





explained the 63% to 84% of the variance in Form B. The sectors with the greatest difference in the factorial structure with respect to the original were: communications, health (Form A), education and mining (Form B).

When performing the exploratory factor analysis for the domains and dimensions, it was found that the one domain that retained the original factorial structure was control over work for both forms of the instrument (n=11; 67 - 74 factors 5% explained variance form A) (n=11; 64 - 75 factors 5% explained variance form B). The other domains and dimensions showed significant differences in their structure, proposing new factors for the formulation of the construct. The dimensions that reported lower validity were social relations at work (2 to 3 factors; form A and B), environmental demands and physical effort (3 to 4 factors; form A and B), the demands of the working schedule (2 factors; form B) and recognition (2 factors; form B). The economic sectors that showed at the end of the rotations of the model, major changes in the factorial structure of both instruments, were education, mining, construction, sports and health.

In conclusion, the questionnaire to assess psychosocial job risk factors in Colombian working population (Ministry of Labor, 2011) (3), showed a global coefficient of reliability, with low scores in specific dimensions of the construct that could be revised. Also, according to the analysis of construct validity, the factorial structure of the instrument in form A and B, does not correspond to the original formulation; It is suggested based on the results, adjustments to the instrument in some specific factors, for the purpose of confirming its validity and reliability.

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