychological effect of COVID-19 quarantine on Greek young adults: Risk factors and the protective role of daily routine and altruism. *Int. J. Psychol.* **2021**, *57*, 33–42. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijop.12767>.
78. Bayraktar, F.; Sayil, M.; Kumru, A. Self-esteem among high-school adolescents and college students: The role of parental and peer attachment, empathy and psychological adjustment variables. *Turk. Psikol. Derg.* **2009**, *24*, 64–68. Available online: <https://avesis.hacettepe.edu.tr/yayin/331f0a52-da94-454e-981a-3e1fe10aad5a/self-esteem-among-high-school-adolescents-and-college-students-the-role-of-parental-and-peer-attachment-empathy-and-psychological-adjustment-variables> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
79. Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G.; Knight, G.P. Perceived maternal parenting styles, cultural values, and prosocial tendencies among Mexican American youth. *J. Genet. Psychol.* **2015**, *176*, 235–252. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221325.2015.1044494>.
80. Carlo, G.; Knight, G.P.; McGinley, M.; Hayes, R. The roles of parental inductions, moral emotions, and moral cognitions in prosocial tendencies among Mexican American and European American early adolescents. *J. Early Adolesc.* **2011**, *31*, 757–781. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431610373100>.
81. Rodrigues, J.; Nagowski, N.; Mussel, P.; Hewig, J. Altruistic punishment is connected to trait anger, not trait altruism, if compensation is available. *Heliyon* **2018**, *4*, e00962. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00962>.
82. Carlo, G.; McGinley, M.; Hayes, R.; Batenhorst, C.; Wilkinson, J. Parenting styles or practices? Parenting, sympathy, and prosocial behaviors among adolescents. *J. Genet. Psychol.* **2007**, *168*, 147–176. <https://doi.org/10.3200/GNTP.168.2.147-176>.
83. Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G. Maternal warmth and prosocial behaviors among low-SES adolescents: Considering Interactions between empathy and moral conviction. *J. Moral Educ.* **2019**, *49*, 226–240. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03057240.2019.1573723>.
84. Hardy, S.A.; Carlo, G.; Roesch, S.C. Links between adolescents' expected parental reactions and prosocial behavioral tendencies: The mediating role of prosocial values. *J. Youth Adolesc.* **2010**, *39*, 84–95. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-008-9383-7>.

85. Carlo, G.; Knight, G.P.; McGinley, M.; Zamboanga, B.L.; Jarvis, L.H. The multidimensionality of prosocial behaviors and evidence of measurement equivalence in Mexican American and European American early adolescents. *J. Res. Adolesc.* **2010**, *20*, 334–358. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1532-7795.2010.00637.x>.
86. Armenta, B.E.; Knight, G.P.; Carlo, G.; Jacobson, R.P. The relation between ethnic group attachment and prosocial tendencies: The mediating role of cultural values. *Eur. J. Soc. Psychol.* **2011**, *41*, 107–115. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.742>.
87. Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G.; Schwartz, S.J.; Unger, J.B.; Zamboanga, B.L.; Lorenzo-Blanco, E.I.; Cano, M.Á.; Baezconde-Garbanati, L.; Oshri, A.; Streit, C.; et al. The longitudinal associations between discrimination, depressive symptoms, and prosocial behaviors in US Latino/a recent immigrant adolescents. *J. Youth Adolesc.* **2016**, *45*, 457–470. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0394-x>.
88. McGinley, M.; Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G.; Schwartz, S.J.; Lorenzo-Blanco, E.I.; Unger, J.B.; Lizzi, K.M. A parallel process model of integration and multidimensional prosocial behaviors in recent immigrant US Latinx adolescents. *Psychol. Rep.* **2021**, *124*, 1237–1267. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0033294120928268>.
89. Gülsen, Z.; Carlo, G. Parenting and prosocial behaviors in Nicaraguan adolescents: The roles of prosocial moral reasoning and familism. *J. Soc. Pers. Relat.* **2021**, *38*, 2545–2565. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02654075211009298>.
90. Gómez-Tabares, A.S. Prosocial behaviors and their relationship with empathy and self-efficacy for emotional regulation in adolescents disconnected from illegal armed groups. *Rev. Crim.* **2019**, *61*, 221–246. Available online: http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?pid=S1794-31082019000300221&script=sci_abstract&tlng=en (accessed on 19 September 2022).
91. Fu, X.; Liu, X.; Yang, Y.; Zhang, M.; Kou, Y. The role of relative intrinsic aspirations in Chinese adolescents' prosocial behaviors. *Youth Soc.* **2018**, *50*, 75–92. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0044118X15588552>.
92. McGinley, M. Can hovering hinder helping? Examining the joint effects of helicopter parenting and attachment on prosocial behaviors and empathy in emerging adults. *J. Genet. Psychol.* **2018**, *179*, 102–115. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221325.2018.1438985>.
93. Davis, A.N.; Carlo, G. The roles of parenting practices, sociocognitive/emotive traits, and prosocial behaviors in low-income adolescents. *J. Adolesc.* **2018**, *62*, 140–150. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.11.011>.
94. Davis, A.N.; Martin-Cuellar, A.; Luce, H. Life events and prosocial behaviors among young adults: Considering the roles of perspective taking and empathic concern. *J. Genet. Psychol.* **2019**, *180*, 205–216. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221325.2019.1632785>.
95. Streit, C.; Carlo, G.; Killoren, S.E. Family support, respect, and empathy as correlates of US Latino/Latina college students' prosocial behaviors toward different recipients. *J. Soc. Pers. Relat.* **2020**, *37*, 1513–1533. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0265407520903805>.
96. McGinley, M.; Evans, A.M. Parent and/or Peer Attachment? Predicting Emerging Adults' Prosocial Behaviors and Internalizing Symptomatology. *J. Child Fam. Stud.* **2020**, *29*, 1833–1844. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-020-01715-3>.
97. Rubio-Aparicio, M.; Badenes-Ribera, L.; Sánchez-Meca, J.; Fabris, M.A.; Longobardi, C. A reliability generalization meta-analysis of self-report measures of muscle dysmorphia. *Clin. Psychol. Sci. Pract.* **2020**, *27*, e12303. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cpsp.12303>.
98. Sánchez-Meca, J.; López-Pina, J.A.; López-López, J.A.; Marín-Martínez, F.; Rosa-Alcázar, A.I.; Gómez-Conesa, A. The Maudsley obsessive-compulsive inventory: A reliability generalization meta-analysis. *Int. J. Psychol. Psychol. Ther.* **2011**, *11*, 473–493. Available online: <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/560/56019881004.pdf> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
99. Vacha-Haase, T.; Henson, R.K.; Caruso, J.C. Reliability generalization: Moving toward improved understanding and use of score reliability. *Educ. Psychol. Meas.* **2002**, *62*, 562–569. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164402062004002>.
100. Nunnally, J.C. *Psychometric Theory*, 2nd ed.; McGraw-Hill: New York, NY, USA, 1978.
101. Cho, E.; Kim, S. Cronbach's coefficient alpha: Well known but poorly understood. *Organ. Res. Methods* **2015**, *18*, 207–230. <https://doi.org/10.1177/109442811455599>.
102. Greco, L.M.; O'Boyle, E.H.; Cockburn, B.S.; Yuan, Z. Meta-analysis of coefficient alpha: A reliability generalization study. *J. Manag. Stud.* **2018**, *55*, 583–618. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.12328>.
103. López-Ibáñez, C.; Sánchez-Meca, J. The Reproducibility in Reliability Generalization Meta-Analysis. *Res. Synth. Big Data* **2021**. <https://doi.org/10.23668/psycharchives.4834>.
104. Schmidt, F.L.; Oh, I.-S.; Hayes, T.L. Fixed- versus random-effects models in meta-analysis: Model properties and an empirical comparison of differences in results. *Br. J. Math. Stat. Psychol.* **2009**, *62*, 97–128. <https://doi.org/10.1348/000711007X255327>.
105. Flora, D.B. Your Coefficient Alpha Is Probably Wrong, but Which Coefficient Omega Is Right? A Tutorial on Using R to Obtain Better Reliability Estimates. *Adv. Methods Pract. Psychol. Sci.* **2020**, *3*, 484–501. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2515245920951747>.
106. Asparouhov, T.; Muthén, B. Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling. *Struct. Equ. Model. Multidiscip. J.* **2009**, *16*, 397–438. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10705510903008204>.
107. Marsh, H.W.; Morin, A.J.S.; Parker, P.D.; Kaur, G. Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling: An Integration of the Best Features of Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. *Annu. Rev. Clin. Psychol.* **2014**, *10*, 85–110. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-032813-153700>.
108. Tylor, C.F.; Field, D.; Sansone, S.A.; Aerts, J.; Apweiler, R.; Ashburner, M.; Ball, C.A.; Binz, P.-A.; Bogue, M.; Booth, T.; et al. Promoting coherent minimum reporting guidelines for biological and biomedical investigations: The MIBBI project. *Nat. Biotechnol.* **2008**, *26*, 889–896. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.1411>.
109. Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research. Available online: <https://www.equator-network.org/> (accessed on 19 September 2022).
110. World Health Organization. *What Is the Evidence on the Methods Frameworks and Indicators Used to Evaluate Health Literacy Policies Programmes and Interventions at the Regional National and Organizational Levels?* World Health Organization: Geneva, Switzerland, 2019. Available online: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/326901/9789289054324-eng.pdf> (accessed on 19 September 2022).

Commented [M54]: Please add volume and pagination/article id if possible.

111. Appelbaum, M.; Cooper, H.; Kline, R.B.; Mayo-Wilson, E.; Nezu, A.M.; Rao, S.M. Journal article reporting standards for quantitative research in psychology: The APA Publications and Communications Board task force report. *Am. Psychol.* **2018**, *73*, 947. <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000191>.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.



INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

PROVEIDO Nº 143-2023-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

RECURRENTE: Econ. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUISPE
Director General de Administración.

ASUNTO: Solicitud de Financiamiento para Publicación (docentes) en la
Revista HEALTHCARE por el Artículo: MEASUREMENT OF
PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE
GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT.

REFERENCIA: OFICIO Nº 0117-2023-DIGA-UNFV

NT: 7609-2023

FECHA : Lima, 15 de febrero del 2023

PASE A : **Dra. Miriam C. Castro Rojas**
Jefa - Oficina de Proyecto de Investigación

PARA : Su informe y fines correspondiente.


Dr. JOSÉ H. LIVIA SEGOVIA
Director
Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación

C.C. CARLOS DOMINGUEZ
Adj.: 33 folios



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

OFICIO N° 0117-2023-DIGA-UNFV

San Miguel, 13 de febrero del 2023

Señor Doctor

Pedro Manuel Amaya Pingo

Vicerrector de Investigación de la UNFV

Presente. –

Asunto: Solicitud de Financiamiento para Publicación (docentes) en la Revista HEALTHCARE por el Artículo: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

Ref. : a) Proveído N° 0107-2023-VRIN-UNFV

b) Oficio N° 0265-2023-OCPL-UNFV

Es grato dirigirme a usted para saludarlo cordialmente, y en atención al asunto y documento de la referencia, a) con el cual dispone: "su conocimiento y atención correspondiente", respecto a la solicitud de financiamiento para publicación en la revista: HealthCare. ISSN: 2227-9032, JCR category rank: Q2: Health Policy & Services (SSCI) | Q2: Health Care Sciences & Services (SCIE), presentado por el Dr. José Livia Segovia.

Al respecto, se informa lo siguiente:

1. La Oficina Central de Planificación, con documento de la referencia b) informa que mediante Oficio Múltiple N° 0003-2023-OCPL-UNFV, de fecha 09.01.2023, remitió a los centros de costos de la UNFV, los reportes que contienen el presupuesto institucional de apertura (PIA) aprobado para el ejercicio fiscal 2023. **En la cual se identificó que el Vicerrectorado de Investigación, cuenta con un marco presupuestal de S/ 150,000.00 soles para las Publicaciones (1% para Investigación), en el clasificador de gasto "2.3.2 2.41 Servicio de Publicidad" por la Fuente de Financiamiento de Recursos Directamente Recaudados;** por lo que, concluye que presupuestalmente la solicitud de financiamiento para publicación (docente) cuenta con el marco presupuestal correspondiente.
2. Como es de su conocimiento el financiamiento para publicaciones en revistas indizadas, **se atienden de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Directiva N° 001-2022-OPI-ICGI-UNFV Lineamientos y Procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de publicaciones en revistas indizadas** aprobada con la Resolución R. N° 236-2022-UNFV de fecha 28-04-2022.
3. En ese sentido, de la revisión efectuada al expediente se observa que no cuenta con el informe del Instituto Central de Investigación que indica el **numeral 2.2.1 de la Directiva**; así como tampoco con los términos de referencia, pedido SIGA y demás formatos que indica el **numeral 2.4.3 de la Directiva**; razón por la cual no se puede continuar con el trámite ante la Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales.

Por lo expuesto, es opinión de esta Dirección que las **solicitudes de financiamiento para publicaciones en revistas indizadas serán atendidas con cargo al marco presupuestal previsto en el clasificador de gasto 2.3.2 2.41 Servicio de Publicidad con el importe de S/ 150,000.00 por la Fuente de Financiamiento de Recursos Directamente Recaudados (1% para investigación)** y que para la ejecución de la publicación deberán seguir los lineamientos y procedimientos establecidos en la Directiva descrita en el numeral 2 del presente informe.

Sin otro particular, es oportuna la ocasión para manifestarle mi consideración y estima personal.

Atentamente,

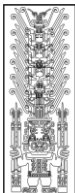
Econ. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUISPE
Director General de Administración

JGCQ/mctc/

Folios: 32

NT. 007609-2023

C.C. ICGINV



Oficina Central de Planificación

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

OFICIO N° 0265 - 2023-OCPL-UNFV

San Miguel, 09 de febrero del 2023.

Señor Econ.

JOSE GUALBERTO CONDORI QUISPE

Jefe de la Dirección General de Administración

Presente.-

ASUNTO: SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA
PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA
HEALTHCARE POR EL ARTÍCULO:
MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES:
META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF
THE RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT
REF.: a) PROVEIDO N° 1244-2023-DIGA-UNFV
b) PROVEIDO N° 0107-2023-VRIN-UNFV

N. T. N°: 007609 - 2023

Es grato dirigirme a vuestro Despacho y de acuerdo a la solicitado en el documento de la referencia a), en relación al pedido formulado por su despacho, en el que solicita informe de disponibilidad presupuestal respecto a lo solicitado por el Vicerrectorado de Investigación - VRIN de acuerdo a normas vigentes. Al respecto se informa lo siguiente:

1. Con documento de la referencia b), el Vicerrector de Investigación, presenta la solicitud de financiamiento para publicación (docentes) en la revista Healthcare por el artículo: Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta - Analysis of the Generalization of the Reliability of the Instrument.
2. Mediante Oficio Múltiple N° 0003-2023-OCPL-UNFV, de fecha 09.01.2023, esta Oficina Central remite a los centros de costos de la UNFV, los reportes que contienen el presupuesto institucional de apertura (PIA) aprobado para el ejercicio fiscal 2023. En la cual se identificó que el Vicerrectorado de Investigación, cuenta con un marco presupuestal de S/ 150,000.00 soles para las Publicaciones (1% para Investigación), en el clasificador de gasto "2.3.2 2.41 Servicio de Publicidad" por la Fuente de Financiamiento de Recursos Directamente Recaudados.

Por lo expuesto, esta Oficina Central concluye que presupuestalmente la solicitud de financiamiento para publicación (docente) en la revista Healthcare por el artículo: Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta - Analysis of the Generalization of the Reliability of the Instrument, cuenta con el marco presupuestal correspondiente en la específica de gasto "2.3.2 2.41 Servicio de Publicidad" por la Fuente de Financiamiento de Recursos Directamente Recaudados para el Ejercicio Fiscal 2023.

Atentamente,



V° B
Econ. María Piedad Rodríguez Zapata
JEFE OFICINA CENTRAL DE PLANIFICACIÓN



Econ. César Salustiano Carrión Valle
JEFE (e), OFICINA DE PROGRAMACIÓN Y
EVALUACIÓN PRESUPUESTAL

Se adjunta expediente en (31) folios.
MPRZ/CSCV/MLHC/.

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

PROVEIDO N° 1244-2023-DIGA-UNFV

RECURRENTE PEDRO MANUEL AMAYA PINGO
VICE- RECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION - VRIN
PROVEIDO N° 0107-2023-VRIN-UNFV

NT 007609 - 2023

ASUNTO SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA
REVISTA HEALTHCARE POR EL ARTÍCULO: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL
TENDENCIES: META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE RELIABILITY
OF THE INSTRUMENT

FECHA 08 DE FEBRERO DEL 2023

DESTINATARIO ECON. MARIA PIEDAD RODRIGUEZ ZAPATA
OFICINA CENTRAL DE PLANIFICACION - OCPL

PARA SU INFORME DE DISPONIBILIDAD PRESUPUESTAL RESPECTO A LO
SOLICITADO POR EL VRIN DE ACUERDO A NORMAS VIGENTES.

ATENTAMENTE



ECON. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUÍSPE
JEFE

JGCQ / mctc

FOLIOS: 30



VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

PROVEIDO N° 0107-2023-VRIN-UNFV

RECURRENTE : DR. JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA
FACULTAD DE PSICOLOGÍA

REFERENCIA : CORREO ELECTRÓNICO, DE FECHA 05.02.2023

NT. : 007609

ASUNTO : SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN
(DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA HEALTHCARE POR EL
ARTÍCULO: MEASUREMENT OF PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES:
META-ANALYSIS OF THE GENERALIZATION OF THE
RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENT

FECHA : SAN MIGUEL, 06 DE FEBRERO DE 2023

PASE A : ECON. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUISPE
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

PARA : SU CONOCIMIENTO Y ATENCIÓN CORRESPONDIENTE.

ATENTAMENTE,



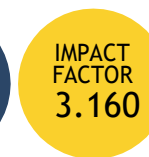
PMAP/bjlp
C.C.: Archivo

PRIORIDAD: NORMAL
FOLIO: 29



healthcare

an Open Access Journal by MDPI



CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE



Certificate of acceptance for the manuscript (healthcare-1997317) titled:
Measurement of Prosocial Tendencies: Meta-analysis of the generalization of the reliability of the instrument

Authored by:

Natalia Reig-Aleixandre; Javier Esparza-Reig; Manuel Martí-Vilar; César Merino-Soto; José Livia

has been accepted in *Healthcare* (ISSN 2227-9032) on 03 February 2023



Academic Open Access Publishing
Since 1996

Basel, February 2023